CENSUS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TAKEN ON THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1872.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

THE ORGANISATION, METHOD, AGENCY, &c.,

EMPLOYED FOR

ENUMERATION

AND

COMPILATION.

PART I.

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REPORT ON THE CENSUS TAKEN ON THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1872.

If in England a census can be taken without seeming difficulty, the facilities for taking it are peculiarly great. In the first place, all details are now arranged by the experience of past enumerations. Then, again, the country is so far of one race, that whatever forms and instructions are required, are required in one language only; and last, but not least, there is the very material assistance of a practised and paid agency.* In the same way the results are worked out by those who are themselves masters of statistics; and this being so, how much of indulgence must be asked for a first report upon a first general census.

Importance of a Census.

2. Remembering that this Report is to have a local circulation, probably amongst subordinate officials who can only have had imperfect opportunities of learning what are the many and important objects for which enumerations are undertaken, it may not perhaps be out of place to say that the census of a nation is that nation's inventory, and that, as it is accurate, so will it be of value. For the statesman and the statician it must ever be the *datum* to which may be referred, or by which can be tested, all measures relating to revenue in its many aspects, all problems connected with life and labour, and those complex questions arising from the necessities of civilization.

Its Objects.

3. The objects for which it is undertaken are precisely similar to those which engage the capitalist, or the landowner, when books are balanced, and settlements made as to rents and leases; in fact, Government may be regarded as the managers of a vast estate held in trust for many millions, with whom there must necessarily be an identity of interests. Obviously there must be a mutual participation of the benefits arising from the spread of Education, the encouragement of Trade, the extension of Commerce, the adjustment of the Food-supply, and the development of Physical resources; upon each and all of these points the advantages to the ruled are the interests of the rulers; and it is upon these very points that, either directly or indirectly, information has been elicited.

Census of 1872.

4. Although the census taken upon the 21st February 1872 is not the first upon the record, it is the first which can be connected with concurrent enumerations in other parts of India; so on this account a special value attaches to it; moreover, it is the first which has been general, and if the results are not all that were hoped for, they are very far from unsatisfactory.

Results as to the People.

5 For the entire Presidency the people have now been *numbered* and distinguished by *sex*; they are tabulated by *ages*, are classed under their various *religions*, are divided by *races* and *nationalities*, are grouped by *castes*, are shown by their *occupations*; are shown, also, as being *under instruction*, as more or less *educated* and as *uneducated*; and, finally, those of them are given who are suffering under *infirmities* congenital or acquired.

As regards the Houses.

6. The dwellings have been numbered, and all are classed by their condition, their materials, and their structure. Houses of the better kind are distinguished from huts and mere hovels.

As regards the Land.

7. The land has been treated exhaustively. It is divided into that which is under cultivation, that which can be so placed, and that which cannot or must not. In the last category are the areas of Forests, of Rivers and Nullahs; of Marshes, of Tanks, of Towns and Villages; of rocky patches and of utterly barren wastes. Deduct-

* Upon the last occasion the pay of enumerators alone was £78,299 or Rs. 7,82,990, for England and Wales only.

ing these *quasi* non-productive quantities, there is left the amount available for agricultural or other purposes, and this again is elaborately divided. The Inam or alienated lands are given with their assessment, and the amount collected as Government rent, &c.

Inam or Alienated Land.

8. The Government land is shown as "occupied assessed" and "unoccupied assessed," and for each there is given the area, the assessment, and the average rate per acre.

Government Land.

9. The domestic cattle have been numbered, divided after their kind, and distinguished by sex.

Domestic Cattle.

10. As far back as 1856 the Government of India had under consideration the proposal for a general census to be taken in 1861; but hardly was it thought of when suddenly there burst upon the land a danger so imminent, and so appalling, that every nerve had to be strained to meet it. From sea to sea unheeded embers had broken into flame, and a people whose very mildness had passed into a proverb, were in active and armed revolt. At first, too, they struck so hard that the British power fairly reeled under the blow—but only for a moment—and then came that awful struggle of which, if its opening scenes are too painful to be remembered, its progress and close were so terrible that they are best forgotten.

First proposal for a General Census.

Interrupted.

11. In 1865 the subject was again taken up, and subsequent action can best be followed in the various letters and orders which from time to time have been issued by the Supreme and Local Governments. The first upon the record is the following:—

Resumed.

No. 1874.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the General Department, dated 15th November 1867.

Read the following papers:—

Letters from E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 63—4692, dated 20th September 1867.

Sir,—Under instructions received from the Home Government, in the year 1856, the Government of India had entered upon a consideration of the means by which a general census of the population of India might be taken in 1861; but the undertaking was postponed in 1859 in consequence of the Mutinies, as it was felt that it would not be prudent to make a general enumeration of the people so soon after the violent disturbances by which a great portion of India had recently been agitated, and from which the country was not even yet, in all parts, quite free.

Statistical Despatch from Court of Directors, No. 2 of 1856, dated 23rd July.

Statistical Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 1 of 1859, dated 6th April.

2. The proposal to take a general census was revived in a communication from the Government of Bengal, dated the 4th May 1865 (No. 3185), in which it was urged that the considerations which led to the postponement of the census of 1861 no longer existed, and that the want of anything like even and approximate knowledge of the population was much felt in every department of the administration.

Public Proceedings, June 1865, No. 36.

3. Concurring in these views, the Governor General in Council submitted to Her Majesty's Government a recommendation that arrangements should be made for undertaking a general census in 1871, on the understanding that when the time approached the measure would, if necessary, be suspended as it was in 1859.

Public Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 47 of 1865, dated 15th June.

4. The Secretary of State, in reply, expressed his concurrence in this recommendation, and it now remains for the Government of India to give effect to the proposition. Meanwhile a census of the population of the North-Western Provinces was taken in January 1865, and a census of the population of the Central Provinces in November 1866.

Public Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 66 of 1865, dated 8th September.

5. I am now directed to transmit a copy of the Secretary of State's Despatch last mentioned, together with copies of the Census Reports of the North-Western and Central Provinces, and to request that the subject of the proposed general census in 1871 may be taken into consideration, and that the Government of India may be furnished, by the 1st January 1870, with a report as to the best mode of effecting it, together with remarks on other points connected with the matter.

6. Should circumstances render the taking of such a census objectionable, I am to request that they may be fully explained. But in the meantime it is desirable that the local Authorities and District Officers should use every effort to familiarize the minds of the people, who may be likely to regard with suspicion a measure the purport of which they do not fully understand, with the idea of a census to be taken sooner or later in the Province or District in which they may be residing.

7. A further communication will be addressed to you after consultation with the Statistical Committee in regard to the nature of the Census Forms and Returns which should, it is obvious, be uniform for all Provinces.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Public.
No. 66.

To His EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, the 8th September 1865.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Despatch No. 47, dated the 15th of June last, and I have to state, in reply, that I concur in the opinion which you have expressed, that arrangements should be made for undertaking a general Census of British India in the year 1871.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. WOOD.

RESOLUTION.—Copies may be forwarded to the two Revenue Commissioners and the Commissioner in Sind, and they may be requested to favour Government with their opinion, and that of the local officers subordinate to them, as early as practicable.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

All Collectors, Sub-Collectors, and the First Assistant Collector in charge Panch Mahals, with copies of the letter to the Government of India, No. 381, dated the 15th February last.

No. 381 OF 1869.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM F. S. CHAPMAN, ESQ.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay;

To E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1869.

SIR,—I am directed, with reference to your letter No. 63—4692, dated the 20th September 1867, regarding the proposed general Census in 1871, to forward an abstract of the opinion of the several Commissioners and Collectors on the subject.

2. These authorities are, it will be observed, unanimously of opinion that there will be no difficulty in giving effect to the wishes of the Government of India, and that the mass of the people will not view the measure with distrust or alarm.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council begs to express his concurrence in these opinions.

4. Throughout the greater part of this Presidency the work of enumerating the agricultural population could be done by the village Revenue Officers at but a trifling extra cost, and in the case of towns the agency of the municipalities might be made available.

5. This Government are of opinion that it is highly advisable one, if not two, preliminary census should be taken before the final one in 1871, and would suggest that one be taken on the 15th of November next.

6. If this suggestion is approved of, I am to request that the necessary forms be supplied in due time, and that this Government be empowered to incur whatever expenditure may in their judgment be requisite.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) F. R. S. WYLLIE,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

SUMMARY.

As the want of anything like even an approximate knowledge of the population was much felt in every department of the administration, the Government of India submitted a recommendation to Her Majesty's Government, that arrangements should be made for undertaking a general census of the population of India in 1871, on the understanding that when the time approached the measure would, if necessary, be suspended. The Secretary of State having expressed his concurrence in this recommendation, the Government of India, in their letter No. $\frac{63}{4107}$ dated 20th September 1867, requested this Government that the subject of the proposed general census in 1871 might be taken into consideration, and that the Government of India might be furnished, by the 1st January 1870, with a report as to the best mode of effecting it, together with remarks on other points connected with the matter.

2. The Government of India further observed that, should circumstances render the taking of such a census objectionable, they might be fully explained; but that in the mean time it was desirable that the local authorities and district officers should use every effort to familiarize the minds of the people, who might be likely to regard with suspicion a measure the purport of which they did not fully understand, with the idea of a census to be taken sooner or later in the province or district in which they might be residing.

3. The Government of India also added that a further communication would be addressed to this Government, after consultation with the Statistical Committee, in regard to the nature of the census forms and returns which should evidently be uniform for all provinces.

4. Government, in their Resolution No. 1874, dated 15th November 1867, directed that copies of the above should be forwarded to the two Revenue Commissioners and the Commissioner in Sind, who should be requested to favour Government with their opinion, and of the local officers subordinate to them, as early as practicable.

5. The Officiating Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, with his letter No. 1378, dated 2nd April 1868, has forwarded the reports on the subject from the several Collectors of his division, from which, he has remarked, it will be perceived that no difficulty is anticipated by those officers.

6. The Collector of Satara, in his report No. 2792, dated 5th December 1867, has stated that, as a census was taken in his district not long ago without any objection being raised by the people, he does not anticipate that there will be any difficulty whatever in taking a census in 1871.

7. The Collector of Belgaum, in his report No. 176, dated 21st February 1868, states that there is already a rough enumeration of the people of each village taken annually by the village officers, previous to preparing the jummabundee papers, and that it only requires a more perfect system of organization and an increased establishment to insure accurate returns.

8. The Collector of Dharwar, in his letter No. 627, dated 23rd March 1868, represents that it is true that among the mass of the community a superstitious notion exists that enumeration is the precursor of an epidemic, or that its object is the levy hereafter of a tax of some sort or other; that in some castes, such as Brahmins, Rajpoots, Lingayets, and Mahomedans, it is considered unlucky to make known the numbers of their families, especially the female members; and that with some of them, and especially with the village communities, who live at a distance from any large towns, and have little communication with the outer world, this feeling is one of custom as well as superstition. But the Collector observes that education has made good progress within the last few years, and there is scarcely a village of any size which has not its school.

9. In alluding to the practice of the village officers of approximately ascertaining, during the annual revision of the statistical jummabundee papers, the numbers of the population of their villages by oral enquiry, the Collector remarks that the minds of the people "are thus becoming familiarized with the subject, so that, with the assistance of printed pamphlets circulated and commented upon by the local authorities and district officers, no difficulty is likely to be experienced, especially as the time for the census is still distant."

10. The Collector of Canara, in his report No. 525, dated 31st March 1868, besides alluding to the practice of the annual enquiry by the village officers, described by the Collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar, states that it has also been the custom in his zillah to take a census quinquennially, and that the measure can be carried out with very slight additions to the present Government machinery.

11. With regard to the plan, the Collector observes that the one adopted in the Central Provinces might be pursued in the towns and villages of North Canara, but that there are many scattered houses and hamlets in the jungles where it will, perhaps, be found difficult to arrange for taking the census simultaneously. The Collector further suggests that it might, however, be done with the co-operation of the people, who should be invited to assist, and that the circular of the Madras Revenue Board, No. 1846, dated 19th March 1863, contains some valuable suggestions as to the way a census should be taken, which might be followed in carrying out the proposed census.

12. The Collector of Kaladgi, in his report No. 294, dated 31st March 1868, states that a census would meet with no opposition, especially as there will be ample opportunity before 1871 to familiarize the minds of the people with the idea of a census. He suggests that in rural districts the duty might be entrusted to the village officers, and that in towns, of say 10,000 inhabitants and upwards, wherever extra assistance might be required, the services of

the other members of the Patell's and Koolkurnie's Wuttons might be availed of. The Collector however remarks that before deciding as to what agency will be required for taking the census, it would be advisable to await the further communication from the Government of India with regard to the nature of the census forms and returns.

13. The Collector of Ahmednuggur, in his report No. 785, dated 7th April 1868, observes that the arrangements made in taking the census in the North-Western and Central Provinces would be entirely suitable for his districts. The preliminary investigation for ascertaining the number of houses and householders, their caste and calling, and many other invariable details which have to be entered in the census returns, appears to the Collector to be almost the most important part of the whole proceeding; for, he remarks, if this is well and accurately done, a mass of very valuable information will be obtained, and there will, moreover, be a far greater chance of the actual numbering being more accurately completed.

14. The Collector suggests that as this preliminary enquiry will require time, it should be commenced at least a year before the census is taken, so that there may be ample time to check the returns. In the case of the villages, he presumes, that the Patells and Koolkurnies would prepare these returns, which should be revised by the Mamlutdars, and he proposes that about one return in every ten villages should also be examined by the Assistant Collectors during their tour.

15. In the case of large towns the services of intelligent persons willing to undertake the task would, the Collector thinks, have to be especially engaged, and the Municipalities also, where they exist, would, he observes, undoubtedly render valuable assistance.

16. The Collector remarks that care would have to be taken beforehand that the enumerators required on the night of the counting were thoroughly acquainted with their duties, that one teller for every hundred houses was the smallest number that would suffice, and that every teller should see beforehand that every house in his beat was numbered, &c. The Collector further deems it essential that the forms should be supplied sometime before the census, and that a set of printed rules, defining with the greatest accuracy the duties to be performed by all officers employed for enumerating, should moreover be distributed to them.

17. Under the above arrangement the Collector thinks that, by the preliminary enquiries, people's minds would gradually be thus far familiarized with the idea, that when the time for the actual census arrived there will be no feeling displayed against the measure.

18. The Collector proposes that from the village returns the Mamlutdars should prepare the returns for each talooka, for which purpose they would require some assistance in consequence of the present reduced state of their establishments; that the talooka returns should be forwarded through the Assistants to the Collector, in whose office those returns should be checked, and one general return prepared for submission to the Revenue Commissioner in English, and that the services of two clerks for a short time would be necessary for this, and the work would be better done by special agency.

19. The Collector adds that the ghaut and the Dang are the only districts in which he apprehends any difficulty in securing enumerators, as the villages there are small, and hamlets numerous, and the people very illiterate. He, however, thinks that by engaging the services of the Koolkurnees and their "bhaibund" a satisfactory arrangement could be made.

20. The Collector of Poona, in his report No. 1171, dated 22nd April 1868, states that there appears no ground for supposing that the measure will be viewed by the people with real dread or suspicion of evil consequences, and observes that the first promulgation of the proposed measure may cause some wonder and enquiry as to the ends in view, but that this would naturally be the first result of the introduction by Government of any novel operation on a large scale. Absurd rumours may, perhaps, arise among the ignorant, or be spread by designing persons in some districts, but their refutation, the Collector thinks, will not be difficult, if the local authorities and district officers do their duty by affording full explanation as to the nature of the measure and its objects.

21. The Collector deems it expedient that on the intention to take the census being generally made known, the necessary measures should be carried out as soon as can be done consistently with the required accuracy. He also suggests that it will be highly advantageous to enlist the assistance of the Municipal Commissioners and officers in large towns, the Dessaees and Deshmooks, and other Wuttondars in the smaller villages, and also the aid, generally, of non-official persons of influence and intelligence, who give promise of taking an interest in the success of so important an operation.

22. He further recommends that the instructions and the required returns should be as clear and simple as possible, and that they should be printed in sufficient quantities, and give wide publicity to three months before the date fixed upon for the taking of the census.

23. The Collector of Rutnagherry, in his report No. 719, dated 24th April 1868, states that he does not think that the people of his district would object to a census, provided enquiries that may offend their ideas of propriety be avoided, which may readily be done.

24. He assures that in the meantime he shall endeavour to remove from people's minds any feeling of prejudice that might exist, and suggests that notice should be given at once when the taking of the census is quite determined on.

25. He also adds that in the present temper of the people of some parts, it is pretty certain that designing individuals will misrepresent the intentions and acts of Government in this matter, as they have been doing regarding other measures of improvement in progress, but that the people of the collectorate generally are now too enlightened, and understand their interests too well, to be very much duped by such attempts.

26. The Revenue Commissioner, N.D., in his report No. 2056, dated 8th May 1868, states that the district officers in the Northern Division are unanimous in saying that no difficulty will be felt in taking a census of the population within their respective jurisdictions in 1871. In submitting the replies of four* of the officers in his division, the Revenue Commissioner gives his opinion that he does not consider a trial census necessary, and adds that if the local officers are supplied in time with the forms alluded to in paragraph 7 of the letter of the Government of India, the taking of the census will be attended with no great trouble beyond what may be required in ordinary arrangements.

27. The Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, in his report No. 357, dated 2nd April 1868, states that the enumeration in the villages can be carried on by the village officers, and that every large town would have to be divided into wards, to each of which an enumerator would be attached, responsible officers being placed over a certain number of enumerators. The Acting Collector also recommends that a trial census may be taken in one or two of the largest towns, such as Ahmedabad, Dholka, and Veerumgaum once or oftener between now and 1871.

28. The Acting Sub-Collector of Broach, in his report No. 66, dated 17th January 1868, after stating that the Tullatees of the various villages would, with the assistance of the Patel and Muttadars, fill in the blank census forms and returns, from which the Mamlutdar would draw up a general return for his entire talooka, observes, with regard to the town of Broach, that the special employment of a few extra hands for a short time would be necessary. He proposes that each Karcoon placed over a separate portion of the town would furnish each house-owner in his division with a blank form to be filled in and returned.

29. The Acting Collector of Tanna, in his report No. 3571, dated 24th December 1867, recommends that the general scheme be drawn up as early as possible; that printed copies of the required forms and returns be then forthwith distributed in each Collectorate; that each district be sub-divided into circles consisting of smaller circles; that for each central circle there should be a head officer, and for the sub-divisions, sub-officers, to whom the village census enumerators should forward all returns and forms, and who should from these prepare the returns required for submission to the district central office. Towns and villages, the population of which exceeds 500 souls, should, the Acting Collector adds, be divided into sub-divisions, with an enumerator for each, who should be charged with the duty of going round to each house, filling in the returns, and submitting them to the head enumerator of the town or circle.

30. With the view of training the enumerators, and convincing the people that the collection of statistical information is the only object of the intended measure, the Acting Collector points out the desirability of taking experimentally a census a year before the date of the proposed regular enumeration of 1871. He considers such a course necessary, especially as a methodical and reliable census has hitherto never been taken in these districts. When practically brought into operation, any defects and faults in the working of the system would, the Assistant Collector observes, be detected, so as to be amended in time before the real and final enumeration, which will require minute precision and the careful attention of the central inspecting officers.

31. The Acting Collector points out that his district comprises a large extent of sea-board, occupied by a shifting, floating population, and isolated positions, such as the salt pans, &c., and that in carrying out the enumeration of such a population, the co-operation of the Customs Department will be necessary.

32. The Acting Collector also suggests that the records in connection with the census that was proposed to be carried out in 1857, under the superintendence of Mr. C. J. Erskine, be searched, and all available statistical information be collected therefrom, in order to enable the proposed census of 1871 being effected in such a manner as to leave little, if any, doubt as to the reliability of the returns when furnished.

33. The Sub-Collector of Colaba, in his report No. 1179, dated 17th December 1867, states that the plan adopted in the Central Provinces would suit our Presidency, and points out that its success there appears to enable us to dispense with the preliminary census taken in the North-Western Provinces. That preliminary census, he observes, doubled the labour, increased the cost, and added to the annoyance which "a census must always in a measure cause."

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* The Acting Collectors of Ahmedabad and Tanna, the Acting Sub-Collector of Broach, the Sub-Collector of Colaba.

34. The Sub-Collector also states that to some parts of the Mhar Talooka only enumerators will have to be specially deputed, and recommends that the village officers and the khotes should be the immediate supervisors of the enumerators in their villages, whose returns should be tested by the Karcoons in revenue charge of the division of the talooka, subject to the personal supervision of the Mamlutdar, and that these returns should again be tested in the office of the European officer in charge of the talooka, and finally in the Collector's office.

35. The Acting Sub-Collector also suggests that the intention of taking a census and its plan, when decided on, should be orally communicated to the heads of villages at the time of the jammabundee of the year before the census year.

36. The Commissioner in Sind, in his report No. 630, dated 16th May 1868, gives the following abstract of the opinions of the local officers who have been consulted on the subject:—

"Collector of Hyderabad is of opinion that, provided a proclamation is duly issued, explaining the motives of Government in ordering a census, and assuring the people that a capitation tax is not intended, there will be no fear of disquieting the minds of the people; that as there are no village officers in Sind, the enumeration of each village could not be entrusted unaided to the Tuppedars. In 1853 forms of the simplest kind were printed in the vernacular. Patels and Mookhees performed the duty, enumerators on small pay were appointed, ample notice was given, the enumerators, with the assistance of Tuppedars, compiled the returns by tuppas, sending them to the Mooktyarkars, who reduced them into one general return, forwarding them through the Deputy Collector for incorporation by the Collector into one general return for the collectorate; states also that the same course might be adopted again successfully."

"Collector of Shikarpoor proposes that each tuppa should be sub-divided and a person appointed to each sub-division. In small tuppas extra aid would be necessary, that each district should be previously apportioned at least 15 days before the date fixed for recording statistics. That the census officer should visit the principal Zemindars, Mookhees, &c., arrange the process to be pursued, and require the people to come and report on a fixed date and place the actual number and sex of their families. In municipal towns the census would be best taken through municipal agency, with the aid of an extra establishment."

"Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, states that there can be no difficulty or obstacle in obtaining a true and general census—objections of a superstitious nature might only be raised by the inhabitants of remote and uncivilized districts. That persons disposed to evil might probably try to turn to account any sudden order for a census to be taken, but that if the subject is explained and discussed by local officers and district authorities, and by the public press, before the time fixed, no trouble need be anticipated."

"Political Superintendent, Thur and Parkur, states that there is no objection to a general census being taken in his district."

37. The Commissioner observes that the only direction in which a misconstruction of Government's motives might have been apprehended was on the North-Western and Eastern Frontiers, but that the Political Superintendents of those districts consider the desired object attainable without unsettling the minds of the people.

38. In recommending the process of recording the census described by the Collector of Hyderabad, the Commissioner observes that the village Tuppedar being in most general intercourse with the people, whose habits are quite familiar to him, his (Tuppedar's) employment would at least dispel any suspicions that might be created in their minds regarding the motives of the proposed measure, which can thus be carried through with a fair probability of recording correct returns. The Commissioner adds that the Tuppedar should receive previous instruction so as to be able to perform the work efficiently, with the aid of an enumerator, to whom a lump sum should be paid for the correct performance of his duty.

39. The Commissioner also suggests that the vernacular press might do something towards preparing the public mind for the proposed measure.

40. The Commissioner, with his memorandum No. 676, dated 28th May 1868, has submitted the report of the Collector of Kurrachee No. 21-A, dated 19th May 1868.

41. The Collector states that two censuses, one in 1854-55 and another in 1855-56, having been already taken, the people are sufficiently familiar with the operation.

42. He points out the necessity of having the forms prepared both in the Arabic and the Bunnia Sindee characters, owing to the impossibility of procuring the necessary numbers of enumerators versed in the former. He also indicates the difficulty of getting sufficient men when they are required only for a few days, and suggests that, in order to get the forms translated, and to collect and teach the enumerators, and in order to make detailed arrangements for the proper and timely distribution of both, he must have the forms in his hands 5 or 6 months before the day appointed for taking the census.

43. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report, the Collector gives an estimate of the number of enumerators and superintending Moonshees that may be required, and the probable total cost of carrying out the measure in his district, the maximum limit of which cost he fixes at Rs. 3,500, the practical details of the work within that limit being left to the discretion of the Collector.

44 The Commissioner in Sind remarks that "the course recommended in paragraph 5 of the above report appears to be all that is required in the Kurrachee Collectorate for accurate registration in conducting the proposed census."

No. 2056 OF 1868.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Bombay.

Tanna, 8th May 1868.

SIR,—In reply to the Resolution No. 1874, dated 15th November last, I have the honour to state that the district officers in the Northern Division are unanimous in saying that no difficulty will be felt in taking a census of the population within their respective jurisdictions in 1871.

2. The replies of four officers are appended. I do not consider a trial census necessary. If the local officers are supplied in time with the forms alluded to in paragraph 7 of the letter of the Government of India, the taking of the census will be attended with no great trouble beyond what may be required in ordinary arrangements.

Collector of Ahmedabad No. 357, of 2nd ultimo.
Sub-Collector, Broach, No. 66, of 17th January last.
Collector of Tanna, No. 3571, of 24th December last.
Sub-Collector of Colaba, No. 1179, dated 17th December last.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. ROGERS,

Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

No. 357 OF 1868.

Ahmedabad Collector's Office, 2nd April 1868.

In obedience to Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 1874, dated the 15th November last, received with the Revenue Commissioner's No. 5616, dated the 27th idem, the Acting Collector has the honour to state his opinion, after careful consideration of the subject, that there is no reason to fear any difficulty in the taking of the proposed census in 1871.

2. It is premature at this time to frame proposals for the establishments to be entertained.

3 He will however state generally that each village can be numbered by its own Patels and Tullatee, while each large Town would be divided into Wards, to each of which an enumerator would be attached, responsible officers being placed over a certain number of enumerators.

4. It is considered advisable, and the Acting Collector recommends it, a trial census might be taken in one or two of the largest Towns, *e.g.*, Ahmedabad, Dholka, and Veerumgaum once or oftener between now and 1871. There would be no difficulty in taking it during these, next rains, say in September, and if sanction be accorded, the Acting Collector will be happy to organize it.

(Signed) A. A. BORRADAILE,

Acting Collector.

No. 66 OF 1868.

FROM

THE ACTING SUB-COLLECTOR OF BROACH,

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N.D.

Camp Estola, 17th January 1868

Government Resolution No. 1874, dated 15th November 1867, about undertaking a general Census of British India in the year 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 5616, dated 27th November last, on the subject noted in the margin, and, in reply, beg to inform you that I apprehend no difficulty whatsoever in taking a general census in the year 1871, as contemplated by the Government of India, neither do I imagine that the taking of such a census is likely to be regarded in an unfavourable light by the people.

2. Blank printed census forms and returns would have to be supplied to the Tullatees of the various villages, who would, with the assistance of the Patels and Muttadars, fill in the said blank forms, and forward them to the Talooka Mamlutdar, who would then draw up a general return for his entire taluka.

3. As regards the town of Broach a few extra hands would, no doubt, have to be employed for a short time, specially for this census work; a separate portion or zillah of the town would be made over to each Karkoon, who would furnish each house-owner in his zillah with a blank form to be filled in and returned, showing the numbers, sexes, and ages of those residing in the house. I do not myself apprehend the slightest difficulty in the matter, nor do I think there would be any opposition or wish to throw obstacles in the way of the census being taken on the part of the people.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) CHARLES M. HOGG,

Acting Sub-Collector.

Through the Collector of Surat.

No. 145 OF 1868.

Forwarded.

Camp Sitpore, Tunkuria, 21st January 1868.

(Signed) T. C. HOPE,

Collector

No. 3571 OF 1867.

FROM

J. W. ROBERTSON, ESQ.,

Acting Collector, Tanna;

To

A. ROGERS, ESQ.,

Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

Tanna Collector's Office, 24th December 1867.

SIR,—Under your endorsement No. 5616, of the 27th November last, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Government Resolution No. 1874, of the 15th. idem, submitting and calling for opinion in respect to the proposed enumeration of the population on the 1st January 1870.

2. As regards the district under my charge, the measure would not be likely to create any suspicion in the minds of the people, and could be effected without much difficulty. In order that the minds of the people may be familiarized, as suggested, with the measure, I would recommend that the general scheme for taking the census be drawn up at as early a date as possible; that copies of the census forms and returns be printed forthwith and distributed in each collectorate; that each zillah or district be sub-divided into circles, and each circle be again re-sub-divided into smaller circles; for each central circle there should be nominated a head census officer, and for the sub-divisions sub-officers, to whom all returns and forms, as soon as filled up, should be submitted by the village census enumerators, and by them prepared for submission to the district central office.

3. Towns and villages, the population of which exceeds 500 souls, should be divided into sub-divisions, with an enumerator for each division, who should be charged with the duty of going round to each house, filling in the returns, and submitting them to the head enumerator of the town or circle.

4. To enable this being done with precision and regularity, also with the object of acquainting enumerators as to the nature of the work to be performed by them and familiarizing the minds of all classes with the measure, so as to convince them that Government have no object in view other than the collection of statistical information, it would, I think, be very desirable to take a census of the population some twelve months before the regular enumeration proposed to be carried into effect in 1871.

5. Were this course adopted, the minds of all classes would be familiarized with the measure, and local enumerators become thoroughly acquainted with the duties required of them, any defects and faults, as to working of the system when practically brought into operation, would be detected and amended in time before the real and final enumeration. A point very essential in respect to such districts as in which a methodical and reliable census has heretofore never been carried out—one, when taken, will require minute precision and the especial care and supervision of the central offices of inspection.

6. In a district such as that under my charge, with a large extent of seaboard, possessing a shifting, floating population, it will be necessary to seek the co-operation of the Customs Department to carry out the enumeration in respect to such population, as also in respect to returns from isolated positions, such as the salt pans, &c.

7. Much valuable statistical information will, I doubt not, be found on the subject on reference to the records connected with the census proposed to be taken in 1857, and which Mr. C. J. Erskine was appointed to carry out. Returns and forms were issued to all departments to enable its being taken.

8. His views, together with copies of all returns and forms to have been used on the occasion, are extant, and cannot but afford most material aid and assistance in arriving at a full understanding of all that will be required. I would, therefore, beg to suggest that the records of the census office of that period be searched, and all available statistical information therefrom collected, to enable the proposed census of 1871 being effected in such a manner as to leave little, if any, doubt as to the reliability of the returns when furnished.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. W. ROBERTSON,

Acting Collector.

No. 1179 of 1867.

From

THE SUB-COLLECTOR of COLABA,

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N.D.

COLABA, SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Rewdunda, 17*th December* 1867.

SIR,—In reply to your No. 5616, of 27th November last, I have the honour to state that the census lately taken in the Central Provinces appears to afford a good model on which that of our Presidency could be taken. It appears from its success to enable us to dispense with the preliminary census which was taken in the North-Western Provinces, which doubled the labour, increased the cost, and added to the annoyance which a census must always in a measure cause.

2. In the sub-collectorate there will be no difficulty in obtaining enumerators, except perhaps in some parts of the Mhar Talooka, where men will have to be specially deputed. The Koolkurnees and Tullatees in Government and the Khotes in Khotee villages will be the immediate supervisiors of the enumerators in their village or villages, their returns should be tested by the Karkoons in revenue charge of the division of the talooka, subject to the personal supervision of the Mamlutdar. These returns should again be tested in the office of the European officer in charge of the talooka, and finally in the Collector's office.

3. The intention of taking a census, and the manner in which it will be taken when decided on, should be personally communicated verbally to the heads of villages at jummabundee the year before the census year, and every opportunity taken of making the people at large acquainted with it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. SALMON,
Acting Sub-Collector.

No. 1378 OF 1868.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Mahableshwar, 2nd April 1868.

No. 1874, dated 15th November 1867, General Department.

SIR,—In reference to the Government Resolution as per margin, relative to the proposed general census of the population to be taken throughout British India in the year 1871, I have the honour to forward, in original, the reports received on the subject from the several Collectors of this division, from which it will be perceived that these officers anticipate no difficulty.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS,
Officiating Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

No. 2792 OF 1867.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF SATTARA,

TO

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Sattara District Camp, 5th December 1867.

SIR,—With reference to your Circular No. 4840, of 25th November 1867, I have the honour to report that I do not anticipate that there will be any difficulty whatever in taking a census in this district in the year 1871, as a census was taken in the Sattara District not long ago without any objection being raised by the people.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. R. ARTHUR,
Collector.

No. 176 OF 1868.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

BELGAUM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp Venkunnurdee, 21st February 1868.

SIR,—With reference to your Circular No. 4846, dated 25th November last, I have the honour to state that I am of opinion that a general census of this collectorate could be taken in the same manner as it was carried out in the Central Provinces without any difficulty. There is already a rough enumeration of the people of each village taken each year by the village officers previous to preparing the jummabundee papers, and it only requires a more perfect system of organization and an increased establishment to ensure accurate returns.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. GREY,
Collector.

No. 627 OF 1868.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF DHARWAR,

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Dharwar Collector's Office, 23rd March 1868.

SIR,—In reply to your Circular endorsement No. 4840, dated 25th November last, I have the honour to state that I am not aware of any circumstances that would render the taking of the proposed census objectionable.

2. It is true that among the mass of the community a superstitious notion exists that enumeration is the precursor of an epidemic, or that its object is the levy hereafter of a tax of some sort or other, and in some castes, such as Brahmins, Rajpoots, Lingayets, and Mahomedans, it is considered unlucky to make known the numbers of their families, especially the female members. With some of them, and especially with the village communities who live at a distance from any large towns and have little communication with the outer world, this feeling is one of custom as well as superstition. But education has made good progress within the last few years, and in this district at least there is scarcely a village of any size which has not its school.

3. In the revision of the jummabundee chittas annually, so as to show the statistics of the village as actually existing in the year under settlement, it is the practice of the village officers to ascertain approximately the numbers of the population of their villages by oral enquiry amongst the people whose minds are thus becoming familiarized with the subject, so that with the assistance of printed pamphlets circulated and commented upon by the local authorities and district officers, no difficulty is likely to be experienced, especially as the time for the census is still distant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) L. REID,
Collector.

No. 525 of 1868.

To

A. F. BELLASIS, Esq.,
Officiating Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

Kanara Collector's Office,
Karwar, 31*st March* 1868.

Sir,—I have the honour to reply to your Circular No. 4840, dated the 25th of November 1867, and to your expeditor No. 860, dated the 20th of March.

2. From the reports of the district officers it appears that it has been the custom in this zillah to take a census quinquennially, and also that the minds of the people are familiarized to the subject by the annual inquiry made by the Koolkurnees for the "Khanê Soomarree," or list of houses and population, which they annually prepare for the jummabundee. There is therefore no reason to suppose that the people of this zillah will look with alarm or suspicion upon the taking of a census of the population.

3. The plan adopted in the Central Provinces might be pursued in the towns and villages of North Kanara, but there are many scattered houses and hamlets in the jungles where it will, perhaps, be found difficult to arrange for taking the census simultaneously. It might, however, be done with the co-operation of the people, who should be invited to assist The circular of the Madras Revenue Board, No. 1846, of the 19th March 1863, contains some valuable suggestions as to the way a census should be taken, and these might be followed in carrying out the census, but, as I have before stated, I do not anticipate any opposition to the measure, and I am sanguine that the measure can be carried out with very slight additions to the present Government machinery.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. ELPHINSTONE,
Acting Collector, Kanara

No. 294 of 1868.

From

The COLLECTOR of KULLADGEE,

To

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.,
Poona.

Kulladgee Collector's Office, 31*st March* 1868.

Sir,—With reference to your Circular endorsement No. 4840, of 25th November 1867, I have the honour to state that I do not consider that a census would meet with any opposition whatever on the part of the people of this district, more especially as there will be ample opportunity before 1871 to familiarize their minds with the idea of a census.

2. In rural Districts the duty might be entrusted to the village officers, and in towns, of say 10,000 inhabitants and upwards, where extra assistance might be required, the Patel and Koolkurnee might have associated with them for the purposes of the census the other members of the wuttun.

3. It would be, I think, advisable, before deciding as to what agency will be required for effecting the census, to await the further communication from the Government of India in regard to the nature of the census Forms and Returns.

4. The printed reports were forwarded to the Collector of Belgaum in January 1868.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Collector.

No. 785 OF 1868.

FROM

H. N. B. ERSKINE, ESQ.,
Collector of Ahmednuggur;

TO

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Ahmednuggur Collector's Camp,
Pimpulgaon Buswunt, 7th April 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the proposed census of these Districts, as requested in your Circular No. 4840, dated 25th November 1867.

2. I have referred to the printed reports giving details of the Census taken in 1865 in the North-Western Provinces, and in 1866 in the Central Provinces, and considered that the arrangements made would be in all respects suitable for these Districts.

3. The arrangements made in the Central Provinces appear to have differred but little from those made in the North-Western Provinces, in both there was a preliminary enumeration with the object of ascertaining before the actual enumeration many important details that had to be entered in the Census Returns, such as the number of houses and the number of householders, their caste and calling, and many other details which were not variable. This preliminary investigation appears to me almost the most important part of the whole proceeding; if this is well and accurately done, a mass of very valuable information will be obtained, and there will, moreover, be a far greater chance of the actual numbering being more accurately completed.

4. This preliminary inquiry will require time, and should be commenced, it appears to me, at least a year before the census is taken, in order that there may be plenty of time to check the returns.

5. These returns would, I presume, be prepared in the villages by the Patels and Koolkurnees, and revised by the Mamlutdars, while the Assistant Collectors should also during their tour examine a considerable number, say one in every ten villages.

6. In large towns special agency would be necessary for this work, but I should think no difficulty would be found in obtaining the services of intelligent persons willing to undertake the task. The Municipalities, too, where they exist would doubtless give valuable assistance.

7. On the night of the counting a considerable number of enumerators or tellers would be necessary, and care would have to be taken beforehand that they were thoroughly acquainted with their duties. The number for each town or village would vary of course according to the population. I should think one teller for every hundred houses was the smallest number that would suffice. Each teller would have to be required to see beforehand that every house in his beat was numbered, &c.

8. The forms to be adopted will be the same for all provinces, so nothing need be said concerning them; but it seems essential that these should be supplied sometime before the census, and that, moreover, a set of printed rules, defining with the greatest accuracy the duties to be performed by all officers employed in enumerating, should be distributed to them.

9. If this is done, I do not think there would be any feeling against a census, the preliminary enquiries would by degrees accustom men's mind to the idea, and when the time for the actual census came they would have got so used to it, that there would be, I believe, no opposition whatever.

10. The returns for each talook should, I think, be prepared from the village returns by the Mamlutdars who would require with the present reduced establishments some assistance for this purpose, and these should be forwarded through the assistants to the Collector in whose office these returns should be checked, and one general return prepared for submission to you in English. The services of two clerks for a short time would be necessary for this, and the work would be better done by special agency.

11. The only Districts in which there would, so far as I can judge, be any difficulty in securing enumerators would be the Ghaut and Dang Districts, where the villages are small, and hamlets numerous, and the people very illiterate. I think, however, by engaging the services of the Koolkurnees and their bhaibund a satisfactory arrangement could be made.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Collector.

No. 1171 of 1868.

From

The COLLECTOR of POONA,

To

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Poona Collector's Office,
Camp Toongarlee, 22nd April 1868.

Sir,—With reference to your Circular endorsement No. 4840, of the 25th November last, on Government Resolution No. 1874, of the 15th idem, I have the honour to intimate my opinion that there is no reason for apprehending any serious difficulty in the way of taking a reliable census of the people in this District; there does not appear to be ground for supposing that the measure will be viewed by the people with real dread or suspicion of evil consequences.

2. Doubtless the necessary arrangements for taking an accurate census when first promulgated will cause some wonder and enquiry as to the ends in view, but this would naturally be the first result of the introduction by Government of any novel operation on a large scale. Absurd rumours may perhaps arise among the very ignorant in some Districts, or be spread by designing persons, but their refutation will not be difficult if the Local Authorities and District Officers do their duty by affording full explanation as to the nature of the measure and its objects. It would be expedient also that on the intention to take the census being generally made known, the necessary measures should be carried out as soon as can be done consistently with the required accuracy. It will be highly advantageous to enlist as assistants in the work the Municipal Commissioners and Officers in large towns, the Dessaees, Deshmooks, and other Wattundars in the smaller villages, and also the aid generally of non-official persons of influence and intelligence, who give promise of taking an interest in the success of so important an operation.

3. There will be ample time during the next two years for determining the best mode of operation in all its details. It seems to me highly desirable that the instructions issued, and the Returns of information required, should be as clear and simple as possible; they should be printed in sufficient quantities and given wide publicity to three months before the date fixed upon for the taking of the census.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. E. OLIPHANT,
Collector.

No. 719 of 1868.

From

The COLLECTOR of RUTNAGHERRY,

To

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.,
Poona.

Rutnagherry Collector's Office,
Camp Gotne, 24th April 1868.

Sir,—In reply to your Circular No. 4840, of the 25th November last, I have the honour to state that I do not think the people of these parts would object at all to a census being taken, provided enquiries that may offend their ideas of propriety be avoided, which may readily be done. In the meanwhile I shall endeavour to remove from their minds any feeling of prejudice that might exist.

2. When it is quite determined on notice should at once be given.

3. It is of course pretty certain that in the present temper of some part of the people, designing individuals will misrepresent the intentions and acts of Government in respect to this matter, as they have been doing in respect to other measures of improvement in progress, but the people of the collectorate generally are now too enlightened, and understand their own interest too well to be very much duped by such attempts.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. B. BOSWELL,
Collector.

No. 630 of 1868.

General Department.

Commissioner's Office,
Kurrachee, 16th May 1868.

Report by the Commissioner in Sind on Government Resolution No. 1874, dated 15th November 1867, in regard to the best means of taking a General Census in the Province in 1871.

2. The following is a brief abstract of the opinions derived from the local officers who have been consulted on the subject :—

Collector of Hydrabad is of opinion that, provided a proclamation is duly issued, explaining the motives of Government in ordering a census, and assuring the people that a capitation tax is not intended, there will be no fear of disquieting the minds of the people. That as there are no village officers in Sind, the enumeration of each village could not be entrusted unaided to the Tuppedars. In 1853 forms of the simplest kind were printed in the vernacular. Patels and Mookhees performed the duty, enumerators on small pay were appointed, ample notice was given, the enumerators with the assistance of Tuppedar compiled the returns by tuppas, sending them to the Mooktyarkar, who reduced them into one general return, forwarding them, through the Deputy Collector, for incorporation by the Collector into one General Return for the collectorate. States also that the same course might be adopted again successfully.

Collector of Shikarpoor proposes that each tuppa should be sub-divided, and a person appointed to each sub-division; in small tuppas extra aid would be unnecessary; that each District should be previously apportioned at least 15 days before the date fixed for recording statistics; that the census officer should visit the principal Zemindars, Mookhees, &c., arrange the process to be pursued, and require the people to come and report on a fixed date and place the actual number and sex of their families. In municipal towns the census would be best taken through municipal agency with the aid of an extra establishment.

Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, states that there can be no difficulty or obstacle in obtaining a true and general census. Objections of a superstitious nature might only be raised by the inhabitants of remote and uncivilized districts; that persons disposed to evil might probably try to turn to account any sudden order for a census to be taken, but that if the subject is explained and discussed by local officers and district authorities, and by the public press, before the time fixed, no trouble need be anticipated.

Political Superintendent, Thur and Parkur, states that there is no objection to a general census being taken in his district.

3. The report of the Collector of Kurrachee is still awaited, and an early reply has been called for again.

4. Whatever may be the objections or doubts entertained regarding the real object intended by a general census in India, the Commissioner in Sind is certainly of opinion that the same difficulties are not anticipated in this Province. The only direction in which a misconstruction of our motives might have been apprehended was on the North-Western and Eastern Frontiers, but the Political Superintendents of these charges do not recognize any difficulty at all, and are of opinion that the object to be attained is quite feasible without unsettling the minds of the people, or of causing them to regard the action of Government in a suspicious light.

5. The process by which the census may be accurately and successfully recorded seems to be that described by the Collector of Hydrabad. The village Tuppedar, with the aid of an enumerator, to whom a lump sum should be paid for the correct performance of his duty, is the person in most general intercourse with the people, and to whom their habits are quite familiar. The Tuppedar should be made clearly to understand his duty by previous tuition, his connection with the work would inspire confidence, or at least dispel any suspicions that might be created as to the real object sought to be attained, and thus the work would be carried through with a fair probability of recording correct results.

6. The Commissioner is also of opinion that some good might be accomplished by the vernacular press in preparing the public mind for the proposed measure.

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,
Commissioner in Sind.

A.

STATEMENT showing the Expenses necessary for taking a Census of the Shabunder District.

No.	Talooka.	No. of Tuppas in each Talooka.	No. of Dehs.	No. of Men required in each Tuppa.	Salary.			Salary of a Moonshee to be employed to prepare Forms, &c.			Contingent Expenditure.	Total.	REMARKS.
					Total No. of Men in each Talooka.	Period for which required, days.	Amount.	No.	Period of employment, days.	Salary.			
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Jattee	4	88	5	20	8	160	1	1 month.	15 0 0	5 0 0	180 0 0	
2	Shabunder	7	119	4	28	8	224	..	..	..	3 0 0	227 0 0	In this Talooka the Mookhtyarkar's Moonshee should prepare the forms, &c.
3	Beyla	6	82	4	24	8	192	1	1 month.	20 0 0	9 0 0	221 0 0	
4	Meerpoor	6	85	..	40	8	320	1	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	360 0 0	
	Total.. ..	23	374	..	112	..	896	3	..	55 0 0	37 0 0	988 0 0	

(Signed) W. R. LAMBERT, Major,
Collector of Kurrachee.

B.

Talooka.	No. of Tuppas.	No. of Dehs.	REMARKS.
Kurrachee	2	3	
Dadoo	9	71	
Sehwan	11	74	
Majunda	4	29	
Kotree	3	32	
Kohistan	2	2	
Tatta	6	29	
Sackra...	4	16	
Ghorabaree	9	89	
Meerpoor	6	85	
Beyla	6	82	
Jattee	4	88	
Shabunder	7	119	
Total... ...	73	719	

(Signed) *W. R. LAMBERT, Major,*
Collector of Kurrachee.

No. 218 of 1868.

General Department.

From

The COLLECTOR of KURRACHEE,

To

The COMMISSIONER in SIND,
Kurrachee.

Collector's Office,
Kurrachee, 19th May 1868.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Government Resolution covered by your endorsement No. 447, of the 7th of December last. In reply, I beg to state that there is nothing to render the taking of a census objectionable in this Province. Two censuses have been taken already, one in 1854-55 and one in 1855-56, and the people are sufficiently familiar with the operation to know that no evil is intended or can follow from it—they may even have indistinct idea, derived from the official classes, that the enumeration may be useful. The best mode of taking the census, and the means and establishment to be employed, are therefore the only questions for consideration, and as I was a Deputy Collector during both the former enumerations, and felt all the difficulties of them, I thought it well to ask for the opinions of my Deputies.

2. I regret to say that Mr. Hubeeboola is the only person who seems to have understood the operation and made a specific suggestion for carrying it out. Colonel Southey "considers that the census should be taken in the same manner as in 1856, and that the assistance of head-men of villages, castes, tribes, professions, and trades should be secured, in addition to that of the servants in Government employ," but does not say how their services are to be utilized. He also says that "the preparation of the forms embracing the particulars required would of course require considerable attention," the truth of which is self-evident. Captain Ross proposes "the appointment of a single Moonshee to each tuppa for a period not exceeding two months," evidently not understanding that the enumeration made is that of the number of persons actually in each house on one fixed day, and that unless these particulars be asked for within 2 or at most 3 days of the said day, they will not be obtained with any degree of correctness.

3. Mr. Hubeeboola commenced by stating that it will be impossible to procure the necessary number of enumerators versed in the Arabic Sindee character, and that the forms must, therefore, be prepared in both it and the Bunnia Sindee. In this I concur. The taking of last census was extended over several days, I cannot say the exact number, but quite sufficient to make it utterly untrustworthy—all for want of qualified enumerators. I do not believe we could get sufficient men if we employed them for a couple of months, and we certainly cannot get them for a few days. Mr. Hubeeboola next proposes the number as per annexed Statement A, each enumerator to be employed four days, and to receive one rupee per diem. On my representing to him, however, the necessity of some teaching, he doubled the time, making the cost as set down in the statement. It is quite certain that enumerators will not be obtained for less, and it is very doubtful whether they can be obtained for so little.

4. Statement B shows the number of tuppas and dehs in the district, and what I would propose is that an enumerator be sanctioned to every two dehs, to be employed for eight days on an average, and that a Moonshee on Rs. 15, and Rs. 5 for contingencies, be allowed for each talooka. The cost would then be—

359 Enumerators	@	8=	Rs.	2,872
13 Moonshees	@	15=	„	195
13 Talooka Contingencies..	@	5=	„	65
Total... ...		28=	„	3,132

5. I do not mean that the enumerators should be distributed uniformly, one to every two villages, or even that the numbers or pay should be exactly adhered to. In some places it might be necessary to allot two enumerators to one village, in others one enumerator may take three or four; in some places, again, as in the Kurrachee and Kohistan Talookas, it may be necessary to mount the enumerators and pay them accordingly. I merely give the above sum as a limit within which the Collector may work at discretion, and I feel assured that no reliable census will be taken for one rupee less. Indeed, to provide for all contingencies, the limit ought to be increased to Rs. 3,500.

6. Then, as to the forms, it will be impossible, until I get them, to make detailed arrangements for the distribution of them and of the enumerators. To enable me to do so, to translate the forms, and to collect and to teach the enumerators, I must have the forms in my hands 5 to 6 months before the appointed day. If my recommendation be sanctioned and carried out, I will guarantee that the census should be as correct as it is possible to make it; but if it is all to be done in a hurry, and at less expense, it is better that it should be left alone.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. R. LAMBERT, Major,
Collector of Kurrachee.

No. 676 of 1868.

GENERNL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Kurrachee, 28th May 1868.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of Commissioner's Report No. 630, dated 16th instant.

2. The course recommended in paragraph 5 of the above report appears to be all that is required in the Kurrachee Collectorate for accurate registration in conducting the proposed census.

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,
Commissioner in Sind.

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12. In paragraph 7 of letter from the Government of India No. 63—4692, dated 20th September 1867, there is promised a further communication regarding the forms proposed to be used at the enumeration, and opinion is invited upon the samples forwarded. The communication is subjoined and the samples are given :—

No. 1391.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the General Department, dated 14th June 1869.

Read the following papers :—

Letter from E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 2377, dated 21st May 1869.

Letter from E. Gay, Esq., Member and temporary Secretary of the Statistical Committee, dated 26th April 1869, with five enclosures.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the general census to be taken in 1871, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the papers marginally noted, and to request that the Governor in Council will submit to the Government of India, *with the very least practicable delay*, any remarks or suggestions that His Excellency may wish to offer in the matter.

Letter from E. GAY, Esq., Member and temporary Secretary of the Statistical Committee, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 26th April 1869.

With reference to the memorandum from your department, No. 1356, dated, 6th ultimo, addressed to the Financial Department, and to the former orders of Government, I have now the honour to submit the form which the Statistical Committee recommend for use by the Enumerators in the proposed general Census of India in 1871.

The subject has been carefully considered at several meetings, and I enclose a copy of a report from a Sub-Committee appointed to draw up a form in accordance with the decisions arrived at. It will be seen that the Form A., which they recommend, is substantially the same as that finally adopted; and I may add that the reasoning on which that form is based, is generally concurred in by the Committee.

It has been considered right to limit the form proposed to the minimum of information that will give useful statistics, and this, it is thought, may fairly be required from all parts of India: where the local authorities are assured that further particulars can be obtained with advantage, they may be added; but the Committee think that this should be done with great caution, or more harm than good may result. Thus it is noticeable that, in each India Census, the proportion of males to females is far greater than in Europe. It is worth consideration whether this may not be really often erroneous, and arise from the people preferring to omit all mention, or deny the existence, of females, rather than to answer the questions asked about them. If this be so, it is evident that the real accuracy of a Census may in some places be in inverse ratio to the amount of details which it professes to give.

The only information of a novel kind provided for is the distinction of houses into "masonry" and "other than masonry." It is thought that, in this country, such a classification will give a most useful indication of the prosperity of the people, and hereafter allow of comparisons between the progress in wealth of different districts.

To explain the absence of provision for certain particulars, I may state that the Committee consider it useless to demand the exact age, as this is seldom known to the natives themselves; that as reading and writing are taught in India simultaneously, it is unnecessary to provide columns for both, and that as marriage is almost universal among adults, the result of any enquiries upon that subject would scarcely repay the trouble and suspicion they would occasion.

The Committee desire to suggest that a Census of cattle might, with advantage, be added to that of the population: a Form for this purpose is submitted for approval.

I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum prepared by Colonel Strachey. It has been duly considered by the Committee, so far as it relates to the Enumerators' Forms; but they are of opinion that the further classification of castes, religions, and occupations is beyond their province, and will be better left to the Department which may be entrusted by Government with the practical conduct of the Census.

Report by Sub-Committee to the Statistical Committee on the proposed Census Forms.

We beg to submit, for the consideration of the Statistical Committee, two specimen Enumerators' Forms, marked A and B. Form B is the fuller of the two, and would supply information regarding the age and condition of every person in India, whether male or female. But upon full consideration we do not recommend the general adoption of this Form. The objection to it is that it would give the Enumerators power to interrogate the people regarding the age and condition, &c, of the female members of their households, and such enquiries might lead to suspicion and induce the people to make false returns. For these reasons, we think it safer to recommend Form A for the adoption of the Committee.

2. Column 1 shows the number of the houses. In the form suggested by the N. W. Board there was one column for the number of the enclosure, and a second column for the number of the house. We think the two columns are quite unnecessary. We should follow the custom of numbering which prevails in all municipal towns Each house or collection of houses occupied by a separate family is numbered by itself, and we should follow this practice in enumerating the people We have therefore dispensed with the column containing the number of the enclosure. We have divided our first column, the number of houses, into two headings, kutcha and pucca. In Bengal, and we imagine in other parts of India, there is no surer test by which to measure the prosperity of the people than the number of pucca houses that are being built, and we consider it of the first importance that this information should be given at the forthcoming Census. The increase in the number of pucca houses is the surest sign of the growing wealth of the people, and our successors who take the Census in 1881 will have very just grounds of complaint if we now fail to give this information, and so deprive them of one of the surest means of estimating the increase, or decrease, of the national wealth during the intervening decade.

Column 2 gives the names of the male residents over 12 years of age. By entering persons over 12 years of age separately, we get the status and occupation of every male adult in India.

Column 3. We have not thought it necessary to enter children separately. Boys under 12 will be lumped together, children who are members of the family being however entered separately by themselves.

In Column 4 we have added to caste the word religion. Unless we add this word a number of distinct classes cannot be enumerated Caste is merely applicable to the Hindoos. The Jains are Hindoos by race, but it would be incorrect to enter them as Hindoos. Mahomedans are of many races, but they can all be grouped under one religion. Native Christians in the same way must be classified by their religion or not at all.

Column 5. For race we have given a separate column It is impossible to enter race and caste together. For instance, a Sonthal or a Cole may be Mussulman or a Native Christian If we merely enter him as a Native Christian we lose his race; if we merely designate him as a Sonthal the fact of his being Native Christain or a Mussulman escapes notice. It is therefore absolutely necessary to have a separate column for race In the seaport towns there are a large number of Samolees and other foreign nations, and if we do not keep a separate column for race they will be lost sight of and be mingled in confusion with the mass of the people.

The other columns call for no remarks.

W. BELL.

EDWARD GAY.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1869.

[*Table*]

9742

A

Village or Town of *Parah or Street* of *Police Jurisdiction* of *Sub-division or Tehsil* of *District* of

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. of Houses.											
Kutcha.	Pucka.	Males above 12 years of age.	Boys under 12 years of age.	Religion or Caste.	Race.	Occupation.	No. of Males able to Read.	No. of Males unable to Read.	No. of Females above 12 years of age.	No. of Girls under 12 years of age.	REMARKS.
											If a person was deaf or dumb, insane or blind, the fact might be noted in this column.

B

Village or Town of *Parah or Street* of *Police Jurisdiction.* of *Sub-division or Tehsil* of *District* of

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of Houses.										
Kutcha.	Pucka.	Name of Resident.	Caste or Religion.	Race.	Occupation.	Condition, whether single, married, widower, or widow.	Sex.	Age.	Able to Read.	Whether suffering from blindness, dumbness, leprosy, goitre or insanity.
	1	Ramdhone Chatterjee ...	Brahmin	...	Zemindar's Agent .	Married	M.	50	R.	
		Hurronauth Chatterjee ..	Brahmin	...	Scholar	Unmarried	M.	9	R.	
		Females.								
		1	Brahmin . .	.	None	Married	F.	25	. .	
		2	Brahmin		None	Unmarried	F.	1	...	
2		Bhugwandass	Christian, Protestant	Sonthal.	Labourer	Married	M.	20	...	

Village † *or of Town* | *Parah or of Street* | *Police Jurisdiction of* | *Sub-division or of Teheil* | *District of*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	10	11	12
No of Houses.		Males above 12 years of age (full name to be given).	Boys under 12 years of age (name to be given).	Religion	Caste or Class	Race or Nationality	Occupation	Number of Males able to Read	Number of Males unable to Read	Number of Females above 12 years of age	Number of Girls under 12 years of age	REMARKS.
Pucca (Masonry).	Kutcha (other than Masonry)											

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No. of Houses.		Males above 12 years of age (full name to be given).	Boys under 12 years of age (name to be given).	Religion.	Caste or Class.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation.	Number of Males able to Read.	Number of Males unable to Read.	Number of Females above 12 years of age.	Number of Girls under 12 years of age.	REMARKS.
Pucca (Masonry).	Kutcha (other than Masonry).											
												If a person is deaf or dumb, insane or blind, the fact should be stated in this column.

FORM of Cattle Census.

No. of House.	Elephants.	Camels.	Horses.	Country Ponies.	Mules.	Oxen.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Asses.	Sheep.	Goats.
								Males.	Females.			

Memorandum explanatory of proposed Enumerator's Form and Classification of Castes, Religions, and Occupations.

1. The following memorandum is intended to convey suggestions for the classification of castes or religions, and occupations, and for the form of the Enumerator's Return for the coming general Census in India.

2. The form and classification are based on those used or suggested in Mr. Plowden's Report on the last Census of the North-West Provinces.

3. Children are to be understood to be persons not above 12 years of age, or if their age is not known, then persons not arrived at puberty.

4. When all the persons of any family belong to one caste or religion, and follow one occupation only, the total numbers of males and females, adults and children, may each be entered in the aggregate. But if there be persons of different castes or religions or occupations, separate entries should be made for them as occasion requires. See the entry in the form.

5. The Local Government would prescribe the precise sub-divisions of caste and religion to be recognized in the Returns subject to the annexed general distribution, which will be followed as far as is practicable:—

1. Christian ... { Natives of India. Eurasian. All others.
2. Jews ... ... { Natives of India. All others.
3. Mohammedan.
4. Hindoo ... Sub-divided in local conditions.
5. Sikh.
6. Buddhist and Jain.
7. Parsee.
8. Others, including the non-Aryan populations.

Additional main divisions may be introduced if it be thought essential.

6. The following general classification of occupations will be recognized as far as is practicable :—

I.—Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.
II.—Professional persons.
III.—Persons in service or performing personal offices.
IV.—Persons engaged in agriculture, and with animals.
V.—Persons engaged in commerce and trade.
VI.—Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations; and engaged in the sale of articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for consumption.
VII.—Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.

7. To explain more exactly the intended scope of the above main classes, the following detailed sub-division is also given, to which any needful extension might be applied by Local Governments, the general system being retained as far as seems practicable :—

CLASS I.—*Persons employed under Government, &c.*

a.—Military and Marine.

b.—Police ... { 1. Government. 2. Municipal. 3. Village or rural.

c.—All others... This should be sub-divided according to the Chief Administrative Departments, Revenue, Judicial, &c.

d.—Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments.

CLASS II.—*Professional Persons.*

a.—Religion and Charity ... { 1. Ministers of religion, priests, persons officiating in churches, temples, mosques, &c., missionaries. 2. Persons in monastic orders, ascetics or religious mendicants 3. Persons employed in charitable institutions.

b.—Education.

c.—Literature and Science, including persons employed in scientific societies, museums, &c.

d.—Law ... ...
1. Barristers.
2. Attorneys, pleaders, and mookhtears.
3. Law clerks, petition writers, &c., interpreters and translators.

e.—Medicine ...
1. Medical practitioners.
2. Veterinary surgeons.
3. Hospital attendants.
4. Midwives and nurses.

f.—Fine Arts ...
1. Artists, painters, sculptors, photographers, drawing-masters, &c.
2. Musicians and singers.
3. Actors, dancers, jugglers, &c.

g.—Civil Engineering, Architecture and Surveying.

CLASS III.—*Persons in service or performing Personal Offices.*

a.—Servants ...
1. Domestics, or employed in the house.
2. All others.

b.—Persons occupied in performing personal offices not being servants of individuals, such as hair-dressers, barbers, washermen, water-carriers, makers of caste-marks, &c.

c.—Keepers of inns, boarding-houses, places of public entertainment, and billiard-rooms, managers of clubs, &c.

CLASS IV.—*Persons engaged in Agriculture, and with Animals.*

A.—In Agriculture ...
a.—Proprietors and Sub-proprietors—
1. Not cultivating
2. Cultivating

A distinction between those who pay and do not pay land revenue might also be made if practicable.

b.—Tenants. If practicable a distinction may be made between tenants-at-will and others.

c.—Labourers for wages, whether paid in kind or money.

B.—With Animals ...
d.—Dealers in animals—
1. Horses, asses, and mules.
2. Horned cattle.
3. Sheep and goats.
4. Camels.
5. Pigs.
6. Birds, &c.

e.—Herdsmen and shepherds.

f.—Horse-breakers, jockies, &c.

g.—Farriers.

h.—Shikarrees, fowlers, &c.

CLASS V.—*Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.*

A.—Conveyance of persons and goods.
a.—Persons employed on railways—
1. Engineering, locomotive and telegraphic branches.
2. Traffic and general business.

b.—Persons employed in keeping or using wheeled conveyances for hire.

c.—Persons employed in keeping or using animals for hire.

d.—Bearers of palanqueens, &c., porters and messengers.

e.—Persons employed in keeping or using ships and steamers—
1. Establishments on shore.
2. Establishments afloat.
3. Engineers.

f.—Persons employed in keeping or using boats for hire.

g.—Warehousemen.

h.—Keepers of cotton and other screws and presses; packers and weighmen.

i.—Emigration agents.

B.—Keeping and lending money, and sale of goods.
h.—Bankers and money dealers—
1. Bankers.
2. Money lenders and pawn-brokers.
3. Money changers.
4. Life and fire insurance agents.

B.—Keeping and lending money, and sale of goods—(*continued.*)

i.—Merchants and Traders—
1. General merchants and agents.
2. Merchants in special goods.
3. General retail dealers and shop-keepers.
4. Hawkers.

j.—Commercial agents and employés—
1. Brokers.
2. Auctioneers and commission agents.
3. Shipping agents andsurveyors.
4. Clerks and accountants.
5. Shopmen.

CLASS VI.—*Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, and Engineering Operations; and in the sale of Goods manufactured or prepared for consumption.*

A.—Manufactures ...

a.—Manufacture of agricultural produce—
1. Indigo.
2. Sugar.
3. Tea.
4. Vegetable oil makers and sellers.

b.—Manufacture and exploration of mineral produce—
1. Workers of coal pits and coal dealers.
2. Metals and ores.
3. Salt.
4. Saltpetre.
5. Glass.
6. Pottery.

c.—Manufacture of animal produce—
1. Leather.
2. Candles.
3. Animal oils and fats.

d.—Manufacture of textile materials and fabrics—
1. Cotton spinning and weaving.
2. Silk producers and sellers.
3. Wool ditto.
4. Jute, hemp, and flax spinning and weaving.

e.—Mechanical and other engineering operations—
1. Founders and machine makers.
2. Gas works.
3. Saw mills.
4. Irrigation works.

And others which may be found necessary.

B.—Constructive Art...

f.—Persons employed in building houses and the like—
1. Contractors and builders.
2. Bricklayers.
3. Stone masons.
4. Well sinkers and makers.
5. Brick-makers.
6. Workers of quarries and quarrymen.
7. Lime burners and sellers.
8. Carpenters.
9. Thatchers.
10. Workers in bamboos, reeds, &c.
11. Painters, colourers, and decorators.
12. Labourers.

g.—Persons employed in carriage-building—
1. Carriage-makers.
2. Cart do.
3. Palanqueen, &c., makers.

B.—Constructive Art—(*continued.*)

h.—Persons employed in building, docking, and equipping ships and boats—

1. Persons employed in keeping or using docks.
2. Persons employed in building ships, sail-makers, &c.
3. Ditto ditto boats.
4. Ship-chandlers.

C.—Miscellaneous Artizans.

i.—Workers and dealers in metals and minerals—

1. Black-smiths.
2. Dealers in iron and hard-ware.
3. Cutlers, sword and gun-makers, &c.
4. Copper and brass-smiths and dealers.
5. Wire drawers and workers, and cage-makers.
6. Tinmen.
7. Gas-fitters.
8. Gold and silver-smiths, dealers in plate and plated-ware and electro-platers.
9. Gold-washers.
10. Jewellers and dealers in precious stones.
11. Makers of mathematical instruments and opticians
12. Seal engravers.
13. Watch-makers.
14. Lamps, porcelain, crockery, glass, and bottle makers and dealers.
15. Makers and sellers of pottery.
16. Ditto ditto of bangles, &c.

j.—Workers and dealers in household utensils and furniture—

1. Cabinet-makers, makers and sellers of furniture, upholsters, and undertakers.
2. Ditto of brushes and brooms.
3. Ditto of combs.
4. Ditto of mats, hand punkahs, or fans, &c.
5. Ditto of baskets, wicker and cane work.
6. Turners.
7. Carvers and gilders.
8. Coopers.
9. Makers and sellers of lanterns.
10. Ditto ditto of whips and sticks.
11. Ditto ditto of toys and kites.
12. Ditto ditto of hookahs.
13. Ditto ditto of grindstones.
14. Ditto ditto of musical instruments.
15. Workers in lac and lacquered ware.
16. Ditto and sellers of ivory and sandalwood, &c.
17. Makers of leaf plates, garlands, and necklaces, of flowers, and dealers in flowers.

k.—Makers and dealers in fabrics, or articles used for dress, carpetting, &c.—

1.—Weavers and spinners of silk goods, and dealers in the same.
2. Weavers, spinners, cleaners of cotton goods, thread, tape, &c., and dealers in the same.
3. Weavers and spinners of blankets or woollen goods, and dealers in the same.
4. Weavers and spinners of shawls and shawl wool, and dealers in the same.
5. Weavers of carpets and dealers in the same.
6. Makers and dealers in felts.
7. Weavers and spinners of jute, hemp, &c., and dealers in the same.
8. Calico printers.
9. Calendarrers.
10. Fullers.
11. Dyers.
12. Tailors.

C.—Miscellaneous Artizans—*continued.*

13. Milliners and dress-makers.
14. Makers and sellers of hats, caps, and turbans, and turban winders.
15. Ditto ditto of gloves and stockings.
16. Ditto ditto of buttons, beads, &c.
17. Embroiderers.
18. Gold lace workers.
19. Makers and sellers of artificial flowers.
20. Shoe-makers.
21. Saddlers and harness makers.
22. Ditto ditto of saddle cloths, girths and trappings.

l.—Persons occupied in printing or selling books and stationery—

1. Printers.
2. Sellers of printers' materials.
3. Paper, pen, and ink makers and sellers, stationers.
4. Book-sellers and publishers.
5. Book-binders.
6. Persons employed on newspapers and periodical publications.
7. Lithographic printers.
8. Engravers.
9. Sellers of prints and pictures

m.—Persons who prepare and sell food, drink, and stimulants drugs, &c.—

DEALERS

In vegetable food.

1. Sellers of grain and flour.
2. Millers and grinders, and huskers of grain
3. Bakers.
4. Parchers of grain.
5. Sellers of fruits and vegetables.
6. Grocers, dealers in preserves, pickles, and spices.
7. Makers, refiners, and sellers of sugar.
8. Confectioners and ice-sellers.
9. Makers and sellers of arrowroot.
10. Dealers in and tasters of tea.

In animal food.

11. Butchers and meat sellers.
12. Sellers of fowls, &c.
13. Fishermen and fishmongers.
14. Sellers of milk.
15. „ of ghee, butter, and cheese.

In drinks ...

16. Distillers and dealers in wine and spirits.
17. Brewers and dealers in beer.
18. Makers of sherbet.
19. „ of vinegar.
20. Provisioners, general dealers in articles of food, bazar suppliers, &c.

In stimulants.

21. Sellers of tobacco and cigars, snuffs.
22. „ of opium, bhang, gunja, muduk, &c.
23. „ of pan and betel.

In perfumes, drugs, medicines, and chemicals.

24. „ of perfumes.
25. „ of drugs and medicines.
26. Makers and sellers of chemicals.
27. Dealers in salt.
28. „ in saltpetre.
29. Makers and sellers of gunpowder and fireworks.
30. Makers and sellers of soap.

n.—Dealers in vegetable substances and fuel.—

1. Sellers of timber.
2. „ of fire-wood.
3. „ of charcoal.
4. „ of cow-dung (fuel).
5. „ of bamboos.
6. „ of grass, bhoosa, chaff, and forage for animals.
7. „ of grass for thatching and other purposes
8. „ of hemp, flax, rope, and string.

o.—Dealers in animal substances—.

1. Dealers in hides and skins.
2. Tanners and curriers.
3. Leather workers and sellers.
4. „ dyers.
5. Sellers of leather utensils and ropes, &c.
6. Dealers in bones and horns.

CLASS VII.—*Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.*

1. Persons whose income is derived from rents of houses or shops.
2. Persons whose income is derived from funded property, dividends on shares, or annuities, and the like.
3. Pensioners.
4. Persons having no ostensible or independent income, beggars and paupers.
5. Women not having special occupations.
6. Male children.
7. Female children.

8. More detailed rules will probably be required to remove all doubts as to the application of this classification, but at present it seems sufficient to put forward the general scheme, with a few explanatory remarks.

9. It is throughout to be understood that, where there is a *special* class or sub-division in which an individual may properly be placed, he is to be reckoned as belonging to that class, in preference to any more general class. Thus *all* Government servants will be enumerated under Class I., whatever be their particular calling.

10. When a person has two or more callings, that should be selected for him which is the most important.

11. Persons should not be entered in Class VII., Miscellaneous, excepting those who clearly fall within its recognized sub-divisions.

12. All clerks and accountants of merchants, and commercial or trading establishments of all sorts, are intended to be placed in Class V., Sub-division J. The superior and directing officers in such establishments, and persons employed in the actual active operations of the business, as distinguished from the clerical and accounting duties, would be placed in the class or sub-division assigned to each special business.

13. It will not be necessary to require any considerable detail in the sub-division of Government servants in the enumeration returns, because all that is needful can be obtained with greater ease and accuracy by departmental enquiry. The present Census enumeration and classification, it has to be remembered, does not attempt to deal with the precise status of every individual in the country, with the rigorous accuracy of an European Census, in which a distinct entry is made for every soul; and all that can be anticipated is a fair approximation to the distribution of the population among the main classes noticed.

14. The Local Governments might, therefore, usefully supplement the Census Return by special departmental returns simultaneously prepared, which should give the complete facts of all public establishments, with a suitable classification. The same arrangement might easily be extended to the Railway Companies, and no doubt the great Commercial Companies would readily co-operate with the Government in furnishing like Returns.

15. It would properly be left to the Local Governments to add, to any extent thought practicable, to the series of facts to be noticed by the enumerators; the form proposed would be understood, as containing the minimum of information which should certainly be given. Among the points of interest which might, if it were possible, be referred to in the Return, the following may be named:—

Ages of individual.
Country of birth.
Number of insanes.
Number of lepers, blind, deaf and dumb, or otherwise suffering from obvious personal deformity.
Whether able to read and write or not.
Whether married or not.
Number of brick or stone-houses, and so forth.

16 The returns should be so prepared as to be able to show separately the population of towns, say, down to places of 5,000 souls, in full detail.

17. Of course detailed instructions will be necessary for the enumerators. It has not been attempted to frame such instructions, and the present memorandum is only intended to be explanatory of the proposed classification and its application.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel, R.E.*

The 6th March 1869.

ENUMERATOR'S FORM.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Number of						
				Males.		Females.				
Name of Village.	Number of Enclosure.	Number of House.	Name of head of Family.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Caste or Religion.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Junglabad	4	21	Rambuxsh.	2	3	3	1	Rajpoot	Cultivating proprietor.	
				1	...	...	...	Do.	Soldier.	
				1	...	...	...	Aheer.	Servant.	

Resolution.—Ordered that the following letter be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, and that a copy of this and of the previous correspondence on the subject be placed on the Editor's table, and that copies be sent to all Collectors:—

No. 1392 of 1869.

General Department.

From

F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay;

To

E. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1869.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 2377, dated the 21st ultimo, forwarding, for the opinion of this Government, a letter from the Secretary of the Statistical Committee on the subject of the proposed general census of India in 1871.

2. His Excellency in Council considers Form A to be well adapted to the required purpose. Instead of the distinction proposed to be drawn between "masonry" and "other than masonry" houses, it is suggested that it would be better to leave it to the discretion of the enumerators to enter the houses under the general heads of "pucca" and "kutcha," or if a precise definition of these terms is deemed necessary, then the former might be held to comprise tiled and the latter "chuppured" or thatched houses.

3. The form of cattle return is approved, and can, it is anticipated, be filled in without difficulty.

4. The elaborate classification of occupations contained in Colonel Strachey's memorandum need only be furnished to enumerators in the Presidency and other large towns. A simpler and more general classification will suffice for the guidance of enumerators in rural districts.

5. I am desired to draw attention to the suggestion contained in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 381, dated the 15th February last, as to the expediency of taking a preliminary census

13. The remarks and suggestions of this Government were conveyed to the Government of India in the above letter, and all the papers were circulated.

14. When the Supreme Government had received the opinions of the several local Governments and Administrations, the following resolution was issued:—

No. 4800.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public), under date Simla, the 20th October 1869.

READ the following papers regarding the form to be used for the collection of statistical information in the proposed General Census of India in 1871:—

Circular addressed to the Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 2376 to 2385, dated the 21st May 1869.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2071, dated 16th July 1869.
Do. from the Government of Bombay, No. 1392, „ 14th June 1869.
Do. from the Government of Bengal, No. 2130, „ 7th June 1869.
Do. to ditto, No. 2952, „ 30th June 1869.
Do. from ditto, No. 2928, „ 17th August 1869.
Do. from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 284 A, dated the 14th July 1869.
Do. from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1937, dated 26th June 1869.
Do. from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 3130, „ 20th July 1869.
Do. from ditto No. 3404, „ the 6th August 1869
Do. from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1676—181, dated 12th June 1869.
Do. from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 88—9, dated 10th June 1869.
Do. from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1633—7, dated 25th June 1869.
Do. from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 25, dated 29th June 1869.
Do. from ditto No. 32, „ 19th July 1869.

RESOLUTION.—The opinions of all Local Governments and Administrations are now before the Government of India. They are generally opposed to any attempt at a cattle census, and in this view the Governor General in Council concurs. The enumeration of cattle is more properly a branch of the statistics which a revenue survey and settlement establishment might collect, and which, in some Provinces, it does collect with the statistics of wells, ploughs, carts and the like. If in any Province these particulars are obtainable of recent date and without excessive trouble, they would form a useful appendix to the Census Returns, as finally compiled, and might be added.

2. With regard to the form of return to be adopted for the population, the general opinion is greatly in favour of numbering by "enclosures," and not by houses. The original registers therefore should contain a record of every enclosure, with its number, for purposes of enumeration, and the name of the chief person residing therein for the purpose of indentification. The enumerators should be warned that the entry in the heading of the paper of the Chief Resident's name is not to prevent their entering his name in the proper column with full details of caste, race, &c.

3. It seems desirable to ascertain roughly how many houses belong to the better class. The "dwelling houses" in each enclosure should therefore be entered under the headings "of the better sort," "of inferior sort," the Local Government in each Province determining for the guidance of the enumerators what description of house should come under either class. The definitions of "pucca" and "kutcha" vary so much in different parts of India, that the adoption of these terms would not yield uniform results. It will be understood that the object is to distinguish substantial houses, whatever the material, from huts, hovels, and houses of unsubstantial construction.

4. The general view is that the names of all males—children and adults—should be entered. This is approved, as correctness is more likely to be attained by the entry of names, and the trouble is really less than in entering the results of calculation of numbers.

5. In regard to the record of age, there is some difficulty. If no names were to be entered in the census, a very broad classification would no doubt suffice; but if names are to be entered, it seems just as easy to put down in the registers the age also as given; for, when making up the returns of age in decennial periods, the errors will, for the most part, correct themselves, or at any rate, such errors as remain will not vitiate the general correctness of the returns on the average. Therefore it is better to put down the age as given by the people.

6. The names of all male inmates will accordingly be entered in the return, and opposite each name will be recorded the age of the individual as stated by the head of the household or other person answering the enquiries of the enumerator. In finally compiling the result the classification according to age should be for the following periods, viz :—

Not exceeding 1 year.					
Above	1	„	and not exceeding	6	years.
„	6	„	„	12	„
„	12	„	„	20	„
„	20	„	„	30	„
„	30	„	„	40	„
„	40	„	„	50	„
„	50	„	„	60	„
„	60	„			

7. In regard to females it is generally considered that no names should be asked or entered. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that it should be left entirely to the option of the head of the household to give or withhold the names of female inmates. Whenever, therefore, the names are withheld, it must suffice to enter in the returns the number of females. But a census which did not show the number of females of each caste or race would be very imperfect. Some classification of females according to age must also be attempted. The easiest way to do this would be to give each female a number, and enter opposite the number all the necessary particulars, the name only being omitted. But even if this plan be not adopted, still the columns for age, religion, caste or class, and race or nationality, will have to be added for females. If the names are withheld and a number be not adopted for each female, it will merely be stated what number of females belong to each religion, caste or class, and race or nationality, and the female's age will be recorded according to the classification prescribed in paragraph 4 for the ultimate form of the compiled returns for males. The column for occupation, however, may be omitted in the case of females. The local Governments will understand that they may, if they see fit, issue express orders to the enumerators in any particular locality to adopt this mode of enumeration of females absolutely, and without leaving it optional to give the names of female inmates.

8. The Governor General in Council sees no sufficient reason why there should not be one column, headed, "whether able to read and write," to be answered "yes" or "no;" persons who can only read and cannot write, or who can only sign their names and cannot read, being entered under "no."

9. In the column of remarks should be entered the number of—

Deaf, ...	Male or Female.
Dumb, ...	
Idiots, ...	
Insane, and	
Lepers	

10. In case of wild tribes, it may be better not to attempt so much in regard to age and other details; but the fact of exceptional cases occurring in certain districts ought not to prevent a more complete record being prepared in other districts forming the greater part of British India.

11. In accordance with the above views, the Government of India have finally determined upon adopting the annexed form, and desires that it may be distributed to the enumerators, with such detailed instructions as may appear necessary to the Local Governments and Administrations. A specimen of the form filled up for an imaginary family in each of the three methods is also forwarded.

Ordered that this resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, for information and guidance.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Coorg; Resident at Hydrabad.

Copy forwarded to the Financial Department for communication to the Statistical Committee.

(True Extract)

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

ENCLOSURE No. 20. NAME OF CHIEF MALE RESIDENT THEREOF—OOMESH CHUNDER BOSE.

Number of dwelling-houses in the enclosure. Of the better sort	Of the inferior sort.	MALES. Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or Class.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation.	Whether able to Read and Write or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	2	Oomesh Chunder Bose	60	Hindoo	Kayasth	Bengalee	Zemindar	Yes
		Girish Chunder "	50	"	"	"	"	"
		Russik Lal "	40	"	"	"	Clerk in Government Office	"
		Gopal Chunder "	18	"	"	"	"	"
		Seetanath "	12	"	"	"		No.
		Bholanath Ghose	35	"	Goala	"	Domestic servant	"
		Kanaram "	25	"	"	"	"	"
		Ramsahai	30	"	Rajpoot	Native of Oudh	Door-keeper	"

FEMALES. Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or Class.	Race or Nationality	Whether able to Read and Write or not.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Luckimunee Dasee	51	Hindoo	Kayasth	Bengalee	No.	
Sorasuttee "	41	"	"	"	"	
Oojulmunee "	21	"	"	"	Yes.	
Doyamonee "	14	"	"	"	"	
Kaminee "	10	"	"	"	No.	
Toolsee "	7	"	"	"	"	
Digumburee "	31	"	Telee	"	"	
Bhogobutta "	25	"	Goala	"	"	

N.B.—It is entirely optional with the person replying to the enumerator's queries to give or withhold the names of females. Each female may be represented by a number.

Columns 10 to 15 inclusive.—When females are indicated by either names or numbers, the race, caste, class and religion of each should be given in the proper column opposite her name or number, otherwise the total number of females belonging to each religion caste, class, or nationality should be entered as in the second form below.

When the Returns of Females are not given separately for each female as above, the following classification must be given instead :—

	Ages. Number of Females under each division of age.	Religions. Religions to which the Females belong.	Religions. Number belonging to each religion.	Castes or Classes. Castes or classes to which the Females belong.	Castes or Classes. Number belonging to each caste or class.	Races or Nationalities. Races or nationalities to which the Females belong.	Races or Nationalities. Number belonging to each race or nationality.	Number of Females able to read and write.	Number unable to read and write.
	10 and 11	12		13		14		15	
Not exceeding 1 year									
Exceeding 1 year, not exceeding 6 years									
" 6 years " 12 "									
" 12 " " 20 "									
" 20 " " 30 "									
" 30 " " 40 "									
" 40 " " 50 "									
" 50 " " 60 "									
" 60 "									
TOTAL..									

NOTES.—

Columns 1 and 2.—These will be filled up according to special instructions to be issued by the Local Government or Administration of each Province.

Column 3.- The name of the Chief Male Resident should be entered in this column as well as at the head of the form, and all particulars will be given in the subsequent columns as of other individuals.

Columns 9 and 15.—To be answered opposite each name or number saying "yes" or "no." Persons who can only read and cannot write, and those who can only sign their names and cannot write, to be entered under "no."

In the column of Remarks, the following particulars should be given, and any others which may be useful :—Number of lepers, deaf and dumb, insane and idiots, male or female

ENCLOSURE No. 20. NAME OF CHIEF MALE RESIDENT THEREOF, OOMESH CHUNDER BOSE.

Number of dwelling houses in the enclosure. Of the better sort	Of the inferior sort.	MALES. Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or Class.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation.	Whether able to Read and Write or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	2	Oomesh Chunder Bose	60	Hindoo	Kayasth	Bengalee	Zemindar	Yes.
		Gorish Chunder "	50	"	"	"	"	"
		Russik Lal "	40	"	"	"	Clerk in Government Office	"
		Gopal Chunder "	18	"	"	"	"	"
		Seetanath "	12	"	"	"		"
		Bholanath Ghose	35	"	Goala	"	Domestic servant	No.
		Kanaram "	25	"	"	"	"	"
		Ramsahai	30	"	Rajpoot	Native of Oudh	Doorkeeper	"

FEMALES. Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or Class.	Race or Nationality.	Whether able to Read and Write or not.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	51	Hindoo	Kayasth	Bengalee	No.	
2	41	"	"	"	"	
3	21	"	"	"	Yes.	
4	14	"	"	"	"	
5	10	"	"	"	No.	
6	7	"	"	"	"	
7	31	"	Telee	"	"	
8	25	"	Goala	"	"	

N.B.—It is entirely optional with the person replying to the enumerator's queries to give or withhold the names of females. Each female may be represented by a number

Columns 10 *to* 15 *inclusive.*—When females are indicated by either names or numbers, the race, caste, class, and religion of each should be given in the proper column opposite her name or number, otherwise the total number of females belonging to each religion, caste, class, or nationality should be entered as in the second form below.

When the Returns of Females are not given separately for each female as above, the following classification must be given instead —

	Ages. Number of Females under each division of age.	Religion. Religions to which the Females belong.	Religion. Number belonging to each religion.	Castes or Classes. Castes or classes to which the Females belong.	Castes or Classes. Number belonging to each caste or class.	Races or Nationalities. Races or nationalities to which the Females belong.	Races or Nationalities. Number belonging to each race or nationality.	Number of Females able to read and write.	Number unable to read and write.
	10 and 11	12		13		14		15	
Not exceeding 1 year									
Exceeding 1 year, not exceeding 6 years.									
" 6 " " 12 "									
" 12 " " 20 "									
" 20 " " 30 "									
" 30 " " 40 "									
" 40 " " 50 "									
" 50 " " 60 "									
" 60 "									
TOTAL..									

NOTES.—

Columns 1 *and* 2.—These will be filled up according to special instructions to be issued by the Local Government or Administration of each Province.

Column 3.—The name of the chief male resident should be entered in this column as well as at the head of the form, and all particulars will be given in the subsequent columns as of other individuals.

Columns 9 *and* 15.—To be answered opposite each name or number saying "yes" or "no." Persons who can only read and cannot write and those who can only sign their names and cannot write to be entered under "no."

In the column of Remarks, the following particulars should be given, and any others which may be useful :—Number of lepers, deaf and dumb, insane and idiots, male or female.

ENCLOSURE No. 20. NAME OF CHIEF MALE RESIDENT THEREOF, OOMESH CHUNDER BOSE.

Number of dwelling houses in the enclosure. Of the better sort.	Of the inferior sort.	MALES. Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or Class.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation.	Whether able to Read and Write or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	2	Oomesh Chunder Bose.	60	Hindoo ..	Kayasth	Bengalee	Zemindar	Yes.
		Girish Chunder „ ..	50	„ ..	„	„	„	„
		Russik Lal „ ..	40	„ .	„	„	Clerk in Government Office	„
		Gopal Chunder „ ..	18	„ ..	„	„	„	„
		Seetanath „ ..	12	„ ..	„	„		„
		Bholanath Ghose	35	„ ..	Goala	„	Domestic servant ..	No.
		Kanaram „	25	„ ..	„	„	„	„
		Ramsahai	30	„ ..	Rajpoot.....	Native of Oudh	Doorkeeper	„

FEMALES. Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or Class.	Race or Nationality.	Whether able to Read and Write or not.	REMARKS.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

N.B.—It is entirely optional with the person replying to the enumerator's queries to give or withhold the names of females. Each female may be represented by a number.

Columns 10 to 15 inclusive.—When females are indicated by either names or numbers, the race, caste, class, and religion of each should be given in the proper column opposite her name or number, otherwise the total number of females belonging to each religion, caste, class, or nationality should be entered, as in the second form below.

When the Returns of Females are not given separately for each female as above, the following classification must be given instead :—

	Ages. Number of Females under each division of age.	Religions. Religions to which the Females belong.	Number belonging to each religion.	Castes or Classes. Castes or classes to which the Females belong.	Number belonging to each caste or class.	Races or Nationalities. Races or nationalities to which the Females belong.	Number belonging to each race or nationality.	Number of Females able to Read and Write.	Number unable to Read and Write.
	10 and 11	12		13		14		15	
Not exceeding 1 year	..								
Exceeding 1 year, not exceeding 6 years.	..	Hindoo..	8	Kayasth..	6	Bengalee.	8		6
„ 6 years „ 12 „	2			Telee	1				
„ 12 „ „ 20 „	1			Goala....	1				
„ 20 „ „ 30 „	2								
„ 30 „ „ 40 „	1								
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1								
„ 50 „ „ 60 „	1								
„ 60 „	..								
TOTAL..	8		8		8		8		

NOTES—

Columns 1 and 2.—These will be filled up according to special instructions to be issued by the Local Government or Administration of each Province.

Column 3.—The name of the chief male resident should be entered in this column as well as at the head of the form, and all particulars will be given in the subsequent columns as of other individuals.

Columns 9 and 15.—To be answered opposite each name or number, saying "yes" or "no." Persons who can only read and cannot write, and those who can only sign their names and cannot write to be entered under "no."

In the column of Remarks, the following particulars should be given, and any others which may be useful :—Number of lepers, deaf and dumb, insane and idiots, male or female.

Census

No. 3063.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1869.

Resolution of the Government of India, No. 4800, dated 20th October 1869, containing their instructions for taking a general census of India in 1871.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of this Resolution and of its accompaniments to be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, and the two Revenue Commissioners, who should be requested to obtain and submit to Government, without delay, the proposals of the several Collectors for meeting the views of the Government of India in carrying out the census in their respective districts, and the additional establishments which will be required for the occasion.

2. Houses constructed of stone or burnt bricks, with tiles, chunamed, or iron roofs, should be classed as houses of the better sort, while houses whose outer walls are formed of mud or sunburnt bricks, whatever the description of roof, and all buildings covered with thatch or leaves, should be included in the category of the inferior sort. In districts which contain buildings which do not come within any of the above descriptions, special instructions should be solicited as to the classification to be adopted.

3. Throughout the greater part of the Presidency the work of enumerating the agricultural population can probably be effected by the Village Revenue Officers at but a trifling extra cost; in towns much assistance will doubtless be obtained from municipalities.

4. Copies of these papers should be sent to the Military and Political Departments, and to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N D
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.
THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT.
THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT.
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

} With copies of the Resolution and its accompaniments.

15. This resolution by the Supreme Government is a most important one, for it decides what is to be that initial form from which all the subsequent tables are to be prepared, and the papers were circulated by this Government, with a request that the opinions of the Collectors may be submitted without delay, not only as to the census operations generally, but as to the additional establishments required.

16. These opinions were duly submitted, and are here recorded.

No. 2612 of 1870.

General Department.

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

Bombay.

Matheran, 21*st May* 1870.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a summary of the opinions of the several Collectors of the Northern Division on the measures to be adopted in taking the proposed census, as required by Government Resolution No. 3063, of the 24th December 1869.

2. A doubt is expressed by some Collectors as to the meaning of the term 'enclosure.' I incline to the opinion that it must be taken to mean a dwelling-house, with all minor buildings attached to it.

3. With regard to the question raised by Mr. Duff, whether the Khotes should be called upon to fill in returns for their Khotee villages, I do not think that they can be forced, but in most cases they may be persuaded to compile them.

4. It will be necessary to familiarize the Tullatees and other Enumerators with the Returns, and the method of their preparation, and I quite agree in the remarks of Messrs. Hope and Elliott as to the utility of one or more experimental censi. I have already directed the Collectors to make them, so that at the last general census the greatest possible accuracy may be ensured.

5. I am afraid a great amount of inaccuracy and cost will be caused, if it is determined to take the census on any one day. If left to the accountants and other village authorities, who are acquainted with every person in their villages, the greatest accuracy would be attained in the course of two or three days. It will be next to impossible to attempt a census in one day in wild jungly districts. Such a measure would only serve to arouse distrust and suspicion, and the results will be anything but correct.

It will be advisable to take the census some time in July or August. The royts are then generally at their villages, and there are few travellers abroad.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. ROGERS,
Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

Summary of the Replies of the Collectors of the Northern Division, regarding the Measures to be adopted in taking the Census.

Ahmedabad.

Mr. Borradaile.—I would premise that there are no enclosures such as those alluded to by the Government of India, and that the registration should be by houses.

3. Also that there will be no difficulty in entering the names of women.

4. And that there are no wild tribes

Villages, Khalsa.

No extra establishment will be needed. The village accountant will leave at each house one of the forms, with instructions to return it duly filled in, or to present it for filling in at a certain hour on the appointed day. On that day he will sit at the Chowra, and with the assistance of the Patel, Muttadars, Bunneah, &c., see that each form is properly filled in.

Inamee, Talukdaree, and Mehwasee.

For the first-named the Inamdars will be addressed. There will be no difficulty about them as each has a Tullatee, and there will be none in those Talukdaree and Mehwasee villages which have such an official. In villages of the latter two classes which have no Tullatee, the holders will be called on to provide some person to act as enumerator.

Towns.

Where a Mamlutdar has his head-quarters, the village authorities will be aided by the establishments of the Kutcherry and, if there be one, the Municipality.

Where, as at Rampoor, there is no Kutcherry or Municipality, the Mamlutdar will depute one or more of his Karkoons.

No extra establishment will be needed in either case.

City of Ahmadabad.

By the last census there were estimated to be 36,193 houses in the city and its suburbs. Assuming 40,000 as the present number, and that one enumerator can receive and fill in 100 forms in one day, there will be required 400 men.

Dividing the city into its four well-known divisions, I would place one Sub-Registrar over each. Each would be one of my own Karkoons selected for intelligence, and no pay would be necessary.

Under each Sub-Registrar would be two inspectors. These also would be appointed from among my establishment.

Under each inspector would be 50 enumerators. These alone would require payment.

Assuming that a week would be taken up in receiving, distributing, again receiving, filling in, and perhaps compiling the Forms, a sum of Rs. 5 per man would not seem high to offer. The employés would be found among the pupils of the High School, candidates, &c.

Assuming also that all the forms would be furnished by Government, the only other expense would be a trifling contingent for pens, ink, &c., say Rs. 150 for the zillah.

The total expenditure then would be Rs. 2,150.

In the above proposals, I have assumed that the Railway Company and the Irrigation Department would be called on to furnish separate returns of all their *resident* employés and labourers.

I have also assumed that the Customs Department would render from its own establishments at Dholera and Gogo assistance in the enumeration of the population afloat at those ports.

Kaira.

Mr. Elliott.—In villages of which the population is below 2,000, I think that the arrangements can be made throughout by the Mookhees, Muttadars, and Tullatees, and villages being grouped and supervised by a Taluka Karkoon.

3. But in 42 large villages and towns, the population of each of which exceeds 2,000, I am not prepared to state what assistance I shall require. I can only do so after experiments, which I will make in the course of this season and in the rains. I shall be in a position to state precisely what measures I have to recommend for making the census.

4. But even after it is finally settled what measures are to be taken and what agency is to carry them out, I apprehend that a number of experimental censi will have to be made to secure certainty in making the real enumeration.

Broach.

Mr. White.—Printed copies of Forms forwarded to me with your endorsement under reference should be supplied to all officers who may be appointed to the work, with instructions to commence it early on the morning of the day appointed by Government.

3. In regard to additional establishment, I am of opinion that, as the accuracy of the census must necessarily depend upon the sufficiency of the establishment employed, one Karkoon for every 300 persons is necessary. According to this calculation, 100 Karkoons for Broach, 40 for Jambusar, 17 for Amod, and 57 for Anklesar and Hansot will be required in addition to the Karkoons in the Broach and Jambusar Municipalities, and to my Karkoons who can be spared from the Mamlutdar's Kutcherries.

4. In the Wagra Taluka the work can be done by the Mamlutdar's establishment, without the aid of additional hands.

5. In small villages the Tullatees, Patels, and Muttadars should be called upon to prepare the returns, and instructed to forward them to the Mamlutdar of the taluka, who could draw up the general return of the whole taluka. The above proposal does not apply to large villages, such as Sukulteeruth, Sarode, Surbhanu, Dehej, and Ecláo, &c., for which 50 Karkoons should be allowed in the aggregate.

6. From the above you will perceive that 264 Karkoons will have to be employed in this collectorate, and their aggregate salary for one day at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem will be Rs. 132.

Surat.

Mr. Hope.—I do not see that the taking of the census in the forms supplied need occasion any extra cost at all. They can be filled up by the Tullatees in as many of the villages (where there are more than one under the same Tullatee) as they can individually compass in the time, and by officers of the Educational or Police Departments in those which remain. The Kasba and other large towns should be divided between the Mamlutdar's Karkoons, with the assistance of respectable inhabitants or members of the Local Fund or Municipal Committees. In cities such as Surat the whole area might be made into thirty or more divisions (in Surat I should make about 45, each consisting of about two sheets of the city survey map, which will be invaluable for such occasions) to be entrusted to the Municipal Commissioners, and other leading residents, or Government officials. Each division should have about five sub-divisions entrusted to the enumerators, who might be made up from the entire body of Local, Revenue, Judicial, Educational and other Karkoons and clerks. The duty of the Divisional Officer would be to see that his *whole* division was assigned to one or other of his enumerators, and that they went all through it, and to hand in their returns to the Collector on the following day.

2. It does not appear what summaries of the detailed returns are required for talukas or districts; but for them, whatever they may be, extra assistance will be indispensable, as the ordinary establishments are too heavily taxed to undertake such extensive compilation. Probably, however, the expense for each taluka would not exceed Rs. 10 for one month if an intelligent Karkoon were selected, his place filled up by his juniors, and a new man entertained at the bottom. For the Collector's office, possibly, a couple of persons at Rs. 30 each would be needed.

3. I do not quite understand what is meant by an "enclosure." In parts of Ahmadabad, there are "poles," and a few such exist in Surat, but generally there are only streets with distinct houses.

4. I beg further to suggest that it would be most desirable to have a trial Census on some day about a month before the great day fixed for the final Census, as all defects will become apparent in the first, and be corrected.

Tanna.

Mr. Robertson.—No difficulty will, I anticipate, be experienced in carrying out a general census in the large towns of this district.

2. In such of them as possess municipalities, I would propose that the Census of such towns be made through the agency of the Municipal Commissioners, assisted, as far as possible, by the Police and other local authorities.

3. In towns in which Municipal agency is not available, the enumeration will have to be conducted by the Tullatee, aided by the Police, and a few extra hands where necessary. In the case of such towns, as also those under Municipal management, they will be divided into circuits, or divisions of convenient sizes, and over each circuit an enumerator appointed, whose duty it will be to deliver the Census Returns to all house-holders able to fill them up, and where such be not the case to himself collect the necessary information. On completion of the census he will have to submit his returns to the centre office, where the results will be embodied in one general statement, to be transmitted, along with the returns themselves, to the Census Officer, whoever he may be.

4. As regards the rural populations, if it be determined that the Census is to be taken *simultaneously*, a difficulty will be experienced thereto, as the Patels of villages, with few exceptions, are all ignorant men, and incapable of reading and writing. Furthermore, in most cases Tullatees have charge of two, three, and more villages. To expect them, therefore, to compile simultaneously Census Returns of their respective charges will, without the employment of extra agency, be impossible.

5. The bulk of the population of this District, as you are aware, is composed of the rural classes. A very large proportion of whom are the Thakoore, Katkurrees, and ordinary cultivators. They all reside, as a rule, in small groups of villages, scattered round about the lands under their occupancy, each group of residences comprising seldom more than 12 to 20 huts together. To fill in Census Returns of the population so scattered *simultaneously*, will be quite impossible without the aid of extra agency, the employment of which may be very unsatisfactory in many instances, owing to those so employed, probably, performing their task either in a very perfunctory manner, or their making the enumeration an excuse for exacting levies from the people.

6. To obviate this, as also save the expense of the employment of special agency, as would be required in the event of the Census being taken *simultaneously* of the rural population, I would beg to recommend, that the Tullatees be specially appointed to carry out the enumeration, allowing them say three days to complete the same. If this suggestion be acceded to, they would be able to visit each group of huts along with the Patel, assemble the inhabitants of each hut, personally inquire as to the number, sex, &c., of the inmates, and enter

them in the returns. Prior to the enumeration notices would be given to the rural populations intimating that it would be taken, and enjoining them to assist the officers appointed to the duty, due care being taken to explain to them that Government have no object in making an enumeration further than for statistical purposes.

7. Without this plan be adopted the greatest difficulty will, I apprehend, arise in attempting to carry out the enumeration *simultaneously* of the rural populations of this District, widely scattered as it is, and with very few exceptions any of them possessing the ability to read and write, and those able to do so not having sufficient sense to comprehend what be expected by them in regard to the filling in of the returns served on them.

8. In support of the difficulty that would arise in attempting to enumerate the population simultaneously, I may add that there are only nine towns in the whole District possessing a population in excess of 4,000 inhabitants, the five principal of which with populations over and approaching 10,000 are as per margin.

Bhewady	11,760
Bassein	9,758
Tanna	9,436
Panwell	8,944
Kalián	7,753

9. All other Towns comprise small populations from 4,000 to 700, &c., inhabitants; with all these the simultaneous enumeration could be carried out with but little difficulty.

10. The computed population of the District is stated to be 616,853, of which 500,000 may be set down as strictly rural population.

11. The returns, &c., should be placed in the hands of enumerators at least one month before the day fixed for the taking of the census, in order that they study and master the details, and comprehend what is required of them.

12. It further becomes a question for consideration as to the period of the year that should be fixed on for the taking of the enumeration. That the rains should be the time fixed in is so far desirable, in that the population at that season is not so shifting, and because the services of Tullatees, &c., will be more readily available for duty.

Colaba.

Mr. Duff.—There are in the collectorate 1,065 villages, viz :—

498 Goverement villages.
487 Khotee.
80 Inam.

3. The census in the Government villages may be carried out by the Tullatees without extra remuneration.

4. Of the Khotee villages, 212 being under attachment, are also provided with Tullatees.

5. The duty must be performed in the Inam villages by a temporary establishment

6. In the Khotee villages there are a few resident Khotes; it is not probable that these men, who claim to be proprietors in their own right, and not Government servants, will condescend to assist in the work of the census, but I am respectfully of opinion that this duty should be required of them, and stringent Government orders issued on the subject. There are 228 Khotee villages in Mhar, Mangaon, and Rohey, now under the Khote's management. In Penn Taluka there are 47 Khotee villages, the Khotes here *do* prepare papers and returns required by Government, but under protest and most reluctantly. If Government issue strict orders to these Khotes informing them that they are bound to furnish all papers and accounts called for by Government, and if they fail to do so they will be held strictly responsible; this duty, as well as many others which Government may justly claim, might be performed by them, and no expenditure would be needed. Of course, I would only propose to make each Khote responsible for his own village. The non-resident Khotees should provide substitutes for the performance of this duty.

7. If, however, Government decline to take this view of the Khote's duties, there is no alternative, but to provide a temporary establishment for the duty, and I calculate that Rs. 300 is the very least sum for which the census can be taken in all villages, both Khotee and Inam. I would entertain 20 Karkoons for one month on Rs. 15 each, and give each Karkoon a number of villages to take the census of.

8. In municipal towns the Municipal Commissioners will assist the Tullatees. The police will also do the same.

9. If it is intended that the census should be commenced and completed on the same date, the establishment above proposed will have to be largely increased, and the expense will be doubled or trebled.

Khandesh.

Mr. Ashburner.—I have the honour to suggest that I should be allowed to take the census gradually, and not on any fixed date, for a great portion of Khandesh is inhabited by Bheels and wild tribes; this mode of taking the census is the only one practicable. The arrival of a Karkoon in a Bheel hamlet, taking down data of number of inhabitants, &c., would be a signal for the whole village to desert their homes, and take shelter in the jungles. In the Akranee Purgunnah I should be sorry to ensure the lives of the Karkoons, unless protected by a strong escort and they would certainly obtain no statistics of population. For the last two years a census has been taken in the enclosed form *throughout* Khandesh, having been taken by the Kulkurnees, who of course know every family in the villages, it is probably very nearly correct. I propose to test these returns, and to add the information required by the census papers as to age, profession, caste, and education, and when all has been prepared on some given date, I will take a census of all outsiders who may happen to be in the villages, whose names have not been already entered in some other Khandesh village returns. If great preparations are made for a census on a given date, the people will imagine it to be the basis of some fresh taxation, and will deliberately falsify every statement given to the Karkoons, while if gradually taken without any measures calculated to attract attention, the Kulkurnees will procure all the necessary information, and if they are made to understand that their work will be subsequently tested, it will be very nearly correct, certainly much more so than if the census is taken by strangers in all the hurry of having to get a large amount of information from unwilling and ignorant witnesses in a limited time.

Some Kulkurnees have half-a-dozen villages, so that it will be impossible to avoid the employment of strangers. The large towns, like Dhúlia, Parola, Fyzpur, S.'wdá, Jalgáon, &c., will require special treatment; in those in which there are municipalities they will give assistance, but some extra establishment will be required. It is difficult to estimate what will be necessary: if my suggestion is approved, Rs. 1,000 will be sufficient; if a census on a given date is insisted, at least 5,000 will be required; in that case the census of the Bheels in the Akranee Purgunnah, in the Mehwassee States, in the Nowapore Petha, the Dangs, and in the wilder parts of the northern and western talukas had better be abandoned, no statistics of any value will be procured, and it will certainly give rise to great irritation, and perhaps resistance. The census should be taken in the month of July, when all the cultivators have returned home, and there are few merchants in the country, except the permanent residents.

Panch Mahals.

Mr. Jervoise.—3. The Government of India have prescribed forms for use, on which I would respectfully offer the following observations:—

4. It has been ordered (and the forms have been prepared accordingly) to number by "enclosures," but I would submit that this system should not be made compulsory, and that it should be left to the local officers to decide where returns can be made conveniently by "enclosures," and where by "houses."

5. I am not either quite clear as to what is intended to be understood by an "enclosure." When the Oudh census was taken, an enclosure was defined to be "a compound or yard, containing one or more detached dwelling-rooms occupied by one or more houses." I conclude the word "or" has been accidentally omitted between the words "rooms" and "occupied," and Mr. Williams, at pp. 135, 136, and 137 of his report on that census points out that inaccuracies arose from the definition not being understood. He further remarks that he "cannot see what purpose is gained by numbering by 'enclosures';" and when observing on a tendency on the part of the enumerators to multiply the number of houses, Mr. Williams observes that "this was doubtless occasioned by their not understanding the difference between a house and an enclosure, so that houses were sometimes enumerated by them as enclosures, and parts of houses as whole houses." I apprehend the same uncertainty and inaccuracies will be evidenced here, not perhaps to any great extent, as we are prepared for it; but the difficulty that almost every magisterial officer can depose to of obtaining a clear statement from a witness, as to whether A lives in the same house as B, or whether he is a neighbour, confirms me in my impression that inaccuracies will arise here and there in numbering by enclosures. Indeed, I think it will be often very puzzling to the supervising officers to decide whether a certain lot of buildings in the more irregular formed poorer villages should be classed as an enclosure, or as separate houses.

6. Another point, to which I respectfully ask consideration, is the month fixed for the taking of the census, namely November. It will be necessary for at least the last three months previous to the day on which the census is to be taken that the supervisors be active in moving about and personally inspecting the numbering of the houses, and that the enumerators should familiarize themselves with the localities in which their work is respectively to be performed. And I fear that if, as was the case last year, the rains should continue to fall late, their work will be exceedingly trying, and a cordial performance of it very rare. I may add that in portions of this district the unhealthiness of the jungles is proverbial, and I know that in the greater part of the Kanara District the advance of the enumerators and other officers superintending the taking of the census into the jungles during the month of November would almost certainly be followed by the speedy transfer of their own names from the census to the mortuary returns. I would strongly recommend that the date of taking the census be postponed till the end of April, or beginning of May. The country would be generally at its healthiest, and the revenue settlement would be completed, and the villagers, &c., would everywhere have been more or less in recent personal communication with the superior local officers on tour, in the place of having seen little or nothing of them during a just terminated monsoon season. A point, I submit, worthy of consideration in a district like this, where the slightest alarm is apt to send the jungly Bheels and Kolees across the border.

7. The remaining point which appears to me to be open to objection is that of naming an enclosure after an individual as its principal resident. It has already been represented to me that such a proceeding is likely to cause jealousy among those of nearly equal pretensions, and I do not see why, if the "enclosure" is numbered, its identity need be further established by recording the name of an individual living in it as that of its chief residents.

8. Referring to paragraph 5 of the Government of India Resolution under reference, I would beg to state, with regard to the record of age, that it will be quite out of the question "to put down the ages as given by the people." In this district, more than any other, in which I have been employed, an inability to compute time is curiously apparent. I have had occasion to remark this defect when conducting judicial proceedings, where witnesses make the wildest and most absurd guesses at their age in some few cases, and where ordinarily they have not the remotest idea how to compute their own or their children's ages, or how to reckon a lapse of time. An incident may have occurred, as they would say, last Holi, but whether the last Holi took place a week, or a month, or a year ago, they can seldom state, having about as clear an idea of the period understood by such divisions of time as they may be supposed to have of the measurement comprehended by metres, &c. I think, therefore, it will be more desirable to trust to the enumerator's judgment in entering ages than to put down the ages as given by the people.

9. I now submit the method which I would propose to adopt for taking the census of this district, and respectfully request that in considering my proposals Government will be pleased to note that there are many difficulties attending such an undertaking in a jungly, comparatively wild district such as is the Panch Mahals, where human habitations are widely scattered in tracts that are more or less unhealthy, in the place of being congregated, with few exceptions in fair-sized district villages, as is the case in more civilized and open districts.

11. Each house in a village, or hamlet, or detached should be numbered by figures conspicuously painted on it, or by other means as may appear most convenient according to the description of building.

12. At the time of numbering the houses, the persons so employed should have a book ruled in columns, and headed in accordance with the Government of India Form, altered as per annexed form, and they will then and there fill up columns 1 and 2. The book should consist simply of sheets of paper tacked together, with a paper cover on which the name of the taluka, village, and its hamlets will be inscribed.

13. As soon as the columns 1 and 2 of the books are filled in, and the houses numbered, the books should be handed to the Mamlutdar of the taluka, who will visit a certain portion of the villages, and test the accuracy of the entries, making the necessary alterations in them. Other persons to be selected at the time will test the entries for the remaining villages.

14. When the accuracy of the entries in the columns 1 and 2 have been thoroughly tested, it will be desirable to fill in the other columns, as far as practicable, by entering the residents of each house, and leaving a space for visitors who might be present at the time of taking the census. This would save a great deal of time, considering the number of columns to be filled in. The enumerator would assure himself that those down in his form were present; if any should not be so, he would pass his pen through their names; if visitors had arrived, or servants had been changed, the necessary entries would then be made.

15. From paragraph 69 of Mr. Williams' report on the Oudh Census the following plain guide to enumerators might be given, namely, all persons should be enumerated in the place where they are at the time of the census, whether they ordinarily reside there or not. The only exceptions to this rule being that persons watching the fields should be entered as being in the house to which they belong, and that sentries and police on duty should be entered as being at their guards or thannahs

16. I do not apprehend that Government require me to submit a code of rules for the guidance of enumerators, &c., though of course I shall prepare one eventually, as soon as I feel assured upon the exact line of action to be adopted.

17. I now come to the question of establishment required, and I greatly regret to have to write that I expect a greater expense must be incurred here than will be calculated for the districts in the Presidency.

18. As compared with other districts with which I am acquainted, the Panch Mahals is at a disadvantage in the following points :—

1*st.*—That whereas generally to every one or two villages there is a Koolkurnee, or village accountant, in the Panch Mahals there are only 132 Tullatees or village accountants to the entire number of villages in the Panch Mahals.

2*nd.*—That the Police and Revenue Patels in the Panch Mahals are in a large number of villages incapable, both from intellect and education, of giving any assistance in the preparation of returns as enumerators.

3*rd.*—That the population is much scattered.

19. By pressing into the service of enumeration every available trustworthy person in the district who can be relied on for the duty, I calculate that about 300 persons may be found, who as being in Government employ need not be paid. Taking the average requirements at 3 enumerators to every two villages or hamlets, it will be necessary to procure paid men from Kaira or elsewhere to the number of 1,221* for the villages not situated in the Thakoors' Estates, and an additional number of 243† men for the latter villages, unless, which I do not suppose to be the case, Government should wish the Thakoors to bear the expense, making a total of 1,464 for the entire Panch Mahals. In each report obtained from the Deputy Collector and the Mamlutdars, the necessity of obtaining hired assistance from other districts is emphatically set forth, and it appears to me absolutely beyond question.

* Government Villages and Hamlets . ..	1,014
3 Men to 2 Villages and Hamlets	1,521
Deduct 300 procurable in Panch Mahals ...	300
To be procured	1,221
† Thakoors' Villages and Hamlets	162

20. The rate at which these persons should be paid is the next question, and a very difficult one. For anything like remuneration which would really make it worth any one's while to come to this district, added to the travelling expenses which must be paid, would amount to an alarming sum ; and if they are not well paid, it is doubtful whether they would take the trouble to make their entries with the required accuracy.

21. In my 19th paragraph I have stated that 1,464 hired enumerators will be required for the entire Panch Mahals. Each one will be employed three days at least, viz., one day in making himself acquainted with the locality in which he is to be employed, one day in taking the census, and one day in writing out clear returns from those hitherto partially filled in, supervised, and corrected. I do not think that any one would enter on the work with any will under Rs. 1 per diem, or Rs. 3 for the duty, besides travelling allowance, both for coming to, and for leaving the taluka head-quarters, at the rate of 6 pies a mile. At the rate of Rs. 3 for each hired enumerator the cost would be Rs. 4,392, and allowing them to have come an average distance of 40 miles each, at 6 pies per mile, coming and the same returning, the charge for travelling allowance will be Rs. 3,660, making in all a cost of Rs. 8,052.

22. In addition to the above a contingent charge of Rs. 100 for pens, ink, and inkholders will be required.

23. The total estimate of the cost of the Panch Mahals census is, exclusive of that for forms, Rs. 8,352.

24. It is enormous, but I do not see how it can be reduced. The cause of its being so high is mainly due to the paucity of educated village officers, the absence of assistance from municipal establishments, and the scattered distribution of the inhabitants.

25. I do not think that useful assistance can be obtained from voluntary agency. I may quote the words used by Mr. Williams in paragraph 76 of his report, to which I have referred, as perfectly according with my own opinions as regards such agency: "I believe that this course would be" most unavoidable, and "would result in the work done being full of errors." The actual result of employing volunteers in one instance, as quoted in the same paragraph, and the opinion recorded below the quotation by Mr. Williams, and confirmed by his having found that returns filled in by house-holders were full of errors, would deter me from recommending any agency except that supplied by Government servants and paid enumerators.

26. If, however, with this estimate before them, Government decide that it will be necessary to run the risk of doing the work by unpaid voluntary agency, I will do my utmost to get private persons of intelligence to take an interest in the subject. It would be hopeless to expect them to do more than employ themselves in the more openly-situated villages, unless, as has already been suggested to me, the census were taken during the day time.

(Signed) W. R. HAMILTON,
Assistant Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Form of Annual Statistics taken in Khandeish

No.	Names.	Houses.			Men.					Animals.								Ploughs.		Carts.		
		Tiled.	Grass-Roofs.	Flat-Roofs.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Bullocks.	Cows.	She-Buffaloes.	He-Buffaloes.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts.	Asses.	Worked by two Bullocks.	Worked by four Bullocks.	For Riding.	For Loads.	
							All below 12 years of age are boys.															

GODHRA TALUKA.

Census Return of the Village of (or of the Hamlet of the Village of

House.		Males.									Females.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
No. of House.	Superior, inferior, or huts.	Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation.	Whether can Read or Write.	At school, or college, or under private tuition.	Remarks.	Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation.	Whether can Read or Write.	At school, or college, or under private tuition.	Remarks
1	Superior.	Era Vila	40	Hindu.	Koli.	Native of Lunwara.	Cultivator.	Neither.	. .	Deaf.	Jiwali Kom Limba.	22	Hindu.	Koli.	Native of Panch Mahals.	Labourer.	Neither.	...	None.

(Signed) A. C. JERVOISE,
Acting Collector.

No. 1256 of 1870.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1870.

Memorandum.

Government Resolution No. 3063, dated 24th December 1869.
Census of India in 1871.

The Revenue Commissioner, S.D., is requested to expedite the transmission of his reply to the reference marginally noted.

By order,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

The same to the Commissioner in Sind.

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No 1465 of 1870.

To

ALEXANDER ROGERS, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

Nassick Collector's Office, 31st May 1870.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report called for in your endorsement No. 135 dated 10th January last, on the subject of carrying out a census in these districts, and of the additional establishments which will be required for the purpose.

2. I find it somewhat difficult to frame an estimate of the cost, as the estimates which have been received from the Mamlutdars, through the Assistants, are, in my opinion, not very reliable. I find that, as a rule, it has been taken for granted that every enumerator should be paid, but frequently the pay has been charged as low as 8 annas. Again, in some instances, a great deal more work is assigned to an enumerator than he could do; for if, as I imagine, the census is to be taken simultaneously in every village and town, I do not think more than one hundred houses should be allotted to an enumerator, or the "enumeration" will take too long.

3. In the large towns where there are municipalities these bodies have, as a rule, promised to assist, but even with their aid as supervisors the services of enumerator will be generally necessary.

4. In the town of Nassick itself, the Municipal Commissioners have promised their aid, and have further agreed to grant some pecuniary assistance, Rs. , not sufficient to meet all charges. The Deputy Collector under whose immediate care the census of the town would be taken has, after discussing the matter with well-informed natives, made the following remarks on the arrangements required for the town:—

"7. The town of Nassick contains about 3,600 houses, all of which being within Municipal limits are numbered. There are but few 'enclosures' of the description referred to by the Government of India. The town contains a number of wards or 'pooras,' the names of 18 of which are given below:—Aditwar Peit; 2, Tewadu; 3, Kazeepoora; 4, Dhanghur Votara; 5, Mussool Tak; 6, Naikwaddy; 7, Nowapoora; 8, Pool; 9, Punjvutty; 10, Kokunipoora; 11 Tamatally (new); 12, Mooltanpoora; 13, Runmustpoora; 14, Tamatally (old); 15, Guneshwaddy; 16, Mahtulurpoora; 17, Katically; 18, Kakuzpoora.

"8. I consider that in each of the wards named intelligent persons will be found willing to undertake the work of supervising the enumeration, the majority of the Municipal Commissioners will also, I feel sure, assist similarly. The enumerators or tellers should, however, be paid persons. I would recommend that one enumerator be allowed for every 100 houses, thus rendering the engagement of 36 men necessary once for a few days (about a week) at the preliminary enumeration and collection of statistics, and next for a similar period at the final enumeration. There should, in my opinion, be a superintendent over every enumerator. If the work of supervision be made heavy, there is risk of its being carelessly done, and with the view I would not give a superintendent more than 100 houses.

"9. In the work of supervising the enumeration and explaining matters to the people, intelligent persons willing to act gratis will, as stated above, be readily found amongst the native Municipal Commissioners and townspeople.

"10. The remuneration of each enumerator might, I think, be fixed at Rs. 8, thus raising the cost of thirty-six to Rs. 288. As reported in my letter No. 31, dated 14th February last, the Managing Committee of the Nassick Municipality have offered to contribute Rs. 100 towards the cost of enumeration, and to undertake the arrangements for effecting the census, if permitted. The excess of Rs. 188 or thereabouts would, I presume, be given by Government.

"11. A large supply of printed forms in Marathi (a few, about twenty or thirty, being in English) will be required. The number required will be about four thousand. About two thousand copies of the form of return for statistics of wells, ploughs, carts, &c., in Marathi will also be required. The above supply supposes that only *one* form will be filled in, that is, duplicates will not be required, and that after verification or correction during the preliminary enumeration, it will be returned to the enumerator to be filled up by actual facts on the date fixed for the final enumeration.

"12. I have not included the mission village of Sharunpoor in my proposals, as it is out of the town of Nassick. If required, however, I shall be prepared to include it in my arrangements. Its addition would not, I conceive, add more than Rs. 8 for an enumerator to the cost of the town census, thus raising the cost of the entire census of the town of Nassick, including Sharunpoor, to about Rs. 300."

5. I am of opinion that the arrangements proposed are good, and should be adopted.

6. With regard to the districts, I think the following sums should suffice :—

1.—Nassick ...	... Rs. 100	7.—Sawurgaum ...	... Rs. 40
2.—Niphar ...	... „ 100	8.—Nandgaum ...	... „ 75
3.—Sinnur ...	... „ 125	9.—Malligaum ...	... „ 150
4.—Egutpoora	... „ 125	10.—Baglan, including the Jaikhera and Abbona Pettas.	„ 180
5.—Dindoree	... „ 125	11.—Peint State ...	... „ 50
6.—Chandore	... „ 50	Total	Rs. 1,120

"Yeola." } No information received from the Vinchoorker.
"Vinchoorker's villages." }

7. In the above estimate the cost of taking the census in the town of Yeola and in Vinchoor has not been included, as no reply has been received from the Chief of Vinchoor, who would, I conclude, make all necessary arrangements; but I should think that Rs. 80 would amply cover all expenses. This would give the cost, excluding cost of printing forms, as follows :—

Town of Nassick	Rs. 300
Rest of District	„ 1,200
Total	Rs. 1,500

8. This estimate, of course, does not include the cost of printing forms, instructions to enumerators, &c. For this purpose an additional sum of Rs. 600 (six hundred) would probably be needed, if one form is to be used for each house.

9. The above estimate is made on the supposition that the village officers in all small villages will be able to get through the work unaided. In many parts of this collectorate, where the villages are scattered and very small, as in parts of Dindoree, Baglan, Nassick, Egutpoora, &c., in fact everywhere near the ghauts, there is only one Kulkurnee to every three or four villages; and if the census is to be undertaken in every village at once, enumerators will have to be provided for such villages as the officiating Kulkurnee will not be able to attend to. As the inhabitants of these out-lying villages in the ghaut districts are wild and quite uneducated, it will be necessary to send enumerators from a distance, and this has been one of the circumstances considered in entering the sums that will be needed for each taluk.

10. It may indeed not be thought necessary to adopt the same method of taking the census in these scattered ghaut villages as in more accessible villages, and from paragraph 10 of the Resolution No. 4800, of the Government of India, it would appear that Government contemplated special arrangements for wild parts of the country. The population in all the ghaut villages might, I am respectfully of opinion, be prepared by the village officers by allowing several days for the purpose. As the population is small, and not much on the move, the returns would probably be quite as correct as those that may be obtained through special enumerators. If this plan is to be adopted a small saving will be possible.

11. There remains one other matter for consideration, that is, the establishment that will be required for arranging and tabulating the village forms.

12. The Government have ordered that one census paper should be filled in for each "enclosure." As no such enclosures as those referred to are to be found in the districts, one paper for every house, or for every two, three, or four houses, as the case may be, will be necessary. These forms, as filled in by the enumerators, should, I conclude, as soon as finished, be made over to the Mamlutdars, in whose office a statement for each village will have to be made out. This work will have to be carefully done; but as each Kulkurnee should be found to assist, no large establishment will be necessary. Still establishments have now been so reduced that some extra aid will be required, and for this aid one Karkoon for one month, at Rs. 15, for each taluk, except Peint, might be allowed, *i.e.*, establishment costing Rs 150.

13. The statements received from the Mamlutdar's "Gaumwar" will have to be translated in the Collector's office, but the amount of labour will depend on the form in which the details are to be supplied. The Collector's English office establishment here is, as you are already aware, so weak that it is only by working *over hours* that the usual work can be got through. No extra labour, such as the preparation of the census returns, could be thrown on the existing establishment, and therefore one writer for one month at Rs. 30 will be required for this duty

14. This would make the whole cost as follows:—

Extra Establishment for Collector	Rs.	30
Do. do. Mamlutdars	„	150
Cost of Enumerators, &c.	„	1,500
Cost of Printing, &c.	„	600
Total	Rs.	2,280

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Collector.

No. 2954 OF 1870.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Matheran, 11*th June* 1870.

Submitted to Government in continuation of this office No. 2612, of the 21st May 1870.

(Signed) A. ROGERS,
Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

No. 2304 OF 1870.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Camp Mahableshwur, 30*th May* 1870.

Letter from Collector of Belgaum, Mr. Grey, No. 146, dated 25th January 1870
Do do Ahmednuggur, No 201, dated 26th January 1870, and No. 301, of 9th February 1870
Do. do. Sattara, No. 435, of 12th February 1870.
Letter from Acting Collector of Rutnagherry, No. 407, dated 19th February 1870
Do. do. Canara, No 586, of 26th February 1870.
Letter from Collector of Kulladghee, No 309, of 8th March 1870.
Letter from Acting Collector of Sholapoor, No. 578, dated 10th March 1870.
Letter from Collector of Poona, No. 966, of 14th May 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the replies, in original, as per margin, of the Collectors, S.D., to the reference from this office, consequent on Government Resolution No. 3063, dated 24th December 1869, on the subject of taking a general census in 1871.

2. The Collector of Dharwar has not yet submitted proposals for his collectorate, but has referred the following points for consideration:—

"Excepting during the monsoon, it is the custom of many of the cultivators to remain out in their fields all night watching their crops, this is particularly the custom during harvest time. Will it be sufficient to take down the names of the absent members, provided only he is absent in his fields? This appears to me the only plan that can be adopted. Of course, if absent at any other village, he will have to be recorded in the village where he may be present.

"Again, we have in this district a large class of wandering tribes—how are they to be registered? Their encampments change often. The only feasible plan appears to me to hand over the work of registering them to the Police Department, and which department is alone properly acquainted with the whereabouts of these people. Against this, however, is the chance of these people mistaking the object of the police visit. To ward against this, it would be necessary for some little time beforehand to collect their headmen and explain matters to them, and having gained their assistance and co-operation, I think little difficulty will be experienced."

3. Government have already, in their Resolution No. 500, dated 25th February 1870, decided that the census should be taken in one night, and that the forms should be tabulated by the Collectors; and in their Resolution No. 465, dated 22nd idem, have intimated that the taking of the census has been postponed till the 15th November 1871.

4. I concur generally in the recommendations of Mr. Oliphant, Collector of Poona, as to the preliminary arrangements that should be adopted, and also as to the agency by which the census should be taken. It may, however, be possible to reduce the enumeration proposed to be given to the persons specially employed as enumerators, and I would suggest that one rupee be fixed as the minimum, and three rupees as the maximum payment to each, to be regulated according to the varying circumstances of the several collectorates at the discretion of the Collectors.

5. With reference to paragraph 6 of the letter of the Collector of Kanara, Mr. Elphinston, the proposal is similar to that approved in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 500, dated 25th February 1870, and may be adopted as regards the Canara Collectorate also.

6. I am of opinion that the suggestion in paragraph 4 of the letter of the Collector of Belgaum, Mr. Grey, might advantageously be followed. His remarks apply to the other collectorates, and that some modification in the form might be made to omit the word "enclosure" when not really applicable, and substitute the word "house."

7. Both the questions referred by the Collector of Dharwar, and quoted in paragraph 1 of this letter, may, I think, be answered in the affirmative.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

No. 146 of 1870.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Belgaum Collector's Office,
Camp Kokutnur, 25th January 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report on the census proposed to be taken in 1871 as directed in your circular No. 5067, dated 31st ultimo.

2. Presuming that the census will be taken on the evening of a fixed day, between the hours of 6 and 12, when the people are most likely to be at their houses, I consider that one enumerator will be required for every 50 or 75 houses. I do not think that one man, however well acquainted with the locality and its inhabitants, will be able to do the work of more houses, as there will inevitably be a good deal of unnecessary talk at each house which the enumerator may visit. There is an available record of the number of houses in each village, so it may be calculated beforehand how many hands will be required, although it is unnecessary to delay this report to obtain this exact information. In the purely agricultural villages, the Kulkurnees, assisted by their brethren, can easily carry out the work; but when a volunteer not actually in the service of Government is engaged, it would be necessary to give him a small fee of Rs. 2 or 3 for his trouble. The services of the Educational Department will be valuable on this occasion, as the School-master of each village school will be a competent assistant to the village officers, and being a responsible and intelligent official in the service of Government, great exactness may be expected from his returns. In the larger towns more paid enumerators will have to be engaged, but where there is a Mamlutdar's or Mahalkuree's station the Government Karcoons can be employed on the service, and it will be as well to detach an intelligent Karcoon to each of the large towns to supervise and organize the work; where there are municipalities its servants can be engaged, although the Commissioners themselves will hardly take a personal part in the labour. On the whole, taking into consideration the probability that several paid enumerators will have to be employed, and that contingent expenses, such as for paper, pens, and ink, will have to be defrayed, I consider that the cost of the census in each taluk may be calculated at from Rs. 100 to 150.

3. There will also be charges on account of compiling the returns for submission to the Government of India. It will be desirable that the returns shall leave each collectorate in such a complete form that the total result of the census of the Presidency may be at once ascertained in Bombay without trouble or delay. The work of compiling the returns will, I am of opinion, occupy three Karcoons and an English writer for two, if not three, months, and these will have to be entertained in addition to the existing establishment at the sudder station. Calculating the pay of one Karcoon at Rs. 50, and two at Rs. 25, and a writer at Rs. 40 for three months, the establishment for compiling the returns will cost about Rs. 420.

4. With regard to the form ordered to be used by the Government of India, I take the liberty of submitting that the system of dividing the villages into enclosures, in each of which are several houses, is not in force in this part of the country, and that the enumerators might be misled by the first column of the form. It would be better, I think, to have one return for each house, four returns being printed in one sheet, which would on an average contain the names of the inhabitants of four houses.

5. I do not consider that there will be any objection on the part of the people of this part of the country to give the ages and names of the females of their families.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. GREY,
Collector.

No. 201 OF 1870.

FROM

WILLIAM D'OYLY, ESQ.,
Collector of Ahmednuggur;

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Ahmednuggur Collector's Camp,
Kookunah, 26th January 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your circular endorsement No. 5067, dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to state that I estimate the cost of the census of this collectorate at Rs. 2,000. I have assumed that the census is to be made throughout the collectorate on one and the same day; if this is not necessary, a deduction can be made in the estimate, as if the census is spread over several days more of the work can be done by the Kulkurnees; but if the census is confined to one day, each Kulkurnee, within whose village or villages there will be more than 100 returns, will require assistance.

Census.

2. My estimate has been made as follows :—

Taking the population of the collectorate at 636,000, there will be about 100,000 houses or enclosures.

A man may fill up 100 returns in a day, there will therefore be a thousand men required if the returns are filled up on one and the same day.

Two rupees will be sufficient remuneration for two days' work, one day for filling up the returns, and one day for tabulating.

This will give an expense of Rs. 2,000, from which may be deducted Rs. 500 on account of small villages in which the Kulkurnees will fill up their returns, without extra assistance or remuneration, giving a net expense of Rs. 1,500.

Each town and village being tabulated by the enumerators, the Mamlutdar can tabulate the taluka without further assistance.

The returns of 1,200 villages must be scrutinized and tested at the Hoozoor, for which purpose 6 additional hands will be required for two months, at Rs. 20 each, costing Rs. 240, total cost of extra establishment Rs. 1,740.

In addition to this there will be the cost of the returns, paper, and printing, for which Rs. 200 will probably be sufficient.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. D'OYLY,
Collector.

No. 301 OF 1870.

FROM

W. D'OYLY, ESQ.,

Collector of Ahmednuggur,

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Ahmednuggur Collector's Office,
9th February 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 571, dated the 5th instant, I have the honour to state that the Nuggur Municipality have stated their willingness to undertake the census on receiving payment of the estimated cost. I have not referred to the other Municipalities, but I do not think that any of them will willingly incur extra expense on account of the census. Some assistance will, doubtless, be given by the existing Municipal Establishments, but I do not think that this will be of sufficient importance to effect the estimate.

Census.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. D'OYLY,

Collector.

No. 435 OF 1870.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF SATARA,

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Camp Yerulwaddy, 12*th February* 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your circular No. 5067, of 31st ultimo, calling for a report with regard to the way in which the census should be carried out, I have the honour to reply as follows.

2. If the work of filling in details, as well as merely enumerating, is to be carried out in one day, I suppose that 500 names may be taken as the outside, regarding which entries can be made; in villages therefore in which the number of houses is less than 100 no special agency will, I think, be required.

3. I append to this letter a statement showing the number of towns and villages in this District according to the last return, and the number of enumerators who will be required according to the above estimate.

There has been delay in preparing this statement—to save further loss of time it is sent in the vernacular.

4. I do not think there will be any difficulty in obtaining in the smaller towns and villages the assistance of members of the Kulkurnee's family to carry out the work, provided some remuneration is offered them; this need not be anything considerable, one or two rupees for each enumerator would in all cases be sufficient.

5. In the larger towns there will be no difficulty in getting townspeople capable of performing the duty at very much the same rate.

6. In Satara, Waee, and Kurrar, which are the principal towns in the collectorate, there are the Mamlutdar's offices, and there are always pensioners and candidates who will be ready to do what is wanted under the Mamlutdar's orders. I do not think the Municipalities can render much assistance beyond lending the services of their peons, and otherwise showing their general interest in the undertaking.

7. The census is not likely, as far as I can see, to cause any excitement or opposition, as this is not the first time that the enumeration of the people has taken place. The only novelty is that a more systematic method is to be adopted.

8. Nor do I imagine there will be any difficulty in entering the names and the ages of the women, provided care is taken not to obtain the information except through the chief male occupants of each enclosure.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. R. ARTHUR,

Collector.

No. 407 OF 1870.

FROM

THE ACTING COLLECTOR OF RUTNAGHERRY,

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp Rajapoor, 19th February 1870.

Government Resolution No. 3063, of the 24th December 1869, General Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annexed statement, showing the paid extra establishment which will be required for the census next year. This District is of an exceptional nature, the villages being small and isolated: for instance, in this taluka,* out of 206 villages, there are 144 with under 100 inhabitants, and in the case of only 12 of these villages were they situated near enough to allow two to be joined under one enumerator. This is the rule in all the talukas more or less, except, perhaps, Malwan—hence the apparent large number of enumerators.

* Rajápoor.

2. The number of days they are to be employed is regulated by the distance from the head-quarters of the village where their duty is to be performed. They are all to be assembled at the Soobha on the day before the census, to be taught what they have to do—this will take up one day. They will have to go and come, who will take in this rough district from 1½ to ½ a day, and then one day for the census. The supervisors will be employed at the rate of one to every 10 enumerators to test their returns on the spot. Considering the difficulty of getting from one village to another in this District, I could not give each supervisor a greater number of enumerators consistently with efficiency in the returns. The number of days these men are to be employed is calculated in the same manner as for the enumerators.

3. It has been impossible for me to test the calculation of the number of days entered by the Mamlutdars, as they only know the distances and the difficulties of the roads the enumerators will have to go to and fro the Soobha, and I consider it necessary that they should receive their instructions at the Soobha before proceeding to their posts.

4. In this District there are very few paid village officers. Wherever they are their services have been availed of, and wherever there are such officers fit to assist, but not paid by Government, they will be paid at the same rate as others. This rate I have limited to one rupee, and all the Mamlutdars but two entered the full amount of one rupee as the lowest sum for which fit men could be got. I agree with the majority, and have made the rate uniform at one rupee.

5. I beg to be informed whether Police who can read and write may be employed as enumerators, as this might reduce the number of paid men somewhat. I think myself it would be objectionable, but you will know whether it is to be done in other districts.

6. The Mamlutdars have asked for peons to accompany the tellers on their work, but as this would entail a further cost of eight or nine hundred rupees I have disallowed it. There can be no doubt that they would be of great assistance to the enumerators, but I doubt of the expediency of employing them. If they are to be employed in other collectorates, I will submit a supplementary estimate of their cost.

7. The word "enclosure" I have interpreted to mean all the dwelling-places enclosed by a compound, wall, or hedge. This is in this District the exception, not the rule, and so the calculation for it has been made by houses.

8. The contingencies are for ink, &c., and lights if the census be held at night. I have entered no item as cost of the necessary forms for the enumerators and other officers, as I presume these will be supplied from Government.

9. I would suggest that the number of persons afloat in ports and at the various bunders in this District should be counted by the Customs Department.

10. The Mamlutdars have reckoned the school-masters in the number of paid men, but it will be necessary that the permission of the Director of Public Instruction be obtained. They will be very useful as supervisors.

11. I shall direct the Mamlutdars to keep a look-out for efficient enumerators, and keep a list of all such who will agree to the terms I propose as soon as they are sanctioned.

12. The opinion of all the Mamlutdars is unanimous that the census should be at night on a full-moon light, and not in the rains, *i.e.*, June to October inclusive.

13. The delay by the Mamlutdars of Chiploon and Dapoolee in submitting their reports is being enquired into, and notice will be taken if the explanation submitted is not satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. SALMON,

Acting Collector.

No. 586 OF 1870.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

CANARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Carwar, 26th February 1870.

Despatched 4th March 1870.

SIR,—In reply to your circular No. 5067, dated the 31st December 1869, I have the honour to state that the village revenue officers in Canara are now much occupied with assisting in revenue survey operations, and though Canara is not by any means densely populated, yet, owing to the distance between each village, and often between each house, the work of enumerating the agricultural population would take them a long time without assistance.

2. Each collectorate's charge comprises several villages, often at great distances apart, and many of them with hills and dense jungle between them.

3. I trust you will not think me unreasonable if I ask for the temporary assistance of two Karkoons of each taluka and one to each Mahalkurree's Petta to test the accuracy of the Kulkurnees' returns.

4. These persons would only be required for about three months, and I would recommend their pay to be Rs. 15 a month, which would necessitate for the whole zilla a charge of Rs. 810.

5. In towns the information required can doubtless be obtained through the municipalities.

6. With reference to para. 2 of Government Resolution No. 3063, dated the 24th December, I think the fact whether a house has boarded ceilings, or in native phraseology is "tukhta poshee," and its cost to build in the present day, a fair guide to its condition in Canara. Very many houses of wealthy cultivators are of stone and mud, with thatched roofs, without either tiles, bricks, or chunam. Roughly the classification of houses might be into two sorts—those below Rs. 1,000 counting as kutcha, or of an inferior description, and the superior sort being those of the value of Rs. 1,000 and upwards.

7. In conclusion, I append an extract from the 1st Assistant Collector Mr. Pratt's letter on this subject, paras. 7, 8, 9, and 10.

8. I agree with him that there seems no necessity to count all the inhabitants on one and the same day or night, but I think in some parts of the districts the census will occupy more than 10 days to take. I commend Mr. Pratt's suggestion in his last para. to your consideration, "viz.," that it is advisable to send the forms and instructions to the Mamlutdars some time before the census is required to be made, so that the village officers may be instructed in them and all delay may be prevented.

9. The people are not likely to object to give their women's names, where they may, as at Bhuthal, a Mussulman community to the South of Honore Taluka, the change of form may be adopted, but I doubt its being found necessary to adopt it.

10. A good many of the labouring classes come from the Portuguese Territories of Goa every year to sow and reap the Ryots' fields, and return to their own territory for their own sowing and reaping which is somewhat at different dates. Should this class of people appear in the census? They live in huts near the farmers' houses, but return each monsoon and harvest to their homes.

11. I anticipate much inaccuracy in the ages of the lower classes, not in Canara alone, but in the whole of India, it usually is a sign of more than ordinary decision and intelligence for a labouring man to reply at once to an interrogation as to his own age.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. ELPHINSTON,

Acting Collector, Canara.

EXTRACT Paras. 7 to 10 from the 1st Assistant Collector's letter No. 15, of the 22nd February 1870.

* * * * *

7. I do not see the absolute necessity of counting all the people in small villages. Their population is not migratory, and every soul belonging to it is known to each individual in it, at least in most instances. In such small villages the Talatee could accurately count all the inhabitants of his magnee (or circle of villages) in 3 or 4 days, and still be able to make as accurate a return as if the return for each village were made out on the same day.

8. It would be easy to settle beforehand those villages and towns which, by reason of their size, situation in a much frequented road, or from any special reason, would make it advisable that their census should be taken on one and the same night.

9. The rest of the villages could have the census taken by the Talatees and Patels within a space of (10) ten days, quite accurate enough for all practical purposes.

10. It would be as well that all instructions, forms, &c., be in the hands of the Mamlutdars some time before the days of the census, in order that the Talatee and Patel may be fully instructed as to what is required of them, and that a good deal of the filling in of names of heads of houses, villages, &c., be ready by the time the census is actually to be commenced.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. PRATT,
First Assistant Collector.

(True Extract)

(Signed) J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector, Canara.

No. 309 of 1870.

From

The COLLECTOR of KULLADGEE,

To

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Kulladgee Collector's Camp,
Gudunkarry, 8th March 1870.

Sir,—With reference to your No. noted in the margin, I have the honour to state that 60 houses is, I think, the utmost that one enumerator can attend to.

5067 of 31st December 1869.

2. In villages of 60 houses the census should be carried out by the officiating Kulkurnee. Where there are more than 60 houses, the enumerator might be the officiating Kulkurnee, resident members of the wuttan, the Mamlutdar's and Mahalkuree's establishments at the head-quarters of those officers, the school-masters throughout the District, in Municipal Towns the Commissioners and their official establishment, and at the sudur station the Collector and his office.

3. Exclusive of the above, whose services would be free of cost, some 1,300 additional enumerators would be required. I would allow each enumerator Rs. 2 for the duty, and their cost would be Rs. 2,600. When the returns are all filled in they should, I think, be sent to the Mamlutdars for compilation, and I would allow each Mamlutdar the services of two carkoons for two months, one on Rs. 30 and another on Rs. 20 a month, their pay would be Rs. 800. The returns by the enumerators and the compilation by the Mamlutdars should be, I consider, tested by the Collector, and to enable him to do this, I submit a general statement in English. I would allow him one clerk on Rs. 50 and two carkoons on Rs. 30 and 20 a month for two moths, which would be Rs. 200.

The cost would thus be—

1,300 Enumerators, at Rs. 2 each...	...Rs.	2,600
Extra Establishment for 8 Mamlutdars	... „	800
Do. for Collector...	... „	200
Petty Supply for whole Collectorate	... „	100
Total...	...Rs.	3,700

I have not included the cost of forms, as they will be, I suppose, supplied by Government.

4. I would beg to point out that I have assumed 60 houses to be the maximum number that one man can attend to under the belief that the census will be taken at night, a period when there is far more chance of confusion and embarrassment in the darkness than during the day, and when the inhabitants, very few of whom can read or write, will be less quick in giving the information for the enumerator to enter in the return than in the day time when they would have their wits about them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. F ARMSTRONG,

Collector.

No. 573 OF 1870.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Sholapoor Collector's Office,
Camp Koomta, 10th March 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the report called for in your circular endorsement No. 5067, of the 31st December last, on Government Resolution No. 3063, of the 24th idem, on the subject of the general census to be taken in 1870-71.

2. In the forms of Census Returns, I see the exact ages of persons are given. I think it would be better if the enumerators adopted the classification shown in paragraph 6 of Government of India's Resolution No. 4800, dated Simla, 20th October 1869. As you are aware, very few natives know their ages. An attempt to insert them accurately would add much to the work of the census, and would not be attended with success.

3. There will not, I think, in this District generally be found more difficulty in obtaining the names and ages of females than of males. The names and ages of females should not be insisted on where information on the subject is not readily given.

4. The Government of India desire, in taking this census, to obtain information regarding the state of the population on a particular day. Provided the information rendered be correct, it is of no import whether it has been in the first instance ascertained on the very day to which it refers.

5. The enumerators should, I consider, begin the enumeration sometime before the 15th of November, the actual day to which the census will refer.

6. Long before the 15th of November, lithographed blank forms of the number required (which can be ascertained from the taluka authorities) should be distributed to the enumerators. The enumeration should be completed before the 15th. On that day the enumerators should go round again, and make any corrections necessary in consequence of deaths, or births, or other causes.

7. If the enumeration be carried out in this manner, no extra expense on account of enumerators need be incurred.

8. In small villages, the Patell and Kulkurnee will be able to fill in the returns in a few days.

9. In large villages and towns, the assistance of the Mamlutdar and his karkoons, and of Municipal servants, where Municipalities exist, will have to be given.

10. As soon as I receive directions to do so, I will ascertain from the different Mamlutdars the number of blank returns that will be required for each town and village in their respective jurisdictions.

11. I observe the Government of India have given no directions regarding the manner in which the returns are to be summarized or "totaled up," as they will have to be first in the villages themselves, then in the different talukas, and then at the Hoozoor station.

12. I suppose the summaries will be prepared somewhat as below :—

Village of

Males

Race or Caste.	Age.					Religion.				Occupation.				Can Read and Write.	Cannot Read and Write.	Total.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 10.	10 to 20.	And so on.	Total.				Total.	Cultivators.	Do.	&c.	Total.			
Marathas																
Wanees																
Jains																
Goozurs.....																
Outcastes																
Total...																
Grand Total of Males...																

Females.

(As above.)

Grand Total of Females.

Grand Total of Males and Females.

13. It is probable that a special establishment will have to be entertained for the purpose of summarizing the returns. Until, however, I see the form in which the summaries are to be made, I cannot estimate, even roughly, the establishment that will be necessary for their preparation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. BOSANQUET,
Acting Collector.

No. 966 OF 1870.

FROM

J. E. OLIPHANT, ESQ.,
Collector of Poona;

To

W. H. HAVELOCK, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

Poona Collector's Office,
Camp Lanowlee, 14th May 1870.

SIR,—I have now the honour to submit the report called for in your circular endorsement quoted in the margin, regarding the arrangements to be made for taking an accurate census of the population of this District in November 1871, in accordance with the general forms and instructions issued by the Government of India.

No. 5067, dated 31st December 1869, on Government Resolution 3063, December 24th.

2. As the success of this measure will depend mainly on the right understanding of its objects by the people and their intelligent co-operation, I would propose, as a preliminary step, that a public notice stating in brief the objects of the census be printed, and circulated as widely as possible among the people, that the district officers be enjoined to explain fully to the ryots

during their tours in the next cold season the ends in view, and that the village school-masters also should be instructed, through their departmental superiors, to acquaint their pupils and the rural population of their villages with the real objects and advantages of the measure. When by these means correct ideas of the census and its objects shall have been disseminated among the people, there will be little difficulty in carrying out the necessary operations.

3. To secure uniformity and prevent misunderstanding, I consider it desirable that a memorandum should be drawn up in the Secretariat, giving detailed and explicit instructions regarding the manner in which the enumeration is to be made, and that copies of the same in English and in the vernacular languages of the District should be furnished to the several Collectors not later than the 1st of November next, to admit of their discussion and of subsidiary instructions being issued to the taluka and village officers and the persons to be employed for enumeration purposes.

4. I would also suggest that printed forms of returns to be filled in should be supplied to the different Districts from the Education Society's Press; 200,000 forms will, in my opinion, be sufficient for this District, as roughly calculated there are 150,000 houses.

5. Before receipt of the printed forms and instructions, the Collectors should prepare Mouje-war statements for their Districts, showing the number of houses and the roughly estimated number of inhabitants in each taluka, in order to determine the number of enumerators to be employed and the number of villages to be assigned to each "group" for purposes of supervision.

6. In my opinion the best agency to employ generally for enumeration would be that of the Kulkurnees and Tullatees. In towns and villages where there are no Kulkurnees, or where it is necessary to employ more than one enumerator, I would propose the employment of special men for the purpose, remunerating them for their work at Rs. 4 each. Their cost should, in my opinion, be borne by the Municipalities in Municipal and by Government, in now Municipal, towns.

7. I think one hundred houses would be a sufficient number to assign to one enumerator. Roughly speaking, there are—

12,000 houses in the city of Poona,
3,600 in the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee,

and 126,300 in the talukas, thus making a total of about one lakh and fifty thousand houses in the Poona District. There are about 1,100 Kulkurnees in this District, so that only 400 extra men would have to be employed at a cost of Rs. 1,600; of this, the sum of Rs. 600 may be estimated on account of the enumerators in Poona and other Municipal towns, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,000 to be paid by Government.

8. In Cantonments, the Cantonment Magistrate, and in Municipal towns, the Municipal Commissioners, should be entrusted with the duty of supervising the enumerators, and should be held responsible for the collection of the returns and their transmission to the Collectors. I would also propose that instructions should be issued to military and other officers in Cantonments to fill up the returns of inhabitants of all houses and enclosures within military limits, and that Commanding Officers should be instructed to render returns of their fighting-men and regimental camp followers.

9. In the Districts, the Mamlutdar and the subordinates of his office should perform the work of supervision. They should divide the villages in their charge into 'groups' for purposes of supervision, and the duty of each supervisor would be to visit the villages in his charge and inspect the houses or enclosures in each: to move about on the night of the census, and see that the enumerators are doing their work with intelligence, attention, and care. I would also suggest that the village school-masters should be enlisted to assist in the work of supervision.

10. In addition to the sum stated in para. 7, Rs. (800) eight hundred may be allowed to meet the expenses of compiling the returns and other miscellaneous charges.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. E. OLIPHANT,
Collector.

No. 107 of 1870.

From

The COLLECTOR of DHARWAR,

To

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
Camp Lukoondee, 18th January 1870.

Sir,—To enable me to reply your Circular Endorsement, No. 5067, dated 31st December 1869, I have the honour to request information on the following points.:—

1*st*.—Is the census to be taken on one day, or rather in one night?

2*nd*.—Are the printed forms which are to be filled in to be purchased through my agency, or will they be supplied from Bombay?

3*rd*.—When the forms are received duly filled in, will they have to be tabulated in the Hoozoor, or sent in the lump to Bombay? It may happen that men, competent to tabulate the Canarese forms, are not to be found in Bombay. If therefore the forms are to be tabulated in the Hoozoor, a form according to which they will require to be tabulated should be supplied. The work will also necessitate the retention for some time of extra hands.

2. Referring to para. 2 of the Resolution of Government, No. 3063, dated 24th December 1869, and especially to the last sentence of that para., I would point out that all the houses in the towns and villages of Roan, Nurgoond, Nowlgoond, Dumbul, and the greater portions of Hooblee, Bunkapoor, and Kurujghee are built of sun-dried bricks, or of stones plastered together with mud. The houses have flat roofs, and are, many of them, very spacious, and not a few cost from Rs. 2,000 to 10,000 each, the beams and timber used being very massive and expensive. These houses are preferred to chunamed houses and to tiled houses for various reasons:—

1*st*.—The rainfall being light, the expense of keeping a flat roof in repair is less than that required for keeping a tiled-roof in repair.

2*nd*.—The people have become accustomed to these flat-roofed houses, and prefer them to tiled houses, thinking them cooler. Only lately people requested that a Dhuramsala in construction should have a flat, instead of a tiled, roof.

3*rd*.—There is a superstition against building chunamed houses. Good luck has followed the present description of houses they say, and to introduce chunam would be an innovation that might bring bad luck with it.

3. I wish to know whether these expensive houses are all to be classed as inferior sort, or whether they should be classed as *better* or inferior sort according to their value.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

No. 418 of 1870.

General Department.

Sholapoor District, Camp Kheim,
26th January 1870.

Submitted for the orders of Government with reference to their Resolution No 3063, dated 24th December 1869. The Revenue Commissioner would recommend that the suggestion in the Collector's last para. be approved, a limit of value of Rs. 1,000 being fixed as the lowest to constitute a house of the better class in the Dharwar District

2. It is presumed that the census will be taken for one night, the date of the census of 1851 was the night following the 1st February.

(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

No 1406 of 1870.

General Department.

Commissioner's Office,
Kurrachee, 17th October 1870.

MEMO.

In conformity with the instructions of Government, contained in their Resolution No. 3063, dated the 24th December 1869, the Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a memorandum containing briefly the proposals of the Collectors and Political Superintendents in Sind for meeting the views of the Government of India in carrying out the Census.

2. Houses, such as those described by Colonel Phayre, would clearly come under the category of "inferior" as explained in para. 2 of the Resolution quoted.

(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1406.

From

The COMMISSIONER in SIND.

Dated 17th October 1870.

Submits summary of the reports of the District Officers in Sind regarding the registration of a Census in 1871.

SUMMARY of the Reports of the District Officers in Sind regarding the Registration of a Census in 1871.

Collector of Kurrachee,
Dated 8th September 1870.

Proposes that the census of the town of Kurrachee, Suburbs and Collectorate should be taken in the following manner :—

Kurrachee Town and Suburbs.

Troops and Camp followers	By the Brigadier General.
Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla employés and their servants at Kurrachee and Kotree, and all along the line	By Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla authorities.
Manora	By Superintendent of Harbour Works.
Clifton	By Mr. A. W. Ingle.
Keamaree and the Shipping	By the Collector of Customs, assisted by the Master Attendant.
Kurrachee Town and Suburbs	By Kurrachee Municipality.

Kurrachee Collectorate.

Kurrachee Taluka	By Mooktyarkar and his Establishment.
Hilly portion of the Kurrachee Taluka, and the whole of Kohistan	By District Police, with the aid of special Enumerators under Superintendent.
Municipal Towns in the Sehwan, Jerruck, and Shahbunder Divisions	By several Municipalities.
Remaining portions of the Collectorate ...	By Mooktyarkars and their Establishments. All offices being closed on the day of the census.

States that additional establishment would be required, and if the cost be under estimated it would amount of Rs 2,000, but if properly estimated Rs. 3,000 would be required.

Suggests that houses be divided into 8 classes as follows :—

First Class	not less in value than		Rs.	10,000
Second	do.	do.	„	5,000
Third	do.	do.	„	1,000
Fourth	do.	do.	„	500
Fifth	do.	do.	„	200
Sixth	do.	do.	„	100
Seventh	do.	do.	„	50
Eighth Class	less in value than		„	50

That the names of females should not be asked.

COLLECTOR OF HAIDARABAD—

Is of opinion that a certain number of forms of the very simplest kind be printed in Arabic and Hindu-Sindee characters, and freely distributed. That the enumeration of villages should be entrusted to Patels and Mookhees, provided they can read; and that paid enumerators should also be appointed. The returns should be prepared by enumerators, with the assistance of Tuppedars, and sent to Mooktyarkars, who should make general returns and forward them, through the Deputy Collectors, to Collectors, by whom the general English returns should be compiled. States that assistance will also be given, as far as possible, by Municipal officers in Municipal towns. Estimates the probable cost at Rs. 2,036. Suggests that a proclamation to the effect that it is not the intention of Government to levy a capitation tax should be issued before the census commences.

30th March 1870.

COLLECTOR OF SHIKARPUR—

States that in all principal towns the work will be undertaken by Municipalities, but that for other towns, villages, and hamlets it will be necessary to employ a number of persons in addition to the Government servants. That there are 3,474 villages and hamlets, besides other isolated huts scattered here and there, and as the number of Government servants (viz., 114 Tuppedars and 269 Moonshees, including Sub-Registrars and Cattle-pound Moonshees, in all 383) who are available as enumerators will not be found sufficient, it will be necessary to have an additional establishment, costing Rs. 750.

Suggests that houses be classed according to value as follows :—

1st Class	costing over	Rs.	1,000	
2nd do.	do.	„	500	and up to Rs. 1,000
3rd do.	under	„	500	

and that names of females should be omitted.

That enumeration by enclosures should be resorted to in very few instances, because, as a rule, each house is distinct, and the number of its inmates can, with little difficulty, be recorded. Thinks that an attempt at registration of age will be a failure, and that a broad distinction, such as over and under 10 years, is necessary; that in Sind the people give very absurd answers when questioned as to their age.

28th June 1870.

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT, UPPER SIND FRONTIER—

Proposes that the census be taken by Mr. Bolton, with the aid of extra establishment. That a day be fixed, and that the necessary arrangements be made three months before. That the census should be taken in February or October, owing to the nomadic habits of the people; and that it would not be difficult to register the names of females. States that there is not, strictly speaking, a pucka house in the district, and that it would be difficult to define what houses should be designated "pucka" and what "kutcha." That some houses are built of kutcha brick and mud and plastered with mud, and the roofs are nearly flat and covered with mud; other houses are built chiefly of reed, covered with grass. Enumeration of cattle not to be carried out, as obstacles would be thrown in the way by the people. With the aid of subordinate Revenue Officers and Patels, 13 Patwarrees or Moonshees on Rs. 15 per mensem for 15 days—

$$13 \times 15 = 195 \div 2 = 97\text{-}8\text{-}0.$$

would be required, as there are 350 villages and hamlets scattered over an extent of nearly 2,500 square miles.

Dated, 21st February 1870.

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT THAR AND PARKUR—

States that an extra establishment of 14 Moonshees on Rs 30 a month for two months will be required, and that the total expenditure will be Rs. 840. That forms should remain as they are, but remarks to be made to the effect that there are two kinds of houses, viz, "Inferior"* sort and "Becheries," the former being entered under the heading "better sort," and the latter under that of "inferior sort."

(Signed) W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

14th January 1870

17. Before these opinions reached this Government, the date of the census had been changed from the 1st January to the 15th November 1871.—

No. 465.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the General Department, dated 22nd February 1870.

Read the following papers :—

Letter from E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 850, dated 12th February 1870.

I am directed to forward, for information and guidance, the accompanying extract paragraphs 5 and 6 from a letter* addressed to the Government of Bengal, from which it will be seen that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to postpone the date of taking the general census throughout India to the 15th November 1871.

* No. 848, dated 12th instant.

Extract paragraphs 5 and 6 from a letter to the Government of Bengal, in the General Department, No. — under date Fort William, the — February 1870.

Paragraph 5—But the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that there will hardly be time to organize the arrangements, more or less complicated and elaborate, which will be unavoidable in either case for the census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal by the 1st of January 1871. I am therefore to inform you that the Governor General in Council has determined to postpone the general date of taking the census throughout India to the 15th November 1871, by which time it is hoped that the Government of Bengal will be in a position to have all the arrangements, which may be eventually adopted, in perfect working order.

6. This postponement will have the further advantage of leaving the whole of the cold weather free for any subsequent operations which may be required, should it be deemed necessary to adopt the Lieutenant-Governor's second proposal.

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Departments and Officers to whom Government Resolution No. 3063, dated the 24th December 1869, was sent.

18. There is also recorded the following correspondence regarding those columns of the enumerator's form which relate to education :—

Census.

No. 516.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1870.

Transfer from the Educational Department of the Secretariat, No. 105, dated 22nd February 1870, of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, in which he expresses a wish to examine for educational statistics the forms to be used in the general census of India to be taken next year, &c.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of Government Resolution No. 3063, of 24th December 1869, and its accompaniments, to be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

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* Must be Superior.

No. 632.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the General Department, dated 14th March 1870.

Read the following papers :—

Letter from J. B. Peile, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department, No. 4563, dated 25th February 1870.

After reading (in a newspaper) the resolution of the Government of India as to the Census of 1871, I beg leave respectfully to ask how the enumerators will enter in the column headed "whether able to read and write" children who are learning to read and write. It cannot be doubted that where one enumerator will write 'yes' another will write 'no,' and the returns will be untrustworthy. I submit that up to the age of 18 there should be an additional column headed "attending school or college, or under private tuition," all persons up to that age being entered 'yes' or 'no,' and if 'no,' entered also under the next column "whether able to read and write," but if 'yes,' not entered in that column. I submit also that in compiling the results the period "12 and not exceeding 18" should be inserted, 18 being the period at which school instruction may be taken to end, and the children between 6 and 18 being those with whom school education has to do. The end of the 18th year is also the end of minority. By the above means we can ascertain—

(1.) The number of children between 6 and 18 under instruction of any kind.

(2.) The number not now under instruction, but who have learnt to read and write.

(3.) The number who cannot read and write.

(4) By deducting the number in Government aided and inspected schools, the number in indigenous schools will be known, and the state of education in different provinces can be accurately compared.

Transfer from W. Wedderburn, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

No. 116.

Dated 1st March 1870.

Transferred to the General Department for disposal.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Peile's proposals to be adopted.

Census.

No. 849.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1870.

Transfer from the Educational Department of the Secretariat, No. 194, dated 2nd April 1870, of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, in which he suggests that the measure adopted in Government Resolution No. 632, of the 14th March 1870, for ascertaining the state of education in the Provinces under this Presidency be communicated to the other administrations, in order that it may be possible to compare the statistics of one Presidency with those of any other.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of Government Resolution No. 632, dated the 14th ultimo, to be forwarded for the information of the Governments of Bengal, Madras, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

2. Copy also should be forwarded to the Government of India.

No. 2388.

FROM

E C BAYLEY, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE ACTING UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Home Department.
Public.

Simla, the 18th May 1870

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 849, dated the 7th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a resolution of the Government of Bombay, authorizing the adoption of certain measures suggested by the Director of Public Instruction for ascertaining the state of education in the Bombay Presidency when the general census is taken

2 In reply, I am to point out that the proposal, as approved by the Government of Bombay, involves a change in the division of age in the census forms The returns prescribed by the Government of India give ages from 12 to 20, and not from 12 to 18, as proposed by Mr Peile. I am, therefore, to state that in adopting Mr Peile's suggestions the ages should be entered at 6 to 12 and 12 to 20, as in the forms approved by the Government of India If no children are under instruction between 18 and 20, the results will not be affected

3 For the sake of uniformity, it will be suggested to the other local Governments and Administrations to adopt Mr. Peile's proposals as thus modified, if they can do so without inconvenience.

(Signed) E C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Census.

No 1265.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1870

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No 2388, dated 18th May 1870—Stating, with reference to this Government's letter No 849, of the 7th April last, that the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction, as approved by this Government, involves a change in the division of age in the census forms, and that in adopting that officer's suggestions the ages should be entered at 6 to 12 and 12 to 20, as in the forms approved by the Government of India, &c.

RESOLUTION—To be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, and to the Officers to whom, and Departments to which Government Resolution No. 632, of the 14th March last, was sent.

19. The contemplated procedure for the city of Bombay and Municipalities will be seen from the subjoined correspondence :—

No. 5840 OF 1870

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 5th February 1870

SIR,—In acknowledging Government Resolution No 3063, of 24th December, regarding the proposed Census of 1871, I have the honour to make the following observations

2 The forms decided upon are, no doubt, well suited for the general census in British India, and it would be imprudent to attempt more at present.

3. I shall, of course, for the purposes of imperial classification, furnish such forms for the City of Bombay, but I shall, in addition, collect and tabulate all the particular information demanded in the Bombay Census of 1864.

4. As a preliminary step, I shall order a re-numbering of all the houses throughout the town, placing odd numbers on one side of a street, and even numbers on the other.

5. I shall further, during the next nine months, take measures to obtain regular monthly or bi-monthly returns of the population in the immense chawls or tenant-houses which abound in this city, and to collect a variety of other statistical information by which the general Census may be roughly tested.

6. I shall by this means also train a large body of men in my employ (already intimately aquainted with the town) in the work of enumeration, and the result should be a fairly accurate census; while the masses of the population will become accustomed and familiarized to the idea of the coming general Census, and may even be brought to be interested, and consequently to aid in the work.

7. The following extract from a letter of the Health Officer is, I submit, well worth consideration:—

"I think that, under the column of remarks, the number of 'lame' should be included, and the number of 'eunuchs' should be mentioned, because in the Census of Bombay it was found that out of the 260 mutilated males, 205 were Mussulmans, but 55 were Hindus, and as Dr. Leith truly said, it may be that many of these Mussulmans were thus dealt with before being brought to India; but there is no room to doubt that this inhuman mutilation has, in the instance of the Hindus, taken place where British rule or influence might be exercised, so as to deter from this crime and the iniquities connected with it."

8. Dr. Hewlett also says with regard to the strength of the enumerating body:—

"At the last Census there were 843 enumerators, of whom 70 were employed in the harbour; they registered 816,562 persons, or 1 enumerator for every 968 individuals. This is far too heavy a proportion: in England and Wales at the last census there was 1 enumerator to every 642 persons, and, I think, we ought certainly to have not less than 1,600 or 1,800 persons as enumerators."

On this point I shall be glad to know what class of persons Government propose to employ. I would suggest that a body of enumerators, selected from the establishments of the Collector of Bombay, the Master Attendant, the Municipality, and the Police, would be the best, but they should be nominated before hand, told off to their districts, and required to familiarize themselves with the neighbourhood.

9. I need hardly say that the departments under me will gladly afford the utmost possible aid in this important work, which should, in Bombay, be followed by a census in the monsoon, so as to guage the floating population of the city.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner.

Census.

No. 422.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1870.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 584, dated 5th February 1870.—Submitting certain observations and suggestions with reference to Government Resolution No. 3063, of 24th December, regarding the proposed general Census of India to be taken next year.

RESOLUTION.—Government approve of the Municipal Commissioner's suggestions, and authorize their adoption. It will, they have no doubt, be comparatively easy in Bombay to get the additional information referred to by that Officer.

2. The suggestions of the Health Officer described in paragraph 7 should be acted upon, and the proportion of enumerators to population should be fixed at one for six hundred. The establishment of the Commissioner of Customs should be added to the list of offices from which enumerators are to be selected.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Calcutta, 24th December 1870.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the endorsement from this Department, No. 3799, dated 16th August last, will you be so good as to let me know, for the information of the Governor General in Council, what steps have been taken to give effect to the decision of the Government, that the local Municipalities should pay half the cost of taking the Census of the Presidency towns in 1871.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. HUME.

Census.

No. 2057.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1870.

Memorandum from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, No. 3799, dated 16th August 1870.—Forwarding copy of a Resolution passed by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, in which it is decided that the Presidency Municipalities should contribute one-half of the cost of taking the Census of the Presidency towns in 1871.

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY, with a copy of the Government of India's Resolution.

No. 39 OF 1871.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1871.

MEMO.

The undersigned presents compliments, and requests the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be so good as to reply to the Resolution in this Department, No. 2057, dated the 29th August last, communicating to him the Resolution of the Government of India, directing that the Presidency Municipalities should contribute one-half the cost of taking the Census of the Presidency towns in 1871.

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
Under-Secretary.

No. 72 OF 1871.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
Bombay, 7th January 1871.

SIR,—In acknowledging Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb's Memorandum, No. 39, of 4th instant, I have the honour to state that I did not understand that any reply was required from me to Government Resolution No. 2057, of 29th August.

On receipt of that Resolution, I supplied a copy of it to the Finance Committee of the Bench of Justices, and there is no doubt that the Bench will pay one-half the cost of the Census of 1871, as ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy.

As the census does not take place till the close of November next, and the actual cost cannot be computed till after this year has expired, I did not estimate for any expenditure in the current year, but will do so in the Budget for 1872.

I may add that I am about to make a further communication to Government as to the mode of taking the census.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. T CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner

No. 137 OF 1871

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, ESQ.,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

A O. HUME, ESQ., C B.,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Souttar's Endorsement No. 3799, dated the 16th August last, and, in reply, to state that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay reports that a copy of the resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, regarding the cost of carrying out the census in the Presidency town has been supplied to the Finance Committee of the Bench of Justices, and that there is no doubt that the Bench will pay one-half of the cost of the census of 1871.

He further adds that as the census does not take place till the close of November next, and as the actual cost cannot be computed till after this year has expired, he did not estimate for any expenditure in the current year, but that he will do so in the Budget for 1872.

20. At this time there was received the announcement that the idea of taking the census in 1871-72 must be abandoned—

Census.

No. 734.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1871.

Memorandum from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1268, dated 9th March 1871.—Forwards copy of a Resolution of the Government of India in that Department, stating that on making up the estimates of the year 1871-72 it is found inconvenient to provide means for taking a general census in India during that year; and directing that no such provision shall be made in the estimates for 1871-72, and that for the present the intention of taking a census during the coming year must be abandoned.

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the different Officers and Departments concerned, for information and guidance, with reference to previous correspondence.

21. It is then advised that the postponement is only temporary, and there is a hope that it may be taken in 1872-73. It is also requested that those preliminary arrangements and enquiries may be maintained which involve no cost.

Census.

No. 803.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1871.

Letter from the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 1471, dated the 17th March 1871.—States with reference to their Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1268, dated the 9th idem, that the proposed general census in India is only temporarily postponed, and that the Governor General in Council hopes it will take place during 1872-73, and requests that, in order that everything may be kept ready for the purpose, orders may be issued to maintain such preliminary arrangements and enquiries as involve no cost.

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated for the information and guidance of the Officers and Departments to whom this Government Resolution No. 734, dated 16th March 1871, was sent.

22. On the 10th June 1871 the following telegram was despatched from Simla, and was circulated to all concerned :—

FROM HOME SECRETARY, Simla. To SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Bombay.

It has been determined to take census of the population of India in November next as originally proposed.

Take all necessary measures accordingly.

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23. The following correspondence relates to the forms for exhibiting the results of the census :—

No. 435.

FROM

A. O. HUME, ESQ., C.B.,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Home Department.
Public.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to forward the accompanying ten forms for exhibiting the ultimate results of the proposed General Census of November 1871, and to state that the Governor General in Council will be glad to receive the opinion and suggestions of the Government of Bombay regarding them.

2. His Excellency desires also to be informed what population it is thought should be fixed for the standard of a "town."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) A. O. HUME,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

_____ COLLECTORATE

No. I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF AREA AND POPULATION

Talookas.	Area in square miles of 640 acres	Number of: Towns	Number of: Villages	Number of Houses: Of the better sort	Number of Houses: Of the inferior sort	Number of Houses: Total	Total population	Total of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and others: Male	Total of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and others: Female	Percentage on total population: Male	Percentage on total population: Female	Percentage of Hindoos on whole population	Percentage of Mahomedans on whole population	Percentage of others on whole population
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total														

Talookas.	POPULATION. Hindoos. Male	Hindoos. Female	Hindoos. Total	Hindoos. Average number of persons in each square mile: Male	Hindoos. Average: Female	Hindoos. Average: Total	Hindoos. Percentage on the total Hindoo population: Male	Hindoos. Percentage: Female	Mahomedans. Male	Mahomedans. Female	Mahomedans. Total	Mahomedans. Average number of persons in each square mile: Male	Mahomedans. Average: Female	Mahomedans. Average: Total	Mahomedans. Percentage on the total Mahomedan population: Male	Mahomedans. Percentage: Female
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Total																

Talookas.	Others. Male	Others. Female	Others. Total	Others. Average number of persons in each square mile: Male	Others. Average: Female	Others. Average: Total	Others. Percentage on the total other population: Male	Others. Percentage: Female	Average number of persons in each square mile: Male	Average: Female	Average: Total	Average number of persons in each enclosure	Blind, deaf and dumb, idiots, insane, lepers, eunuchs: Male	Blind, deaf and dumb, idiots, insane, lepers, eunuchs: Female	Blind, deaf and dumb, idiots, insane, lepers, eunuchs: Total	Remarks.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Total																Those who are only deaf or dumb are not to be shown separately It is only necessary to show who are "both deaf and dumb"

COLLECTORATE.

No. II.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE.

| Talookas. | HINDOOS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MAHOMEDANS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HINDOOS, MAHOMEDANS, AND OTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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No. III.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO EDUCATION.

DISTRICT.	HINDOOS.												MAHOMEDANS.												BUDDHISTS.											
	MALE.						FEMALE.						MALE.						FEMALE.						MALE.						FEMALE.					
	Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.	
	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

DISTRICT.	CHRISTIANS.												OTHERS.												TOTAL POPULATION.			
	MALE.						FEMALE.						MALE.						FEMALE.						MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.					
	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

_____ COLLECTORATE.

No. IV.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO LAND REVENUE.

Division.	District.	Population.	Number of persons engaged as agriculturists.	Area in square miles.	Extent of land under cultivation in square miles.	Extent of rent-paying land.	Extent of rent-free land.	Amount of land revenue payable to Government.	Rate of Government demand per acre on total area.	Rate of Government demand per acre on rent-paying land under cultivation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

_____ COLLECTORATE.

No. V.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO CASTE.

N.B.—In this, Hindoos should be given according to castes, as far as possible, otherwise according to tribes—jâts, for example, Meos, Bheels, Koles, &c.; Mahomedans according to *tribes*, as Sheikh, Syud, &c. (sects would be better, but too difficult); Christians, if possible, by the larger division of sects, as Protestants, Roman Catholics, Armenians, Greeks, Nestorians; others may be shown separately, as Parsees, Brahmos, Buddhists, Jains, &c.

_____ COLLECTORATE.

No. VI.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

This should be compiled, as much as possible, in accordance with Colonel Strachey's classification.

_____ COLLECTORATE.

No. VII.—LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

District or Collectorate.	Talooka.	Number of Towns and Villages containing											Total.
		Less than 200 inhabitants.	From 200 to 500 inhabitants.	From 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	From 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	From 2,000 to 4,000 inhabitants.	From 4,000 to 6,000 inhabitants.	From 6,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	From 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	From 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	From 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	Above 50,000 inhabitants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

_____ COLLECTORATE.

No. VIII.—TABLE OF TOWNS OF WHICH THE INHABITANTS EXCEED 5,000, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

Division or Collectorate.	District or Talooka.	Names of Towns.	Number of Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4

_____ COLLECTORATE.

No. IX.—GENERAL DETAILED STATEMENT OF POPULATION.

Division or Collectorate.	District or Talooka.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of Houses.		Population.												Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Idiots, Lepers, Eunuchs.	
			Towns	Villages.	Of the better sort.	Of the inferior sort.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.			Others.			Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Others.				
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

_____ COLLECTORATE.

No. X.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE POPULATION IN TOWNS.

Names.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.			Others.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		

No. 464.

FROM

W. M. SOUTTAR, ESQ., M.A.,
Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Home Department.
Public.

Fort William, the 24th January 1871.

SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 435, dated the 23rd instant, forwarding, for opinion, forms for exhibiting the ultimate results of the proposed general Census of November 1871, I am directed to enclose copy of a letter* from the Mint Master respecting the classification of the money-trading classes.

* No. 730, dated 30th ultimo.

2. Form No. VI., sent with my letter above referred to, is intended to be compiled, as nearly as possible, in accordance with Colonel Strachey's memorandum* of 6th March 1869, but as the classification of the money-trading classes suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Hyde is fuller, the Governor General in Council desires that Class V, B, H, of Colonel Strachey's memorandum may, if convenient, be recast in accordance with Colonel Hyde's views.

* See letter from this Department, No. 2377, dated 21st May 1869.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. M. SOUTTAR,
Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 730.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. HYDE, R.E.,
Mint Master, Calcutta;

TO

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Financial Department.

Calcutta, 13th December 1870.

SIR,—In the census that is to be taken throughout India in the year 1871 it will be desirable to have the money-trading classes carefully defined under the following heads:—

j.—Bankers, money-changers, and shop-keepers.

B.—Keeping and lending money, and sale of goods.

1. Bankers proper, *i.e.*, who are not money-changers.
2. Bankers, bullion-dealers, who carry on the money-changing business as a supplement to their proper business.
3. Money-changers proper, who solely live by changing money.
4. Money-changers whose operations are confined to the exchange of copper coin, and trade on roadsides, serais, enclosures, &c., and have no established shops.
5. General shop-keepers, who are also money-changers.

2. If this is done from time to time the increase and decrease in the trade will give a good indication of the progress of the currency; and I have therefore to submit the proposal for the consideration and orders of Government.

SUMMARY OF THE PRELIMINARY CENSUS ARRANGEMENTS FROM THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1867 TO THE 15TH AUGUST 1871.

24. As early as the 15th February 1869, in reply to letter from the Government of India No. $\frac{63}{4697}$, dated 20th September 1867, this Government submitted a letter which embodied the opinions of the Commissioner in Sind, the Revenue Commissioners, and the Collectors, as to the feasibility of carrying out the proposed census, and it seemed to be the general impression, that there would neither be difficulty of procedure, nor distrust amongst the people; nor was it thought that the cost of *enumeration* would be very great. The Collectors, one and all, urged the importance of their being supplied in time with the necessary forms, instructions, &c., and Government were of opinion that one, if not two, preliminary enumerations should be made before the final one in 1871, and they suggested one for the 15th November 1869.

No. 381.

25. On the 21st of May 1869 the Government of India issued 5 sample forms for enumeration (one of them being for cattle), and on the 14th of the following month this Government reported, that the one marked A, recommended by the Statistical Committee, was "well adapted to the required purpose." It was also suggested, that the houses should be classed as "*pucca*" and "*kutcha*," the former to comprise "*tiled*" and the latter the "*chuppered*" or "*thatched*." With regard to the cattle return no difficulty was apprehended; the proposal for a preliminary census was repeated, and the sample forms were circulated to the Collectors.

G. R. No. 1391.

26. By the 20th October 1869 the Government of India had received the opinions of all the local Governments and Administrations, and on that day a resolution was issued prescribing as follows :—

No. 4800.

1. The cattle returns may be given in those provinces where the "particulars are obtainable of recent date, and without excessive trouble."

2. The numbering is to be by enclosures, and not by houses.

3. The houses are to be classed as "of the better sort" and "of inferior sort.'

4. The names of all males (children and adults) are to be entered.

5. The entries for AGE are to be for specified periods.

1 year and under.
1 to 6
6 to 12
12 to 20
20 to 30
30 to 40
40 to 50
50 to 60
above 60

6. With regard to females their names are only to be entered when given voluntarily, and, when not given, they are to be distinguished by numbers.

7. "Whether able to read and write," is to be answered "yes" or "no." If able to read, but unable to write, or if able to sign a name merely, but unable to read, the entry is to be under "no."

8. In the column for remarks are to be entered the deaf, dumb, idiots, insane, and lepers—males and females.

With this resolution there were sent 3 copies of the enumerators' form duly filled in for an imaginary family as laid down in its 7th para.

27. On the 24th December 1869 this Government issued a Resolution circulating the forms, and calling on Collectors to submit without delay their views as to how the census might best

No. 3063.

be carried out, and their proposals as to the extra establishments required. These proposals and views were submitted: for the Northern Division, on the 21st May 1870, for the Southern Division on the 30th idem, and for Sind, on the 17th October. But no general estimate of the cost could be gathered from them, nor could it have been framed; for, at this time, it had not been settled how the results were to be compiled and exhibited.

Census postponed.

28. When the above Resolution was issued the day for the enumeration had been fixed for the 1st January 1871, but on the 12th February 1870 the Governor General decided, and announced, that it was to be postponed till the 15th November 1871.

Compilation forms.

29. On the 23rd January 1871 the Government of India forwarded, for opinion, 10 forms for exhibiting the ultimate results of the census, and asked what population should be fixed as the standard for a "town."

Census cannot be taken in 1871-72.

May perhaps be taken in 1872-73.

To be taken as originally proposed.

30. On the 16th March 1871 it was announced that, on financial grounds the idea of taking a census in 1871-72 must be abandoned, but on the 24th idem it was intimated that it was only temporarily postponed, and it was hoped that it might be taken in 1872-73; it was added that those preliminary arrangements and enquiries should be maintained, which involved no cost. On the 10th June it was telegraphed from Simla that it would be carried out in November, as originally proposed, and all necessary measures were to be taken.

Letter No. 504.

Special measures for Bombay City.

31. On the 5th February 1870 the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay wrote in to Government to say, that in addition to the information required for Imperial purposes, he proposed to "collect and tabulate all the particular information demanded by the Bombay Census of 1864." As a preliminary step the houses were to be renumbered, the odd numbers on one side of a street, and even numbers on the other. During the next nine months endeavours would be made to obtain monthly or bi-monthly returns of the population in the chawls; and, in this way, not only would a body of men be trained for the work of enumeration, but the people would themselves be familiarized with the idea of a census, and would perhaps co-operate. It was suggested by the Health Officer [Mr. Hewlett] that, in the column for remarks, there should be entered the number of "lame" and "eunuchs"; for, in the former census, there were shown 260 mutilated males, of whom 205 were Musulmans and 55 were Hindoos: and it was then observed by Dr. Leith that although many of the Musulmans may have been mutilated before being brought to India, the Hindoos must have been thus dealt with in territories where British rule obtains, or where British interest might have protected them. Mr. Hewlett further suggested, that there should be not less than 1,600 or 1,800 enumerators: he pointed out, that in 1864 there had only been 1 for every 968 persons, whilst in England, with far better men, the proportion had been 1 for every 642. The Commissioner suggested that a body of enumerators should be selected from the establishments of the Collector of Bombay, the Master Attendant, the Municipality, and the Police; and he also proposed that another census should be taken in the monsoon, so as to guage the floating population of the city. All these proposals were approved, and authorized by a resolution dated 18th February 1870; the proportion of enumerators to inhabitants was fixed at 1 for every 600, and the Customs Establishment were to furnish their quota.

No. 422.

32. On the 25th February 1870, Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, wrote in to Government to the following effect: Having read in a newspaper the Census Resolution of the Government of India, it seemed to him that the column relating to *Education* was not as definite as it might be, and he asked how enumerators were to enter in the columns headed "whether able to read and write," children who are *learning* to read and write. He said, that without a doubt where one would write "yes" another would write "no," and he suggested that for those up to the age of 18 there should be an additional column headed "*attending school, or college, or under private tuition.*" If in *that* column any one were entered as not attending, it should also be stated in the other column whether he, or she, was, or was not, able to read and write; but if entered as attending, no other entry would be necessary, for then the assumption would be that the person was learning. He suggested also that, in compiling the results, the period "12 and not exceeding 18" should be inserted, for 18 is the age at which school instruction may be taken to end, and those between 6 and 18 are they with whom school education has to do: the end of the 18th year is also the end of minority. He said, that by the above means we could ascertain—

Letter No. 4563.

No. 4,800 dated 20th October 1869.

Changes suggested in column for education.

1. The number of children between 6 and 18 under instruction of any kind.

2. The number not now under instruction, but who have learned to read and write.

3. The number who cannot read and write.

4. By deducting the number in Government aided and inspected schools, the number in indigenous schools will be known, and the state of education in different provinces can be accurately compared.

33. On the 14th March 1870 it was resolved that Mr. Peile's proposals be adopted, and on the 7th April it was ordered that they be communicated to the other administrations, so that the statistics of one Presidency might be compared with those of another. A copy was forwarded to the Government of India, but on the 18th May it was pointed out in reply that the proposal, as approved by the Government of Bombay, involves a change in the division of age in the census form. The returns prescribed give ages from "12 to 20 and not from 12 to 18." In adopting Mr. Peile's suggestions the ages were to be entered as "6 to 12, and 12 to 20," as in the forms approved by the Government of India; and for the sake of uniformity other local Governments and administrations would be invited to adopt them, thus modified, if they could do so without inconvenience. This was duly notified by G. R. No. 1265, dated 31st May 1870.

ORGANISATION OF DETAILS AND AGENCY SINCE THE 15TH AUGUST 1871.

34. From inception to end, the measure has been followed through its various administrative phases, and I now speak of it since the above date when it passed into my charge.

35. By the 31st May 1870 the ENUMERATORS' FORM had been finally settled, but, on taking charge on the 15th August 1871, it was found that no definite shape had yet been given to the sanctioned change in its column for education; it had also to be ascertained what number of forms would be wanted, and there was yet to be procured the enormous supply of PAPER that would be required for them. At this time there was no Government Press; so, for all the printing arrangements, we were entirely dependent upon the newspaper and other presses.

State on taking charge.

36. A circular was at once despatched to all Collectors and Political Officers asking them what probable number of forms they would require, and, to save time, it was determined to print FIVE MILLIONS; but now came our first difficulty. The sample form was on Double Royal 40″ × 25″—about 56lbs. to the ream, and a sufficiency of this was neither procurable from the Government Stationery Office nor in the Bombay market. It could have been had from the Calcutta Office, but the transit charges would have been very heavy. It had been calculated that 1,500 reams were wanted, and, with the packing, the weight was about 40 tons, some 5 Railway wagon loads. By goods train it would have come in 8 or 10 days, and the charge would have been Rs. 4,120. By passenger train it would have come in 4 days, but only in 10 ton deliveries, and the charge would have been Rs. 13,440.

August 17th, 1871.

Difficulty of procuring paper.

37. In this plight it was resolved to use a thinner paper of which almost any amount was obtainable, and to reduce the size of the form from 40″ × 25″ to 13″ × 10″; showing males on one side, and females on the reverse. By the 18th September 1871 the arrangements for printing the forms had been concluded. The "Bombay Gazette Press" undertook to give FIVE MILLIONS, including the paper, for Rs. 21,000. The paper was to be Double Royal, about 42 lbs. to the ream, and its cost was Rs. 15,000. The "Byculla Press" alone had Canarese and Sindi types, so the forms in those languages, 500,000 of each, were to be printed there, but the charge—Rs. 2,500—was to be included in the lump sum of Rs. 21,000.

Printing arrangements.

38. The column for education was now recast to accord with those of Mr. Peile's proposals which had been sanctioned. Originally it was this—

Education column.

Whether able to read and write, or not, to be filled up "yes" or "no."
9

When altered it was this—

EDUCATIONAL.		
Under instruction at school or elsewhere.	Not actually under instruction, but able to read and write.	Not under instruction, and unable to read and write.
9		

Under this arrangement the total population is classed as follows :—

1. THOSE LEARNING. Those actually under instruction anywhere.

2. THOSE EDUCATED. Those who have been educated, more or less, and who are no longer in a state of pupilage.

3. THOSE UNEDUCATED. Those who have never had any instruction whatever—the wholly illiterate.

Under this last class there must necessarily be all those who are too young to be instructed, but their numbers can be seen in the *age* tables.

Printing.

39. The printing commenced at the *Gazette* Press on the 23rd September 1871, and, at this time, the enumeration was to be made on the 15th December, so there were 80 days for the printing of the forms, the packing, the despatch by Post, Rail, and Steamer, and their ultimate distribution in every village. The total number issued was 6,199,743, and, at the highest working rates obtained, the mere printing alone would have taken 57 days of 10 hours each. For 39 days the *Gazette* Press printed at an average daily rate of 76,136, and the Byculla Press gave 32,323, and, had there been the forms only, this total of 108,459 might perhaps have been doubled, but there were the detailed instructions in five different languages, and there were the compilation forms, and the tabulation sheets; all to be issued as soon as possible; so under no possible conditions could everything have been arranged in time, had the original time not been extended.

Time.

Daily rates.

Packing.

40. In addition to the printing there was the packing, and, seeing that every description of agency would be used, the forms had to be so put up, that they might go equally well by Rail, or Steamer, by every sort of Dāk, by every kind of pack animal, or by village carriers. The limit by Parcel Post was 16lbs., and it took 1,500 forms; so this was one size: the other was larger, contained 5,000 forms, and weighed, with its covers, 52lbs. Each packet had a stout wrapper of brown paper, and an outside cover of light canvas, sewn and dammered: and in this shape it measured 1′ 10″ × 1′ × 10″. The packing charges were 12 and 13 annas for the smaller and larger packets respectively. The addresses were printed in English and the Vernacular.

Size, weights, measurements, and charges.

Despatch.

41. The forms were sent off as fast as they were got ready, and the intention was, that the outlaying districts should be supplied first. As far as possible this was done, and, for some 4 months, there was a perfect hurry scurry of printing, and packing, and a running despatch. Every day brought changes in estimates, demands were unceasing, references were incessant; but at last all arrangements were completed, all wants supplied, all questions answered.

42. The following has reference to the forms for exhibiting the final results and these were now taken in hand with a view to their being translated into the languages required :—

No. 85.

FROM

J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

Simla, the 21st August 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to invite attention to the letter from the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 435, dated the 23rd January last, and subsequent reminders from this department, noted on the margin,* and to observe that as the time for taking the general census in India is approaching, it is very important that forms for exhibiting the final results of the enumeration should be settled at as early a date as possible. I am therefore to state that the Governor General in Council will feel much obliged if the Government of Bombay will expedite the submission of its views in regard to these forms.

* No 24, dated July 1871.
No. 72, dated 10th instant

FROM

CHIEF SECRETARY, *Bombay.*

To

AGRICULTURAL SECRETARY, *Simla.*

21*st August.*

This Government approve generally of the census forms received with No. 435 of 23rd January last. More by post. Early instructions regarding forms for exhibiting final results solicited.

No. 2361 OF 1871

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE F. S. CHAPMAN,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

A. O. HUME, ESQ., C.B.,

Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agricultural, Revenue, and Commerce, Simla.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1871.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 435, dated the 23rd January 1871, Home Department, I am directed to state that the ten forms for exhibiting the ultimate results of the proposed general census of November next, therewith forwarded, appear to this Government to be suitable generally for the purpose intended. Form No. 6, however, it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council, might, as suggested in the letter of the Government of India No. 464, be modified in accordance with Colonel Hyde's views; and in number 7, columns 1 and 2, Collectorate or District and taluka be substituted for division and district.

2. As it has been determined to adopt the plan of enumerating by enclosures, I am desired to explain, for the information of the Government of India, that in this Presidency an enclosure will only be taken to mean a number of houses (not constituting a village or town) within one continuous wall or boundary, and will not include streets or places under the name of "Pol," or other designation enclosed by gateways or entrances common to a number of houses; and further that, with a view to meet the case of "chawls" in the city of Bombay owned by non-residents, in which often hundreds of people live, the name of the chief male resident, in the heading of the form that accompanied their letter No. 4800, of the 20th October 1869, will be omitted.

3. A population of 5,000 might, it is thought, be fixed as the standard "of a town."

43. Whilst the printing arrangements were being made, the following order was published, notifying that the census would be taken on the 15th December 1871 :—

No. 2446 of 1871.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1871.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the duty of supervising the taking of *the census* of this Presidency, and of afterwards compiling the general results, be undertaken by the Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. Lamsdaine, who is authorized to employ such extra establishment as may be necessary, and to prefer contingent bills, subject to audit, for such incidental charges as may be, or have been, incurred, dating from the 15th August last.

2. The night of the 15th December next has been fixed for the taking of *the census* and, for obvious reasons, it is desirable that, wherever it be practicable, the final enumeration should then be made.

3. In many districts, however, there are portions of territory where wild and wandering tribes occupy widely-scattered hamlets and encampments, and for these exceptional localities an exceptional method of enumeration will be necessary, nor can it be restricted to a single night. The Commissioner in Sind and the Revenue Commissioners are therefore requested to report, as soon as possible, and direct to the Sanitary Commissioner, to what particular localities and to what individual tribes this exceptional method should apply, and such proposals should be submitted as will ensure the perfectness of a reliable enumeration within a period of one month immediately preceding the 15th December next.

4. Provision must be made for householders and others, British subjects, who live where British limits are conterminous with those of Native States, and who may have crossed the border at the time when the census is taken. These are to be enumerated in their several villages, and they are to be marked as temporarily absent.

5. In the same way throughout the entire coast line of the Presidency the home trade maritime population will be enumerated in the ports or places to which they themselves belong. Instructions upon this point will be issued hereafter, but it may be understood that the home trade is to include the fishing and bunder boats, the coasting vessels, and all such as are never, under ordinary circumstances, more than two or three days between port and port, or from one anchorage to another.

6. The enumerator's form will be that which accompanies this Resolution, and under no circumstances is it to be changed or altered in any way. The Sanitary Commissioner will arrange for the printing and distribution of the forms, and Collectors and Political Officers will report, as soon as possible, how many copies are required in the several languages of their districts.

7. In like manner there will be issued a series of forms in English for exhibiting in each Collectorate the results of the census within that Collectorate.

8. Enumerators will be provided as follows :—

(*a*.) The services of all Patels, Koolkurnees, or Tullatees, or of Officers, corresponding to them, of all Schoolmasters, of Vaccinators, of the Police, and of all other subordinate Government officials and servants of all departments, are to be regarded as available, and without extra remuneration; but where actual expenses have been incurred, as in travelling, &c., the claims will be allowed if supported by the Head of the Department from which the claimant's services were obtained. For these Government enumerators the Collectors will arrange in direct communication with Heads of Departments.

(*b*.) Municipalities should be asked for such assistance as they can give, and there might be enlisted the influence of those who wield it by caste or religion, by descent of position, or by wealth.

(*c*.) Where neither Government nor Municipal Officers are numerically equal to the work, and where neither Government nor Municipal aid is procurable, the Collectors may, at their discretion, engage paid enumerators at a rate not exceeding one Rupee for every hundred houses enumerated, or for every hundred forms filled in. At the same time it may be understood that special cases will be specially considered when the expenditure may have exceeded this limit.

This paid agency will be required for cities, and possibly for the large towns and villages; but it may be expected, that, in these instances, the superior intelligence of the community generally will in itself be of great service.

9. All Assistant and Deputy Collectors will be required to give effective aid in such

manner as may be prescribed by the Collectors, either within their respective charges, or in the census of large towns, or in the correspondence with the Sanitary Commissioner, and in the arrangements generally.

10. Upon all points connected with the filling in of the enumerator's forms detailed instructions will be forwarded with them, and every information regarding them is then to be given to heads of houses and others. No time should be lost in distributing them to every town and village, and local arrangements are to be made for their being filled in by the ordinary talooka and village revenue officers, and, where necessary, by the paid agency sanctioned in paragraph 3 (c) of this resolution. The filling in of the forms is to be done in strict accordance with the detailed instructions which will accompany them, and when filled in, the Collectors will arrange for their safe deposit until such time as they are issued to the final enumerators; but during this interval they are to be sent for revision and correction to the head office in each talooka. Mamlutdars and others are to be directed to exercise the greatest care in this preliminary scrutiny.

11. The Commissioner in Sind and the Revenue Commissioners will, as soon as possible submit estimates for the cost of paid enumerators, as well as for such extra establishments as will be required for the subsequent compilation, for each Collectorate.

12. Instructions will be issued through the Political Department to all Political Officers to secure, within the territories in which they are employed, an enumeration as far as possible like that contemplated for British limits; and in these territories it may probably be necessary to assimilate the method to that authorized under paragraph 3 of this resolution.

13. For all Military limits, instructions will be issued through the Military Department.

14. For the City of Bombay instructions were issued in Government Resolution No. 422, dated 18th February 1870. A copy of this resolution and of the papers upon which it was passed, will be communicated to the Collector of Bombay, the Master Attendant, the Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioner of Customs; and these Officers will give every assistance to the Municipal Commissioner in carrying out the instructions then sanctioned.

15. His Excellency in Council would impress upon all executive officers the very urgent necessity for at once making such preliminary arrangements as will tend to facilitate the final enumeration. Districts and cities, and towns and villages, should be divided and sub-divided into well-defined areas, and in each the number of houses should be specified and arranged with reference to house-to-house visitation. These areas should be told off as enumerators' charges, and village officers and others should be familiarized with them; each house will be the unit of enumeration; each village the unit of classification.

16. Each enumerator is to be directed to report himself at his post by 9 A.M. on the morning of the 13th December next, and there will then be given to him the forms which have been filled in for his area. He will at once proceed to that area, and satisfy himself beyond all doubt, that the enclosures and houses within it have been arranged and specified; that the numbers assigned to them correspond with the numbers on their respective forms; that the name of the chief male resident has been rightly filled in; and that the other columns are correct in all details. This should all be completed by noon of the 15th December.

17. The actual enumeration will commence on or about 8 P.M. on the 15th December 1871; and each enumerator will then take with him the completed and scrutinized form for each house of his area, arranged, as far as possible, in the order in which each house is to be visited; and in token of his having visited it, he will take upon the form the signature or mark of some one adult member of the household.

18. On the following day, or as soon after as possible, each enumerator will deliver in at the office from which he received them such forms as were handed over to him, and he will attend for their subsequent examination in the head office in each talooka, and when this examination is completed, the work of the paid enumerators will be finished, and they will be furnished with certificates that they were employed. Those Government officials and servants who were lent from other departments will be returned as soon as possible after the 16th December; and Collectors will make their own arrangements with regard to their own talooka and village officials being retained for the subsequent compilations.

19. His Excellency in Council trusts that all officers and subordinate officials will take every opportunity of giving publicity to the fact that a census is about to be taken, and that an accurate knowledge of the exact condition of the people is the only object the Government have in taking it.

20. All communications on the subject are to be addressed to the Sanitary Commissioner.

44. The enumerators' form alluded to in paragraph 6 is the equivalant of the English Census householder's schedule, and it was that here given. Its authorized translations are also recorded. For Sind the translation was obtained from the office of the Commissioner, and for all the other districts it was made at the Secretariat, in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government.

ENCLOSURE No._____ * NAME OF CHIEF MALE RESIDENT THEREOF_____

21 o 2

MALES

Number of Dwelling-houses in the enclosure.		NAME.†	AGE (last Birthday).			RACE OR NATIONALITY.		EDUCATIONAL.§			REMARKS.
Of the better sort.	Of the inferior sort.	*No person* ABSENT *on the Night of* FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, *to be entered here;* EXCEPT *those who may be* TRAVELLING *or out at* WORK *during that Night, and who* RETURN HOME ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.	For Infants under One Year, state the age in *Months*, writing "*Under 1 Month*," "*1 Month*," "*2 Months*," *&c.*	RELIGION.	CASTE OR CLASS.‡	Opposite the Names of those born in England, write the *County*, and *Town*, or *Parish*. If born in Scotland, Ireland, the British Colonies, or East Indies, state the *Country*. If born in Foreign parts, state the *Country*; and if also a British Subject, add "*British Subject*," or "*Naturalized British Subject*," as the case may be.	OCCUPATION.	Under Instruction at School or elsewhere.	Not actually under Instruction, but able to read and write.	Not under Instruction, and unable to read and write.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind are to be shown in this column, and the words "from birth" should be added if necessary. Idiots, Lepers, and Eunuchs should also be similarly shown.
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* The name of the chief male resident should also head the list in Column 3.

† In Column 3, place the letter "M." after those who are married, "Un." for unmarried, "W." for widower.

‡ Domestic servants and such like should be shown here.

§ Column 9.—Those who can only read, but cannot write, and those who can only sign their names, but cannot read, are to be entered as unable to read or write.

I declare the foregoing to be a true Return, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness my Hand *(Signature)*_____

[*Turn over.*

FEMALES.

Number of Dwelling-houses in the enclosure.		NAME.*	AGE (last Birthday).			RACE OR NATIONALITY.		EDUCATIONAL.‡			REMARKS.
Of the better sort	Of the inferior sort	*No person* ABSENT *on the Night of* FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, *to be entered here;* EXCEPT *those who may be* TRAVELLING, *or out at* WORK *during that Night, and who* RETURN HOME ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.	For Infants under One Year, state the age in *Months*, writing "*Under 1 Month*," "*1 Month*," "*2 Months*," *&c.*	RELIGION.	CASTE OR CLASS.†	Opposite the Names of those born in England, write the *County*, and *Town*, or *Parish*. If born in Scotland, Ireland, the British Colonies, or East Indies, state the *Country*. If born in Foreign parts, state the *Country*; and if also a British Subject, add "*British Subject*," or "*Naturalized British Subject*," as the case may be.	OCCUPATION	Under Instruction at School or elsewhere.	Not actually under Instruction, but able to read and write.	Not under Instruction, and unable to read and write.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind are to be shown in this column, and the words "from birth" should be added if necessary. Idiots and Lepers should also be similarly shown.
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* In Column 3, place the letter "M." after those who are married, "UN." for unmarried, and "W." for widow.

† Domestic servants and such like should be shown here.

‡ Column 9.—Those who can only read, but cannot write, and those who can only sign their names, but cannot read, are to be entered as unable to read or write.

भाडाराचा नंबर घरच्या मुख्य पुरुषाचें नांव _____ [या नमुन्याच्या सदरांत घरांत राहणाऱ्या मुख्य पुरुषाचें नांव लिहावें, व तेंच नांव ३रे कोष्टकांत प्रथम लिहून त्याच्या खालीं घरांतील दुसऱ्या पुरुषाचीं नांवें एकाखालीं एक लिहावीं.

आवराचे आंत राहण्याचे घरांची संख्या.		पुरुष.						विशेसंबंधीं.			शेरा.
उंच प्रतीचीं घरें.	हलक्या प्रतीचीं घरें.	नांव.	वय.	धर्म.	जात.	देश.	धंदा.	शिकणारे—ह्मणजे शाळेंत जाऊन किंवा घरीं राहून अभ्यास करणारे.	शिकलेले—ह्मणजे शाळेंत न जाणारे असून लिहितां व वाचतां येतें असें.	नाहींशिकलेले—ह्मणजे ज्यांस लिहितां किंवा वाचतां येत नाहीं असें	
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ज्यांस वाचतां येतें परंतु लिहितां येत नाहीं व ज्यांस आपले नांवाची सही मात्र करतां येते परंतु वाचतां येत नाहीं त्यांस "नाहीं शिकलेले" या सदरांत दाखल करावें.

कोणी बहिरे व मुके व आंधळे व वेडे असले तर तसें शेऱ्याचे कोष्टकांत त्यांच्या नांवांसमोर लिहावें व जे जन्मापासून तसे असतील त्यांच्या नांवांसमोर "जन्मापासून" असें लिहावें. कुष्ठव्याधीचे व नपुंसक असल्यास तेही दर्शवावें.

आवाराचे आत राहण्याचे घरांची संख्या.		बायका.						विद्येसंबंधी.			शेरा.
उंच प्रतीचीं घरें.	हलक्या प्रतीचीं घरें.	नांव.	वय.	धर्म.	जात.	देश.	धंदा.	शिकणाऱ्या—म्हणजे शाळेंत जाऊन किंवा घरीं राहून अभ्यास करणाऱ्या.	शिकलेल्या—म्हणजे शाळेंत न जाणाऱ्या असून लिहितां व वाचतां येतें अशा.	नाहीं शिकलेल्या—म्हणजे ज्यास लिहितां किंवा वाचतां येत नाहीं अशा.	
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ज्यांस वाचतां येतें परंतु लिहितां येत नाहीं, व ज्यांस आपले नांवाची सही मात्र करतां येते परंतु वाचतां येत नाहीं त्यांस "नाहीं शिकलेल्या" या सदरांत दाखल करावें.

कोणी वहिऱ्या व मुक्या व आंधळ्या व वेड्या असल्या तर तसें शेऱ्याचे कोष्टकांत त्यांच्या नांवांसमोर लिहावें व ज्या जन्मापासून तशा असतील त्यांच्या नांवांसमोर "जन्मापासून" असें लिहावें. कुष्ठव्याधीच्या असल्यास तेंही दर्शवावें.

ભીત કે તટ્ટી ભરી લીધેલી જગાનો નંબર **ઘરનાં મુખ્ય માણસનું નામ**

(આ નમુનાને મથાળે ઘરમાં રહેનારા મુખ્ય પુરૂષનું નામ લખવું અને તેજ નામ ૩ જાં આસનમાં પેહેલું લખીને તેની હેઠે ઘરમાંહેના બીજા પુરૂષોનાં નામો એકની હેઠે એક લખવાં.)

ભીત કે તટ્ટી ભરી લીધેલી જગામાં રહેવાનાં ઘરોની સંખ્યા.		પુરૂષ.						વિદ્યાસંબંધી.			શેરો.
ઊંચી જાતનાં ઘરો.	હલકી જાતનાં ઘરો.	નામ.	ઉમર.	ધર્મ.	જાત.	દેશ.	ધંધો.	શીખનાર—એટલે નિશાળે અથવા ઘેર અભ્યાસ કરનારા.	શીખેલા—એટલે નિશાળે જઇને લખતાં વાંચતાં આવડતું હોય તે.	વગરશીખેલા—એટલે લખતાં વાંચતાં આવડતું નહીં હોય તે.	
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જેઓને વાંચતાં આવડેછે પણ લખતાં આવડતું નથી, અને જેઓને પોતાનાં નામની સહીજ કરતાં આવડે છે પણ વાંચતાં આવડતું નથી તેઓને "વગર શીખેલા" એ ખાનાંમાં દાખલ કરવા.

કોઇ બેહેરો તથા મુગો તથા આંધળો તથા ગાંડો હોય તો તે પ્રમાણે શેરાનાં આસનમાં તેનાં નામની સામે લખવું અને જે જનમનો તેવો હોય તેનાં નામની સામે "જનમનો" એવું લખવું. કોહોડીયા (તથા રગતપિતીયા) અને નપુંસક હોયતો તે પણ લખવુ

ભીતદેતડી ભરી લીધેલી જગમાં રહેવા નાં ઘરોની સંખ્યા		આવડીઓ.						વિદ્યાસંબંધી.		શેરો.
ઊંચી જાતનાં ઘરો.	હલકી જાતનાં ઘરો.	નામ.	ઉમર.	ધર્મ.	જાત.	દેશ.	ધંધો.	શીખનારી—ત્રિકોણ નિશાળે અથવા ઘેર અભ્યાસ કરનારી.	શીખેલી—ત્રિકોણ નિશાળ જઈ નહીં હોય અને હેલિયોને લખતાં વાંચતાં આવડતું હોય તે.	વગરશીખેલી—ત્રિકોણ હેલિયોને લખતાં વાંચતાં આવડતું નહીં હોય તે.
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જેઓને વાંચતાં આવડેછે પણ લખતાં આવડતું નથી, અને જેઓને પોતાનાં નામની સહીજ કરતાં આવડેછે પણ વાંચતાં આવડતું નથી તેઓને "વગર શીખેલી" એ ખાનાંમાં દાખલ કરવી.

કોઇ બેહેરી તથા ગુંગી તથા આંધળી તથા ગાંડી હોયતો તે પ્રમાણે શેરાનાં આસનમાં તેનાં નામની સામે લખવું અને જે જનમની તેવી હોય તેનાં નામની સામે "જનમની" એવું લખવું. કોહોડીયણ (તથા રગતપિતીયણ) અને નપુંસક હોયતો તેપણ લખવું.

ಈ ವಾರ (ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಕಾರದ) ಅಂಕಿ.

ಮನಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪುರುಷನ ಹೆಸರು. _____ (ಈ ನಮೂನೆದ ಸದರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮರುಷನ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಅದೇ ಹೆಸರು ಇನ್ನೇ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಬರದು ಅದರ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮನಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಇತರ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಒಂದರ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬರಿಬೇಕು.

ಅವಾರ (ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ)ದ ಒಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.		ಪುರುಷರು.						ಪಿದ್ದೇದ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ.			ಷರಾ.
ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಮನಿಗಳು.	ಕಿಷ್ಟಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮನೆಗಳು.	ಹೆಸರು.	ವರ್ಷ.	ಧರ್ಮ.	ಜಾತಿ.	ದೇಶ.	ಉದ್ಯೋಗ.	ಕಲಿಯುವಂಥವರು, ಅಂದರೆ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವಂಥವರು.	ಕಲಿತಂಥವರು, ಅಂದರೆ ಶಾಲೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗದಂಥವರಿದೆ, ಬರಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಓದುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲ್ಲವರು.	ಕಲಿಯದಿರದಂಥವರು, ಅಂದರೆ ದಾರಿಗೆ ಓದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂಥವರು.	
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ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಓದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಆದರೆ ಬರಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಒಪ್ಪಿತಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಆದರೆ ಓದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಇವರನ್ನ "ಕಲಿಯದಿರದಂಥವರು" ಯೆಂಬ ಸದರಿನ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಶೆರಿಸಬೇಕು. ದಾವನಾದರೂ ಕಿವಡನಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಕನಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕುರುಡನಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಚ್ಚನಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರೇ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರಾ ಅವನ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಮುಂದೆ "ಷರಾ" ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ದಾವನು ಜನ್ಮದ ತೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇರುತ್ತಾನೋ ಅವನ ಹೆಸರ ಮುಂದೆ "ಹುಚ್ಚಿದಹಿಂದದು" ಯಂತಾ ಬರಿಬೇಕು. ಕುಷ್ಟ ವ್ಯಾಧಿಯವನು ಮತ್ತು ನಪುಂಸಕ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರಾ ಬರಿಬೇಕು.

ಅವಾರ (ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಕಾರದ ಒಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		ಸ್ತ್ರಿಯರು.						ಪದ್ದೇಪ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ.			ಷರಾ
ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮನೆಗಳು.	ಕಿಪ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮನೆಗಳು	ಹೆಸರು	ಪ್ರಾಯ	ಧರ್ಮ	ಜಾತಿ	ದೆಶಾ	ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	ಕಲಿಯುವಂಥವರು, ಅಂದರೆ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವಂಥವರು	ಕಲಿತಂಥವರು. ಅಂದರೆ ಶಾಲೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗದಂಥವರಿರದೆ. ಒರಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬರೆದುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲ್ಲವರು	ಕಲಿಯದಿರುವಂಥವರು, ಅಂದರೆ ದಾಗೆ ಬೋದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒರಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಒರುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಬೋ ಅಂಥವರು	
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ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬೋದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಒರುತ್ತದೋ ಆದರೆ ಒರಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಡಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಒಪ್ಪಿತ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಆದರೆ ಓದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಇವನ್ನ "ಕಲಿಯದಿರುವಂಥವರು" ಯೆಂಬ ಸದರಿನ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಶೆರಿಸಬೇಕು ದಾವಳಾದರು ಕಿವುಡಳಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಕಳಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕುರುಡಳಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಚ್ಚಳಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರಾ ಅವಳ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಮುಂದೆ "ಷರಾ" ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಒರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ದಾವಳು ಜನ್ಮವ ತೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರಾ ಇರುತ್ತಾಳೋ ಅವಳ ಹೆಸರ ಮುಂದೆ "ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಹಿಂದದು" ಯೆಂದು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು ಕುಷ್ಟ ವ್ಯಾಧಿಯವಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರಾ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

محلي ۾ رهندڙ مڪيه يا مشهور مرد جو نالو

محلي ۾ ماڻهن جي رهڻ جي گهرن جو شمار		مرد									ريمارڪ
گهر جا نمبر	قسم جا گهر هلڪي	نالو	عمر	مذهب	ذات	وطن	تنڌو يا ڪسب	اسڪول ۾ يا ٻئي ڪنهه هنڌ سڪندڙ	هائي سڪندڙ نه هجي پر لکڻ پڙهڻ اچيستو	سڪي نتو ۽ لکڻ پڙهڻ به نتو اچيس	پورا ۽ گونگا ۽ انڌاهن خاني ۾ ڏيکارڻ گهرجن ۽ جيڪڏهه ضرور هجي ته جائي جم ڪون ايهي لفظ به لکڻ گهرجن ۽ مست ۽ ڪوڙ هياءِ ڪڏڙا پڻ اهڙي پٽاندر ڏيکارڻ گهرجن
								علم			
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محلي ۾ رهندڙ مڪيه يا مشهور ماڻهون جو نالو هن فهرست جي ٽئي خاني جي منڊ ۾ پڻ لکڻ گهرجي ،،

خانو ٣—پرٽيل ماڻهن جي نالي جي پاسي ۾ اڪر (پ) جو لکڻ گهرجي ۽ ان پرٽيل جي پاسي ۾ اڪر (ان) جو ۽ رنڙن جي پاسي ۾ (ر) جو اڪر لکڻ گهرجي ،،

خانگي نوڪر ۽ اهڙي قسم جا ماڻهون خاني ٦ ۾ ڏيکارڻ گهرجن ،،

خانو ٩ — جي ماڻهون فقط پڙهي سگهن ٿا پر لکي ڪين ٿا سگهن ۽ جي ماڻهون فقط پهنجي نالي جي صحيح ڪري سگهن ٿا پر پڙهي نٿا سگهن تن ماڻهن کي — پڙهي ۽ لکي نٿا سگهن — تنجي خاني ۾ لکڻ گهرجي ،،

محلي ۽ ماڻهن جي رهن جي گهرن جو شمار		زالون									ريمارڪ
خاندان جو نمبر	گهر جو نمبر	نالو	عمر	مذهب	ذات	وطن	تنڌو يا ڪسب	اسڪول ۽ يا ٻئي ڪنهن هنڌ سکندڙ	علم		
								هاڻي سکندڙ نه هجي پر لکڻ پڙهڻ به نٿو اچيس	سکي نٿي ۽ لکڻ پڙهڻ اچيس ٿو		ٻوڙي ۽ گونگي ۽ انڌي هن خاني ۾ ڏيکاريل گهرجن ۽ جيڪڏهن ضرور هجي ته جائي جم ڪون ايهي لفظ به لکڻ گهرجن ۽ مست ۽ ڪوڙهي پڻ اهڙي پٽاندر ڏيکاريل گهرجن
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸		۹		
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										۸	

خانو ۳—پرٽيل زال جي نالي جي پاسي ۾ اکر (پ) جو لکڻ گهرجي ۽ اڻ پرٽيل جي پاسي ۾ اکر (اڻ) جو ۽ رن زل جي پاسي ۾ (ر) جو اکر لکڻ گهرجي،
خانگي پورهتون ۽ اهڙي قسم جو زالون خاني ۶ ۾ ڏيکاريل گهرجن،

خانو ۹—جي زالون فقط پڙهي سگهن ٿيون پر لکي ڪين ٿيون سگهن ۽ جي زالون فقط پهنجي نالي جي صحيح ڪري سگهن ٿيون پر پڙهي نٿيون سگهن تن زالن کي—پڙهي ۽ لکي نٿيون سگهن—تنجي خاني ۾ لکڻ گهرجي،

احاطے کا نمبر — گھر کے بڑے آدمی کا نام

اس نقشے کے اوپر گھر مین رہنے والے بڑے آدمی کا نام لکھنا اور وہی نام تیسرے خانے مین پہلے لکھکر اُس کے نیچی گھر کے دوسرے مردونکے نام ایک کے نیچی ایک لکھنا

احاطے کے اندر رہنے کے مکانونکی عدد		مرد										شرح
اعلی درجہ کے مکان	ادنی درجہ کے مکان	نام	عمر	دین	ذات	مُلک	پیشہ	علم کی بابت: سیکھنے والے یعنے مدرسہ مین یا گھر مین علم سیکھنے والے	سیکھے ہوئے یعنے مدرسہ مین نا جاتے ہون اور لکھنا پڑھنا آتا ہو ایسے	نا سیکھے ہوئی یعنے جنکو لکھنا پڑھنا آتا نہین ایسے		
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹				
											۱	
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جنکو پڑھنا آتا ہی لیکن لکھنا نہین آتا اور جنکو فقط اپنے نام کی صحیح کرنی آتی ہو لیکن پڑھنا نہین آتا انکو "نا سیکھے ہوئے" کے خانہ مین لکھنا ؛ اگر بہرے اور گونگے اور اندھے اور دیوانے ہون تو ویسا ہی شرح کے خانہ مین اُنکے نام کے سامھنے لکھنا اور جو مادرزاد ویسے ہون تو اُنکے نام کے سامھنے "مادرزاد" ایسا لکھنا مجذوم اور مخنث ہون تو وہ بھی مرقوم کرنا ؛

احاطے کے اندر رہنے کے مکانونکی تعداد		عورتین										شرح
مکان کا درجہ اصلی	مکان کا درجہ ثانی		نام	عمر	دین	ذات	مُلک	پیشہ	علم کی بابت			
									سیکھنے ولی یعنے مکتب یا گھر مین علم سیکھنے والی	سیکھی ہوئی یعنے مکتب مین نا جاتی ہون اور لکھنا پڑھنا آتا ہو	نا سیکھی ہوئی یعنے جنکو لکھنا پڑھنا آتا ایسی نہین	ایسی
۱	۲	۳		۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹			
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جنکو پڑھنا آتا ہی لیکن لکھنا نہین آتا اور جنکو فقط اپنے نام کی صحیح کرنی آتی ہو لیکن پڑھنا نہین آتا انکو "نا سیکھی ہوئی" کے خانہ مین لکھنا ؛
جو بہری اور گونگی اور اندھی اور دیوانی ہون تو ویسا ہی شرح کے خانہ مین آنکے نام کے سامھنے لکھنا اور جو مادر زاد ویسی ہون تو آنکے نام کے سامھنے "مادر زاد" ایسا لکھنا مجذوم اور مخنث ہو نتو وہ بھي مرقوم کرنا ؛

نمبر الاحاطة　　اسم كبير ساكني البيت

وليكتب اسم كبير ساكني البيت على صدر تلك النقشة و ايضاً يكتب اسمه على الخانة الثالثة اولاً و هكذا يكتب في ذيله اسامي رجال اخر واحد بعد واحد

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عدد بيوت الواقعة في الاحاطة		رجال									التشريح
بيت اهلي العرجة	بيت الذي العرجة	اسم	عمر	دين	قوم	بلد	حرفة	في بابة العلم			
								المتعلمون اعني يتعلمون في المدرسه او في البيت	العالمون اعني لا يروحون في المدرسه ولاكن يكتبون ويقرؤن	الجاهلون اعني لا يعرفون القراة والكتابة	
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩			
		١									
		٢									
		٣									
		٤									
		٥									
		٦									
		٧									
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ان الذين يقرؤن الكتاب ولاكن لا يقدرون ان يكتبوا شيئاً او الذين يعرفون ان يكتبوا اسمهم ولا يعرفون قراءته فليكتب اسمهم في خانة الجاهلين ومن كان صما او بكما او عميا او مجنونا فليكتب حالاتهم في خانة التشريح في مقابل اسمهم اوكانوا متولدين هكذا في اصل الخلقة ايضا يكتب اسمهم فيها او مجذوماً او مخنثاً ايضا يكتب اسمهم هناك

عدد بيوت الواقعه في الاحاطة		نسوان								التشريح
							في بابة العلم			
بيتا اعلى الغرفة	بيتا اسفل الغرفة	اسم	عمر	دين	اقوم	بلد	حرفة	المتعلمات العالمات اعنى بها اعنى لايرحن يتعلمن فى فى المدرسه المدرسه او ولاكن يكتبن فى البيت ويقرءن	الجاهلات اعنى لا يعرفن شيًا من الكتابة والقراءة	
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩		
		١								
		٢								
		٣								
		٤								
		٥								
		٦								
		٧								
		٨								

وان من النساء يقرئن الكتاب ولاكن لا يعرفن ان يكتبن شيًا والآتى يعرفن ان يكتبن اسمهن فقط ولاكن لايقدرن قرآئته فليكتبهن اسمهن فى خانة الجاهلات
ومن كن صمًا او بكما او عمية او مجنونة فليكتب حالا تهن فى خانة التشريح فى مقابل اسمهن اوكن متولدات هكذا في اصل الخلقة يكتب ايضا اسمهن فيها
او كانت مجذومة او مخنثة يكتب اسمها ايضًا

45. Hardly had these general instructions been circulated when, for many reasons, it was deemed advisable to ask that the time for the enumeration might be extended, and the proposal was sanctioned :—

No. 3036.

Census.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1871

Telegram from the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, dated 16th October 1871—Stating that the proposal to postpone census in Bombay till the middle of February is approved.

RESOLUTION.—Copy to be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for information and guidance, and for communication to all concerned.

2. Mr. Lumsdaine is requested to fix the precise date in February.

3. Copy to all departments of the Secretariat.

(Signed) WASUDEW PANDRANG,
for Chief Secretary to Government.

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46. In compliance with the above order the date was fixed for Wednesday, the 21st February 1872, and it was duly notified.

47. The following memorandum was circulated for the information and guidance of all concerned :—

No. $\frac{A}{304}$ OF 1871.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE ENUMERATORS' FORMS, AND DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS AS TO HOW THE FORMS ARE TO BE FILLED IN FOR THE CENSUS OF THIS PRESIDENCY.

Enclosure.

1. For the purposes of the Census, an "enclosure" is the area upon which stands an ordinary house with its subordinate out-houses, such as servants' rooms, kitchen, stable, &c. There may be one or many houses within the same enclosure, and the area enclosed may be of any size, large or small; the house, too, or the houses, may be of any style from a palace to a village hut.

2. The boundary may, or may not be defined; it may be a mound, or a hedge, or ditch; it may be a wall, or a fence, or railings; or it may be marked by a few stones merely to show where the line would run if it were continuous.

3. If houses are so situated that no ground beyond their outside walls belongs to them, those outside walls are then their enclosure; in fact, the house and the enclosure are one and the same.

4. When houses present a continuous street frontage, and have no ground at the back, they, too, are their own enclosures; but if, having a street frontage, they open back on to a common field, or garden or court, they are to be considered as *within* that common area, because, in this case, the street frontage is one part of the boundary.

5. Walled Towns and Villages, although enclosed, are not to be counted as enclosures, because they are made up of different properties, and are traversed by public thoroughfares.

6. The following are examples of enclosures or enclosed areas :—

1. Ordinary Bungalow Compounds.
2. Court-yards within which, as a rule, the smaller houses are situated in Towns and Villages.
3. The Shah-i-Bagh ... ... Ahmedabad.
4. The Kelkur-Bagh ... ... Belgaum.
5. The Fort ... ... Belgaum.
6. The Kothie ... ... Rajkote.
7. Boodwar Warra ... ... Poona.

8.	Sunwar Warra	Poona.
9.	Government House	Poona.
10.	Government House	Parell.
11.	Boleshwar Temple	Bombay.
12.	Mahaluxmee „	Bombay.
13.	Mombadevi „	Bombay.
14.	Walkeshwar „	Bombay.
15.	The Oarts and Warrees	Bombay.

House.

7. Any permanent structure is to be considered a house which on land serves, or would serve, for the accommodation of human beings, or of animals, or goods of any description : Provided always that it cannot be struck and removed bodily like a tent or a mat hut.

Houses of the better and inferior sort.

8. No absolute rule can be laid down as to what houses are of the better sort and what of the inferior ; but they can be judged by the cost, value, and rental, the materials, their quality, and condition, the workmanship, and the general appearance relatively to other structures in the same locality. The classification, given at page 72 of Mr. Hope's Manual, should be followed generally at all places in which the Manual is used. The general rules above given will apply to Sind, and in Bombay it may safely be left to the intelligence of the Agency employed.

Number of Houses.

9. In taking the number of houses, the sole direct object is to ascertain how many there are of each description, and from this may be learned indirectly the condition of the people.

(*a.*) When a house, with its out-houses, stands within its enclosure, the main building, or buildings, should be entered as "Of the better sort"; and ordinary out-houses should be entered according to their numbers as "Of the inferior sort."

(*b.*) When houses are built in blocks of two, or ten, or twenty, their numbers must be determined by the walls used or built to separate any one building from another building, with a view to *each* being separately occupied. In this case, each separate house will have its own separate entrance.

(*c.*) When, for the convenience of the owner, or landlord, or occupant, a house has been divided merely to increase its accommodation, the separate rooms although separately held, are *never* to be counted as separate houses ; to do so would be to force the total, and so give it a fictitious value.

(*d.*) When subordinate houses and out-houses are so built as to be adjudged of "the better sort" they should be enterd in the same column as the main building to which they belong—for example, the smaller houses belonging to Government House at Gunesh Khind.

Column.
Name.

10. The name of the chief male resident should be given on the first line of this column as well as at the head of the form, and all particulars will be given in the subsequent columns as of other individuals ; the names of other male members of the family should follow ; then servants who live on the premises. Visitors should also be entered, and the word "Visitor" should be entered opposite their names in the "Remarks," but by Visitors is meant those who have been staying, or are going to stay, in the house for some little time, say from the 10th December to the 20th December ; not a person who merely sleeps in the house on the night of the 15th December, and returns to his own home on the 16th. In this case the person should be entered on the form for his own house and marked as temporarily absent. In the same way travellers by rail on the night of the 15th December, if merely going on the night journey, should be entered in their own House Schedule or form, and marked as temporarily absent.

11. If any objection be made to giving the names of the female members of a family, they are not to be asked for, since every purpose will be served by entering their numbers—for instance, if in house No. 50 we learn that amongst the females No. 3 is aged 18, that by religion she is a Hindoo, by caste a Gowloen, that she was born in the Dekkan, that she sells milk, and is unable to read or write, there is no positive gain in knowing that her name is Luxmee.

12. When the chief resident in a house is a female, her name should be entered at the head of the form, or if there be any scruple about giving her name, she should be entered as No. 1.

13. In entering the names of males, the name of each individual should be given and the name of his father. In the case of females, if the names be given, there should be entered the name of the individual and her husband's name, if she has one ; if unmarried, her own name and surname.

Column 4.
Age.

The following scale has been laid down, and although extreme accuracy is not expected, it is hoped that it will be followed as far as it can be. For infants under 1 year, give the age in months :—

From	1	Year	to	6	Years.
„	7	„	„	12	„
„	13	„	„	20	„
„	21	„	„	30	„
„	31	„	„	40	„
„	41	„	„	50	„
„	51	„	„	60	„
„	60 upwards.				

Adult age is to be reckoned as beginning with the 13th year.

Column 5.
Religion.

Those who believe in the divinity of *Christ* should be entered by the name of the particular Sect, or Church, to which they belong, as *Armenian, Baptist, Episcopalian, Greek, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, &c., &c.* Native Converts to Christianity must be shown as *Native* Christians. The general term *Protestant* should not be used.

The followers of *Mahomed* are to be entered as *Musalman*—Sunis should be distinguished by the letter S., Shiahs by Sh.; thus Musalman S., Musalman Sh.

Brahmos, Buddists, Chinese, Jains, Jews, Parsees, Sikhs, &c., should be shown as such without any further sub-division.

All believers in the *Vedas* must be entered as *Hindoo*, and so, too, must those wild tribes—as *Bheels*—whose original religions are lost, and who now, to all intents and purposes, are Hindoo by *Religion* though not by *Race*.

Column 6.
Class or Caste.

The Enumerators must understand that they have nothing whatever to do with Caste *Classification*, this will be done afterwards by the *Compilers*, and, in this column, they are to enter the *Caste* or *Class* as it is given to them by, or for, each individual. For *European Christians* it is not wanted; but in the case of *Native Converts*, the original caste must invariably be given, although it has been lost.

Musalman are of no *caste*, but there are the following *classes* into which they may be divided:—1 Syed, 2 Sheik, 3 Pathan, 4 Mogul. They may also be shown as 1 Memon, 2 Borah, 3 Khojah. The Jews are to be shown as 1 Jew, and 2 Beni Israel. The Parsees as 1 Shensoy, and 2 Kudmee Hindoos will be entered by the *caste* given, and by no other.

Column 7.
Race or Nationalities.

As regards Europeans (and Americans) the instructions for filling in this column are given on the Enumerator's Form.

For those born out of India, the name of their country will, as a general rule, sufficiently express their *race*, for example :—

1.—Abyssinian.	6.—Armenian.	11.—Chinese.	16.—Mekrance.
2.—Afghan or Cabuli.	7.—Bagdadi.	12.—Egyptian.	17.—New Zealander.
3.—African, Sidi.	8.—Belooch.	13.—Georgian.	18.—Persian.
4.—African, Somali.	9.—Brahooe.	14.—Japanese.	19.—Syrian.
5.—Arab.	10.—Cashmeri.	15.—Malay.	20.—Turk.

Those born in India must be asked what is their country, not where they themselves were born, but from what part of the country do they and their people come. The Enumerators must enter the places as they are given.

Column 8.
Occupation.

The following general classification of occupations has been drawn up by Colonel Strachey, and will be recognized as far as is practicable :—

I. Persons employed under Government, or Municipal, or other local authorities.

II. Professional persons.

III. Persons in service or performing personal offices.

IV. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.

V. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.

VI. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations and engaged in the sale of articles manufactured, or otherwise prepared, for consumption.

VII. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.

To explain more exactly the intended scope of the above main classes, the following detailed sub-divison is also given :—

CLASS I.—*Persons employed under Government, &c.*

a.—Military and Marine.

b.—Police..... 1. Government. 2. Municipal. 3. Village or rural.

c.—All others..... This should be sub-divided according to the Chief Administrative Departments, Revenue, Judicial, &c.

d.—Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments.

CLASS II.—*Professional Persons.*

a.—Religion and charity... 1. Ministers of religion, priests, persons officiating in churches, temples, mosques, &c., missionaries. 2. Persons in monastic orders, ascetics or religious mendicants. 3. Persons employed in charitable institutions.

b.—Education.

c.—Literature and Science, including persons employed in Scientific Societies, Museums, &c.

d.—Law .. .. 1. Barristers. 2. Attorneys, pleaders, mookhtears, and vakeels. 3. Law clerks, petition writers, &c., interpreters, and translators.

e.—Medicine ... 1. Medical practitioners. 2. Veterinary surgeons. 3. Hospital attendants. 4. Midwives and nurses.

f.—Fine Arts ... 1. Artists, painters, sculptors, photographers, drawing-masters, &c. 2. Musicians and singers. 3. Actors, dancers, jugglers, &c.

g.—Civil Engineering, architecture, and surveying.

CLASS III.—*Persons in service or performing Personal Offices.*

a.—Servants ... 1. Domestics, or employed in the house. 2. All others.

b.—Persons occupied in performing personal offices not being servants of individuals such as hair-dressers, barbers, washermen, water-carriers, makers of caste marks, &c.

c.—Keepers of inns, boarding-houses, places of public entertainment, and billiard-rooms, managers of clubs, &c.

CLASS IV.—*Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.*

A.—In Agriculture...
- *a.*—Proprietors and Sub-proprietors—
  - 1. Not cultivating.
  - 2. Cultivating.

  A distinction between those who pay and do not pay land revenue might also be made, if practicable.
- *b.*—Tenants. If practicable, a distinction may be made between tenants-at-will and others.
- *c.*—Labourers for wages, whether paid in kind or money.

B.—With Animals...
- *d.*—Dealers in Animals—
  - 1. Horses, asses, and mules.
  - 2. Horned cattle.
  - 3. Sheep and goats.
  - 4. Camels.
  - 5. Pigs.
  - 6. Birds, &c.
- *e.*—Herdsmen and shepherds.
- *f.*—Horse-breakers, jockeys, &c.
- *g.*—Farriers.
- *h.*—Shikarrees, fowlers, &c.

CLASS V.—*Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.*

A.—Conveyance of persons and goods.

- *a.*—Persons employed on Railways—
  1. Engineering, Locomotive, and Telegraphic Branches.
  2. Traffic and general business.
- *b.*—Persons employed in keeping or using wheeled conveyances for hire.
- *c.*—Persons employed in keeping or using animals for hire.
- *d.*—Bearers of palkees, &c., porters, and messengers.
- *e.*—Persons employed in keeping or using ships and steamers—
  1. Establishments on shore.
  2. Establishments afloat.
  3. Engineers.
- *f.*—Persons employed in keeping or using boats for hire.
- *g.*—Warehouse men.
- *h.*—Keepers of cotton and other screws and presses; packers and weighmen.
- *i.*—Emigration Agents.

B—Keeping and lending money, and sale of goods.

- *j.*—Bankers, money-changers, and shop-keepers—
  1. Bankers proper, *i.e.*, who are not money-changers.
  2. Bankers, bullion-dealers, who carry on the money-changing business as a supplement to their proper business.
  3. Money-changers proper, who solely live by changing money.
  4. Money-changers, whose operations are confined to the exchange of copper coin, and who trade on road-sides, serrai enclosures, &c., and have no established shop.
  5. General shop-keepers, who are also money-changers.
- *k.*—Merchants and traders—
  1. General merchants and agents.
  2. Merchants in special goods.
  3. General retail-dealers and shop-keepers.
  4. Hawkers.
- *l.*—Commercial agents and employés—
  1. Brokers.
  2. Auctioneers and commission agents.
  3. Shipping agents and surveyors.
  4. Clerks and accountants.
  5. Shopmen.

CLASS VI.—*Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations; and in the sale of goods manufactured or prepared for consumption.*

A.—Manufactures .....

- *a.*—Manufacture of agricultural produce—
  1. Indigo.
  2. Sugar.
  3. Tea.
  4. Vegetable oil makers and sellers.
- *b.*—Manufacture and exploration of mineral produce—
  1. Workers of coal-pits and coal-dealers.
  2. Metals and ores.
  3. Salt.
  4. Saltpetre.
  5. Glass.
  6. Pottery.
- *c.*—Manufacture of animal produce—
  1. Leather.
  2. Candles.
  3. Animal oils and fats.
- *d.*—Manufacture of textile materials and fabrics—
  1. Cotton spinning and weaving.
  2. Silk producers and sellers.
  3. Wool ditto.
  4. Jute, hemp, and flax spinning and weaving.

A.—Manufactures—*contd.*

e.—Mechanical and other engineering operations—
1. Founders and machine-makers.
2. Gas-works.
3. Saw-mills.
4. Irrigation works.
And others which may be found necessary.

B.—Constructive Art .....

f.—Persons employed in building houses and the like—
1. Contractors and builders.
2. Brick-layers.
3. Stone-masons.
4. Well-sinkers and makers.
5. Brick-makers.
6. Workers of quarries and quarrymen.
7. Lime-burners and sellers.
8. Carpenters.
9. Thatchers.
10. Workers in bamboos, reeds, &c.
11. Painters, colourers, and decorators.
12. Labourers.

g.—Persons employed in carriage-building—
1. Carriage-makers.
2. Cart do.
3. Palkee, &c., makers.

h.—Persons employed in building, docking, and equipping ships and boats—
1. Persons employed in keeping or using docks.
2. Persons employed in building ships, sail-makers, &c
3. Ditto ditto boats.
4. Ship-chandlers.

C.—Miscellaneous Artizans.

i.—Workers and dealers in metals and minerals—
1. Black-smiths.
2. Dealers in iron and hard-ware.
3. Cutlers, sword and gun-makers, &c.
4. Copper and brass-smiths and dealers.
5. Wire drawers and workers, and cage-makers.
6. Tinmen.
7. Gas-fitters.
8. Gold and silver-smiths, dealers in plate and plated-ware and electro-platers.
9. Gold-washers.
10. Jewellers and dealers in precious stones.
11. Makers of mathematical instruments and opticians.
12. Seal engravers.
13. Watch-makers.
14. Lamps, porcelain, crockery, glass, and bottle-makers and dealers.
15. Makers and sellers of pottery.
16. Ditto ditto of bangles, &c.

j.—Workers and dealers in household utensils and furniture—
1. Cabinet-makers, makers and sellers of furniture, upholsterers, and undertakers.
2. Ditto of brushes and brooms.
3. Ditto of combs.
4. Ditto of mats, hand-punkahs, or fans, &c.
5. Ditto of baskets, wicker and cane work.
6. Turners.
7. Carvers and gilders.
8. Coopers.
9. Makers and sellers of lanterns.
10. Ditto ditto of whips and sticks.
11. Ditto ditto of toys and kites.
12. Ditto ditto of hookahs.
13. Ditto ditto of grindstones.
14. Ditto ditto of musical instruments.

C.—Miscellaneous Artizans—*contd.*

15. Workers in lac and lacquered ware.
16. Do. and sellers of ivory and sandalwood, &c.
17. Makers of leaf plates, garlands, and necklaces of flowers, and dealers in flowers.

k.—Makers and dealers in fabrics, or articles used for dress, carpetting, &c.—

1. Weavers and spinners of silk goods, and dealers in the same.
2. Weavers, spinners, cleaners of cotton goods, thread, tape, &c., and dealers in the same.
3. Weavers and spinners of blankets or woollen goods, and dealers in the same.
4. Weavers and spinners of shawls and shawl wool, and dealers in the same.
5. Weavers of carpets and dealers in the same.
6. Makers and dealers in felts.
7. Weavers and spinners of jute, hemp, &c., and dealers in the same.
8. Calico printers.
9. Calenderers.
10. Fullers.
11. Dyers.
12. Tailors.
13. Milliners and dress-makers.
14. Makers and sellers of hats, caps, and turbans, and turban winders.
15. Do. do. of gloves and stockings.
16. Do. do. of buttons, beads, &c.
17. Embroiderers.
18. Gold lace workers.
19. Makers and sellers of artificial flowers.
20. Shoe-makers.
21. Saddlers and harness makers.
22. Makers of saddle cloths, girths and trappings.

l.—Persons occupied in printing or selling books and stationery—

1. Printers.
2. Sellers of printers' materials.
3. Paper, pen, and ink makers and sellers, stationers.
4. Book-sellers and publishers.
5. Book-binders.
6. Persons employed on newspapers and periodical publications.
7. Lithographic printers.
8. Engravers.
9. Sellers of prints and pictures.

DEALERS.

In vegetable food.

m.—Persons who prepare and sell food, drink, and stimulants, drugs, &c.—

1. Sellers of grain and flour.
2. Millers and grinders, and huskers of grain.
3. Bakers.
4. Parchers of grain.
5. Sellers of fruits and vegetables.
6. Grocers, dealers in preserves, pickles, and spices.
7. Makers, refiners, and sellers of sugar.
8. Confectioners and ice-sellers.
9. Makers and sellers of arrowroot.
10. Dealers in and tasters of tea.

In animal food.

11. Butchers and meat sellers.
12. Sellers of fowls, &c.
13. Fishermen and fishmongers.
14. Sellers of milk.
15. „ of ghee, butter, and cheese.

DEALERS —*contd.*

In drinks ...

16. Distillers and dealers in wine and spirits.
17. Brewers and dealers in beer.
18. Makers of sherbet.
19. Do. of vinegar.
20. Provisioners, general dealers in articles of food, bazar suppliers, &c.

In stimulants.

21. Sellers of tobacco and cigars, snuffs.
22. Do. of opium, bhang, gunja, muduk, &c.
23. Do. of pan and betel.

In perfumes, drugs, medicines, and chemicals.

24. Do. of perfumes.
25. Do. of drugs and medicines.
26. Makers and sellers of chemicals.
27. Dealers in salt.
28. Do. in saltpetre.
29. Makers and sellers of gunpowder and fireworks.
30. Makers and sellers of soap.

n.—Dealers in vegetable substance and fuel—

1. Sellers of timber.
2. Do. of fire-wood.
3. Do. of charcoal.
4. Do. of cow-dung (fuel).
5. Do. of bamboos.
6. Do. of grass, bhoosa, chaff, and forage for animals.
7. Do. of grass for thatching and other purposes.
8. Do. of hemp, flax, rope, and string.

o.—Dealers in animal substances—

1. Dealers in hides and skins.
2. Tanners and curriers.
3. Leather workers and sellers.
4. Do. dyers.
5. Sellers of leather, utensils, and ropes, &c.
6. Dealers in bones and horns.

CLASS VII.—*Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.*

1. Persons whose income is derived from rents of houses or shops.
2. Persons whose income is derived from funded property, dividends on shares, or annuities, and the like.
3. Pensioners.
4. Persons having no ostensible or independent income, beggars and paupers.
5. Women not having special occupations.
6. Male children.
7. Female children.
8. Prostitutes.

It is throughout to be understood that, where there is a *special* class or sub-division in which an individual may properly be placed, he is to be reckoned as belonging to that class in preference to any more general class. Thus *all* Government servants will be enumerated under Class I., whatever be their particular calling.

When a person has two or more callings, that should be selected for him which is the most important.

Persons should not be entered in Class VII., Miscellaneous, excepting those who clearly fall within its recognized sub-divisions.

All clerks and accountants of merchants, and commercial or trading establishments of all sorts are intended to be placed in Class V., Sub-division *l*—4. The superior and directing officers in such establishments, and persons employed in the actual active operations of the business, as distinguished from the clerical and accounting duties, would be placed in the class or sub-division assigned to each special business.

Column 9, Educational.

This column carries its own explanation. It divides the people into those under instruction, and those not under instruction—and these last again are divided into those able to read or write, and those who cannot.

Persons may be under instruction either at school, or with a private teacher, or under the guidance of their own Parents, Guardians, or Friends.

Others, the majority perhaps of the educated, will not be under instruction, but will still be able to read and write, whilst the great mass of the people will come under the third class unable either to read or write.

Remarks.

Such bodily infirmities as *deafness, dumbness,* and *blindness,* should be noticed in the column for "Remarks," and the words *from birth* should be added when necessary.

It is particularly requested that great care be taken in noting down all Lepers, and, in every case, it should be stated whether it is the *white* or the *black* (the true) Leprosy. The distinction is well known to the people everywhere, so there ought to be no difficulty on this point. The following distinction should be made, as far as possible, between *Idiots* and *Insanes.* An *Idiot* is a person whose intellect generally is weak, an *Insane* is a person whose intellect is disordered, and generally upon some one especial point and at one particular time. The word "Eunuch" is to be understood as meaning a person who has been mutilated, and those only should be so entered whose misfortunes are generally known. Under no circumstances is the question to be put as to whether a person is or is not impotent.

Deformities existing from birth should be noted, but not those resulting from accident.

All who are not British subjects, but who, on the night of the final enumeration are in British Territory, should be entered as "Foreigners."

Travellers, Visitors, &c.

Those who, on the day of the final enumeration, are absent from Home, but are merely absent for the day or night, are to be entered as present—are to be treated as if they were watching their fields. If the absence is to be prolonged beyond the twenty-four hours of the Census day, they must be marked in their house forms as temporarily absent, and must be enumerated wherever they may happen to be at the time—and must be marked *Traveller* or *Visitor.* This rule should be observed with regard to those who have crossed from British to Foreign and *quasi* Foreign territory, and *vice versa.*

Dhurrumsalas.

People in Dhurrumsalas, &c., should be enumerated during the day time, and those who intended to leave at night may perhaps be induced to defer their departure till the following day. Those who sleep in the open, *and are houseless,* must be similarly dealt with, but those members of a resident family who may be employed on night duty should be enumerated with their respective households.

Public Buildings.

Enumeration in Colleges, Schools, Asylums, Hospitals, Jails, and other buildings, Public or Private, should be made by the authorities within the building, and should include all who actually live on the premises. Those who are merely engaged for day or night duty, and who live elsewhere with their families, should be enumerated with their families.

Military.

Enumeration in Military Cantonments will be conducted by the Civil authority—and by the Military, within purely military limits.

The Civil Authorities will be responsible for Officers on the Staff or on General duty not living in Regimental Lines—for Pensioners—and for all living in, or belonging to, the Sudder Bazaar—no matter whether they are absent all day long, and every day, as Officers' servants, or as artisans or labourers in and about the lines of a Regiment.

The Military Authorities will be responsible for—

1. Fighting men, European and Native, with their families or those of them living in Regimental lines.
2. Regimental followers actually living within Regimental lines.
3. Regimental Officers and those of their servants *who actually live on their masters' premises.*
4. Families of Regimental Officers, and their servants' families subject to the above conditions.
5. Officers and Families—their servants and their families—not Regimental—but living in the lines of a Regiment.

Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of all grades are included under "Officers."

To prevent the chances of a double enumeration it will be well on the night of the Census to clear all military limits from sunset to sunrise of all except those for whom the military are responsible.

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1. The following Rules are for general guidance, with reference to the Home Trade maritime population :—

Maritime.

This class comprises those in the coasting craft of all denominations—the River and Fishing boats, &c., &c.; and all may rightly be treated as "*Wandering,*" that is, their enumeration should not be confined to a

single night; all vessels with registered numbers should be provided with Enumerator's Forms, as though they were houses, and the numbers on the Forms should correspond with the registered numbers of the vessels; the Forms should, of course, bear the name of the port or place. This much may be done everywhere at an early date, and the standing crews might then be entered against their respective numbers; each Form should be in duplicate; the original to be retained at the port or place to which the vessel belongs; the duplicate to be marked *duplicate*, and to be given to the Master with positive orders that he is to show it at any place visited by him from the time he leaves his own port or place until he returns to it, when he is to give it up to the Office from which it was issued. In cases where a vessel is in a port or place, not her own, the duplicate should be marked "Foreign," and should be retained in the Office of issue, the original being given to the Master with the instructions already laid down.

2. In this way a balance may be struck between port and port, or place and place—for the production of the original or the duplicate Form will be a voucher that the crews have been enumerated either in their own port or elsewhere. There will thus be little chance of re-enumeration, and all will be accounted for who may be *off shore* on the night when the Census is taken.

3. Vessels carrying passengers should be furnished with Forms in duplicate, and these Forms should be filled in before starting, provided the start is within three days before the Census is taken; provided, too, the vessels are not likely to touch land until after it has been taken. In the case of coasting steamers the time between port and port may be calculated within a few hours; so with these there should be little, if any, difficulty. Greater care will be necessary with the sailing craft, but those absent during the entire month or longer will have been secured, as regards their enumeration, before leaving, and those that touch anywhere can have their Forms examined and adjusted.

4. Fishermen who supply the *daily* markets are to be reckoned as present; those who may be *off shore* engaged in salting their hauls should also be enumerated with their respective households, but they should be marked as temporarily absent.

5. The entire floating population should, if possible, be restricted to their several vessels from sunset to sunrise at the time of the final enumeration, otherwise they may be counted in the vessels and again counted on shore. All boats, &c., should be so ranged as to facilitate the final operations.

6. Neither Foreign vessels, nor Home vessels engaged in the Foreign trade, are to be enumerated unless they are at anchor—that is, they are not to be provided with Forms unless they are going to remain at anchor until after the final enumeration.

It will be seen that a great portion of the information required for the filling in of the Enumerator's Form is, or should be obtainable from Village Form No. 13—and Talooka Form No. 34—(Hope's Manual) so early arrangements might be made for the due filling in of Enclosure, and House numbers—of the quality and number of the Houses—of the name of the Chief Male, or Female, Resident—and of such members of the household as are neither likely to leave the place, nor to die. The remaining columns can also be filled in—and, when filled, they should be tested at the Head Office in each Talooka.

All the Forms should have been filled in—examined, tested, corrected, or altered—re-tested, and re-distributed, by, at latest, the 15th of February next, and they should then be further examined locally—so that changes to date may be noted—newly born children must then be entered, and if any have died, the pen should be run through the line that showed them as living, and the word "*Dead*" should be put in the column for "*Remarks*."

For places to which neither Talooka nor Village Forms are applicable, a special arrangement will be necessary, and Collectors are to understand that, having regard to careful expenditure but as carefully avoiding a false economy, they are to make such *local* arrangements as will, in their judgement, best conduce to a successful issue.

It is particularly requested that all alterations in the original Forms may, if possible, be made in *red* ink.

When subordinate compilations have been made the *original* Forms are to be sent back to the Census Office in Bombay—and the Bombay method should be repeated as regards packing, weight of packages, &c., &c.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Bombay,
November 1st, 1871.

गणती करणाराचे नमुन्यांत उपयोग केलेले शब्दाची व्याख्या आणि या इलाक्याचे वस्तीची गणती करण्यासाठीं नमुने कसे भरावे याविषयींच्या तपशीलवार समजुती.

१. वस्तीची गणती करण्यासाठीं "आवार" या शब्दाचा अर्थ ज्या जागेवर कोणतेंही घरवत्या घराचीं उपघरें म्हणजे चाकरांच्या खोल्या, स्वयंपाकघर, तबेला-वगैरे असतील ती जागा आसा समजावा, एके आवारांत कदाचित् एक घर असेल किंवा पुष्कळ घरें असतील आणि आवारांतील जागा कदाचित् मोठी असेल किंवा लहान असेल. घर किंवा घरें कोणतेही तऱ्हेचीं बांधलेलीं असतील तें महाल असेल किंवा खेडेगांवांतील झोंपडे असेल.

आवार.

२. हद्द खास केलेली असेल किंवा नसेल. हद्द कदाचित् बांध असेल किंवा कुंपण असेल किंवा खंदक असेल किंवा ती भिंत असेल किंवा कुडण असेल किंवा कठडा असेल किंवा धोंड्याची एक सारखी हार घातली तर ती कोठून जाईल तें दाखविण्यासाठीं कोठें कोठें धोंडे बसवून निशाण्या मात्र केल्या असतील.

३. घरांचे बाहेरचे भिंतीचे पलीकडे त्या घरांची जागा नाही असीं घरें असतील तर त्यांच्या बाहेरच्या भिंतीस त्यांचे आवार समजावें. सारांश, असे प्रसंगीं घर आणि आवार एकच समजावें.

४. कांहीं घरांचा दर्शनी भाग रस्त्यावर एक सारिखा हारीने असून त्यांचे पाठी मागें जागा नसेल तेव्हां त्या घरांचीं आवारें तीं घरेंच समजावीं. परंतु त्यांचा दर्शनी भाग रस्त्यावर असून त्यांचे पाठीमागे समायिक शेत किंवा बाग किंवा वाडा असेल तर ती एकच जागेंत आहेत असें समजावें; कारण या प्रसंगीं त्यांचा रस्त्यावरील दर्शनी भाग हद्दीचा एक भाग आहे.

५. ज्या कसब्यांस व गांवांस गांवकुसुं असेल ते कसबे व गांव, त्यांचे सभोंवती आवारें घातली आहेत तरी, आवारें म्हणून मोजूं नयेत. कारण त्यांत निरनिराळे लोकांच्या मिळकती आहेत व त्यांत लोकांचे जाण्यायेण्याचे रस्ते आहेत.

६. आवारांचीं किंवा आवारें घातलेले जागांचीं उदाहरणें खालीं लिहिलीं आहेत.—

१.—बंगल्याचे साधारण अवाड.
२.—कसब्यांत व गांवांत ज्या अवाडांत बहुधा लहान लहान घरें असतात तें अवाड.
३.—शाहीबाग ... ... अमदाबाद.
४.—केळकाबाग ... ...बेळगांव.
५.—किल्ला ... .बेळगांव.
६.—कोठी ....राजकोट.
७.—बुधवारवाडा .. ..पुणें.
८.—शनवारवाडा... ... ...पुणें.
९.—गव्हर्नमेंट हौस ... ...पुणें.
१०.—गव्हर्नमेंट हौस ... ...परळ.
११.—भुलेश्वर ... ...
१२.—महालक्ष्मी ... ...
१३.—मुंबादेवी .... } मुंबई.
१४.—वाळकेश्वर ... ...
१५.—वाड्या... ... ...

७. जें कांहीं काम बांधलेलें काम असेल व जें जमिनीवर मनुष्यें किंवा जनावरें राहण्यासाठीं किंवा कोणताहा माल ठेवण्यसाठीं उपयोगी असेल किंवा पुढें उपयोगी पडेल तें घर असें समजावें; परतु तें तंबुसारिखें किंवा आथरीचे खोंपटा सारिखें पाडून उचलून दुसरेकडे नेतां येतनसेल तर तें घर असें समजावें.

घर.

८. कोणतीं घरें उंच प्रतीचीं व कोणतीं हलक्या प्रतीचीं आहेत याविषयीं स्पष्ट नियम लिहितां येत नाहीं. परंतु त्याच जागेंतील दुसरे घरावर झालेला खर्च व त्याची किंमत व भाडें व बांधण्याचें सामान व त्याची प्रत व स्थिती व कारागिरी व एकंदर देखावा यावरून समजावें. होप साहेबानीं केलेले म्यान्युअलाचा (मुलकी हिशोबाचे पद्धतीचा) उपयोग करीत असतील त्या सर्व जागांत त्या बुकाचे ७२ वे पृष्टांत वर्ग सांगितले आहेत त्याप्रमाणें बहुतकरून वर्ग करावे. वर सांगितलेले सामान्य नियम सिंधप्रांतास लागू आहेत आणि मुंबईत या कामासाठीं जीं मनुष्यें नेमण्यांत येतील त्यांचे नजरेस येईल त्याप्रमाणे त्यांस करूं देण्यास हरकत नाहीं

उंच प्रतीचीं घरें व हलक्या प्रतीचीं घरें.

९. घरांची संख्या मोजण्यांत प्रत्येक प्रकारचीं घरें कितीं आहे तें समजावें हा मुख्य व स्पष्ट हेतु आहे आणि यापासून लोकांची स्थिती पर्यायाने समजण्याचा संभव आहे.

घरांची संख्या.

(अ) घरें व त्या घरांचीं उपघरें आवाराचे आंत असतील तेव्हां मुख्य इमारत किंवा इमारतीअसतील त्या उंच प्रतीचीं घरें म्हणून दाखल कराव्या. आणि साधारण उपघरें असतील तीं त्यांचे नंबरांप्रमाणें हलके प्रतीचीं घरें म्हणून दाखल करावीं.

(ब) दोन किंवा दाहा किंवा वीस घरें मिळून एक मोठें घर असीं घरें बांधलेलीं असतील तेव्हां प्रत्येक घराचा निरनिराळा उपभोग करतां यावा म्हणून एक घर दुसरे घरापासून निराळें करण्यासाठी ज्या भिंती घातल्या असतील किंवा बांधल्या असतील त्या भिंतीवरून तीं घरें कितीं आहेत त्यांची संख्या ठरवावी.

(क) मालकाचे किंवा जमीनदाराचे किंवा उपभोग करणाराचे सोई करितां घरांची सोय वाढविण्यासाठी पडदे घातले असतील तेव्हां निरनिराळे खोल्यांचा उपभोग निरनिराळीं मनुष्यें करीत असली तथापि निरनिराळ्या खोल्या निरनिराळीं घरें म्हणून मोजूं नयेत. तसें केलें तर घरांची एकंदर बेरीज वाढेल व तेणेंकरून संख्या खोटी येईल.

(ड) ताब्यांतील घरें व उपघरें "उंच प्रतीचीं" आहेत असें ठरविण्यासारखीं बांधलेलीं असतील तेव्हा तीं ज्या मुख्य इमारतीचीं असतील ती इमारत ज्या आसनांत दाखल करावयाची त्याच आसनांत तीं दाखल करावीं. उदाहरण, गणेशखिंड येथें गवर्नमेंट हौस (गवरनर साहेबांचा राहण्याचा बंगला) आहे त्याचे ताब्यांतील लहान लहान घरें आहेत तीं.

१०. घरांत राहणारे मुख्य पुरुषाचें नांव नमुन्याचे सदरांत लिहावें व तसेंच तें या आसनांत लिहावें आणि बाकीचा सर्व तपशील दुसरे मनुष्यांचा लिहावयाचा त्याप्रमाणेंच पुढ ले आसनांत लिहावा. त्यापुढें कुटुंबांतील दुसरे पुरुष्यांचीं नांवें लिहावीं मग घरांत राहणारे चाकरांचीं नांवें लिहावीं पाहुण्यांचींही नांवें दाखल करावीं. त्यांच्या नांवासमोर शेऱ्याचे आसनांत "पाहुणा" हा शब्दलिहावा. परंतु पाहुणे या शब्दाचा अर्थ जी मनुष्यें घरांत थोडके दिवसांपर्यंत रहात असतील किंवा राहणार असतील म्हणजे फेब्रुआरी महिन्याचे १५ वे तारखेपासून २५ वे तारखेपर्यंत राहणार असतील तीं मनुष्यें असा समजावा. आणि जीं मनुष्यें फेब्रुआरी महिन्याचे २१ वे तारिखेस रात्रीं घरांत निजून २२ वे तारखेस आपले घरीं परत जाणार असतील तीं मनुष्यें समजूं नयेत. या प्रसंगींत्या मनुष्यांचें नांव त्यांचे स्वतःचे घराबद्दलचे नमुन्यांत दाखल करून थोडके मुदती पर्यंत गैरहजीर असें लिहावें. त्याच रीतीने फेब्रुआरी महिन्याचे २१ वे तारखेस जे लोक आगगाडींतून प्रवास करीत असतील त्यांचा जर त्याच रात्रींपुरता प्रवास असेल तर त्याचीं नांवें. त्यांचे स्वतःचे घराबद्दलचे यादींत किंवा नमुन्यांत दाखल करून थोडके मुदतीपर्यंत गैरहजीर असें लिहावें.

आसन ३ नांवें.

११. कोणतेही कुटुंबांतील स्त्रियांचीं नांवें सांगण्यास हरकत केली तर त्यांचीं नांवें विचारूं नयेत कारण त्यांची संख्या दाखल केल्याने सर्व कार्य होईल. यास उदाहरण. घर नंबर ५० यांतील स्त्रियांमध्यें नंबर ३ ची स्त्री वयाने १८ वर्षांची आहे व धर्माने हिंदु व जातीने गवळण व तिचा जन्म दक्षिणे मध्ये झालेला आहे व ती दूध विकते व तीस लिहितां वाचतां येत नाहीं येणेप्रमाणें तपशील समजल्यावर तिचे नांव लक्ष्मी आहे हें आणखी समजून कांही खराखुरा फायदा नाहीं.

१२. घरांत राहणारें मुख्य मनुष्य, स्त्री असेल तेव्हां तिचें नांव नमुन्याचे सदरांत लिहिलें पाहिजे किंवा तिचे नांव सांगण्याची मर्जी नसेल तर तिचें नांव नंबर १ म्हणून लिहावें.

१३. पुरूषांची नांवें लिहितांना प्रत्येक पुरूषाचें नांव लिहून त्याचें बापाचें नांव लिहावें. स्त्रियांचे प्रसंगीं नांवें सांगितलीं तर प्रत्येक स्त्रीचें नांव लिहून तिचा नवरा असल्यास त्याचें नांव लिहावें. स्त्रीचे लग्न झालेलें नसेल तर तिचें स्वताःचें नांव व आडनांव लिहावें.

आसन ४ उमर.

खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणें परिमाणकोष्टक ठरविलें आहे. अगदीं बरोबर उमरी कळण्याची आशा नाही; तरी होईल तितक्या त्या कोष्टकाप्रमाणें उमरी लिहाव्या. एका वर्षा हून लहान वयाचीं मुलें असलीं तर त्यांचे उमरीचे महिने लिहावे.

१	वर्षापासून	६	वर्षेपर्यंतची.
७	,,	१२	,,
१३	,,	२०	,,
२१	,,	३०	,,
३१	,,	४०	,,
४१	,,	५०	,,
५१	,,	६०	,,
६०	वर्षांहून अधिक उमर.		

वयांत आलेला म्हणजे १३ वें वर्ष लागल्या पासून असें समजावें.

आसन ५ धर्म.

जे लोक ख्रिस्तास देव म्हणून मानीत असतील त्यांचे विशेष पंथाचें किंवा चर्चाचें नांव लिहावें. उदाहरण, आर्मेनियन व बापटिस्ट व एपिसकोपेलियन व ग्रीक व प्रेसबिटेरियन व रोमन क्याथोलिक व वेसलेयन इत्यादि. एतद्देशीय ज्या लोकांनी ख्रिस्ती धर्म स्वीकारला असेल त्यांस नेटिव ख्रिश्चियन असें लिहावे. प्राटेस्टंट या सामान्य शब्दाचा उपयोग करूं नये.

महंमदाचे धर्माने चालणारे आहेत त्यांस मुसलमान म्हणून लिहावें. सुन्नी असतील त्यांस ओळखण्यासाठीं स. हें अक्षर घालावें. व शिया यांस श. हें अक्षर घालावें. उदाहरण मुसलमान स. व मुसलमान श.

ब्रह्मो व बौद्ध व चिनी व जैन व ज्यू व पारसी व शिख वगैरे यांस याचप्रमाणें लिहावें. त्यांचे आणखी पोटविभाग करूं नयेत.

ज्यांचा वेदावर विश्वास आहे ते हिंदु म्हणून लिहावे. आणि त्याचप्रमाणें भिल्लासारखे जंगली लोक आहेत तेही हिंदु म्हणून लिहावे. ते आपले मुळचे धर्माने आतां वागत नाहीत व ते जातीने हिंदु नाहीत तथापि सर्व प्रकारें धर्माने हिंदु आहेत.

आसन ६ वर्ग किंवा जात.

जातींचे वर्ग करणें इन्युमरेटरांकडे (वस्तीची गणती करणारांकडे) अगदीं नाही असें समजले पाहिजे. हें काम कंपैलर मग करतील. प्रत्येक मनुष्य जी आपली जात किंवा वर्ग सांगेल किंवा प्रत्येक मनुष्याची जी जात किंवा वर्ग सांगण्यांत येईल तो त्यांणी या आसनांत दाखल करावा. युरोपियन ख्रिश्चियन लोकांची जात किंवा वर्ग लिहिणे जरूर नाही. परंतु एतद्देशीय ज्या लोकांनी ख्रिस्ती धर्म स्वीकारला असेल त्यांची पहिली जात जरी राहिली नाहीं तरी पहिली जात नेहमीं लिहिली पाहिजे.

मुसलमानास जात नाहीं तरी त्यांचे खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणें वर्ग करावे:— १ सैयद २ शेख ३ पठाण ४ मोगल:— १ मेमण २ बोरी ३ खोजे असेही त्यांचे पाहिजे तर वर्ग करावे. ज्यू यांचे १ ज्यू व २ बेनी इस्त्राएल असे वर्ग करावे. पारसी यांचे १ शेनसायी व २ कदमी असे वर्ग करावे. हिंदूच्या जाती लिहाव्या दुसरा कांहीं भेद लिहूंनये.

युरोपियनाबाबद (व अमेरिकनाबाबद) हें आसन कसें भरावें त्याविषयींच्या समजुती गणती करणाराचे

आसन ७ जात. नमुन्यांत लिहिल्या आहेत.

जे लोक हिंदुस्थानाबाहेर जन्मलेले असतील त्यांचे देशाचें नांव लिहिलें ह्मणजे त्यावरून त्याचे जातीचा पुरतेपणीं बोध होतो हा सामान्य नियम समजावा.

उदाहरण.

१	हबसी.	६	अमेरिकन.	११	चिनी.	१६	मकराणी.
२	आफगानी किंवा काबुली.	७	बगदादी.	१२	इजिप्शियन् (मिश्रदेशाचे लोक.)	१७	न्यूझिल्यांडर.
३	काफरी सिदी.	८	बिलोची.	१३	गुरजी.	१८	इराणी.
४	काफरी सोमाली.	९	ब्राहूई.	१४	जेपानी.	१९	सिरियन्.
५	आरब.	१०	काशमिरी.	१५	मलई.	२०	तुर्क.

ज्यांचा जन्म हिंदुस्थानांत झाला असेल त्यांस तुमचा देश कोणता म्हणून विचारावें. तुमचा जन्म कोठें झाला ह्मणून विचारूं नये. तुह्मी व तुमचे लोक कोणते देशाहून आलां असें विचारावें. ज्या जागा ते सांगतील त्या जागा गणती करणारांनी लिहिल्या पाहिजेत.—

करनल स्ट्राची साहेबांनी धंद्याचे खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणें वर्ग केले आहेत आणि होईल तितकी त्या

आसन ८ धंदा. वर्गांप्रमाणें वहिवाट करावी.

१. सरकारी नोकर किंवा म्युनिसिपल किंवा इतर स्थानिक अधिकाऱ्यांचे नोकर.
२. कसब करणारे.
३. चाकरी करणारे किंवा कोणा मनुष्याची चाकरी करणारे.
४. लागवड करणारे व जनावरांचा व्यापार करणारे.
५. व्यापार व उदीम करणारे.
६. यांत्रीक कलांचें काम करणारे व कारखान्याचें काम चालविणारे व इंजिनियराचें काम करणारे व लोकांचे खर्चासाठीं बनाविलेल्या किंवा इतर रीतीनें तयार केलेल्या जिनसा विकणारे.
७. इतर रीतीनें वर्ग केलेले नाहींत असीं किरकोळ मनुष्यें.

सदरील मुख्य वर्गांचें धोरण अधिक चांगलें रीतीने समजण्याकरितां त्या वर्गाचे पोटविभाग तपशीलवार खालीं लिहिले आहेत.—

वर्ग १. सरकारी नोकर वगैरे.

अ. लश्करी आरमारी.

ब. पोलीस... { १. सरकारी. २. म्युनिसिपल. ३. गांवचें.

क. इतर सर्व. यांचे पोटविभाग करणें ते कारभार चालविण्याचे मुख्य खात्याप्रमाणें ह्मणजे महसुलाचे व इनसाफाचे वगैरे खात्याप्रमाणे करावे.

ड. परराज्यांचे कान्सल किंवा एजंट (वकील).

वर्ग २. कसब करणारीं मनुष्यें.

अ. धर्म व दानधर्म....
१. धर्मकृत्य चालविणारे उपाध्ये, ख्रिस्तियन लोकांचे व हिंदु लोकांचे देवळांतील पुजारी व मसिदींतील मुजाविर वगैरे.
२. पाद्री.
३. मठवासी.
४. बैरागी. गोसावी.
५. दानधर्मसंबंधी खात्यांत चाकरीस असणारीं मनुष्यें.

ब. विद्याखाने.

क. विद्या व शास्त्र, आणि विद्यामंडळ्या व कौतुकसंग्रहालय वगैरेंत चाकरीस असणारीं मनुष्ये.

ड. कायदे .....
१. बारिस्टर.
२. अटर्नी व प्लीडर व मुखत्यार व वकील.
३. लाकार्क, अर्ज्या लिहिणारे वगैरे व दुभाषी व तर्जुमा करणारे.

ई. औषध. .....
१. वैद्य.
२. घोड्याचे वैद्य.
३. आस्पिटल आटेंडेट.
४. सुइणी व दाया.

फ. फैन आर्ट्स. .....
१. कारीगर.
२. रगाची चित्रें काढणारे.
३. दगडावर नकशा काढणारे.
४. फोटोग्राफवाले.
५. चित्रे काढण्यास शिकविणारे वगैरे.
६. बाजावाले व गाणारे.
७. नाटक करणारे व नाचणारे व गारुडी वगैरे.

ग. सिविल इंजिनियराचें काम व शिल्पविद्या व मोजणीचे काम.

वर्ग ३. चाकरी करणारे किंवा कोणा मनुष्याची चाकरी करणारे.

अ. चाकर.....
१. घरगुती चाकर, किंवा घरांत चाकरी करणारे.
२. इतर सर्व.

ब. लोकांचे खानगी चाकर नसतां त्यांची कामे करणारीं मनुष्ये, उदाहरण.
१. तेल वगैरे लावून किंवा इतर रीतीने केश नीट करण्याचे काम करणारे, न्हावी.
२. धोबी.
३. पाणके.
४. टिळे कुंकू दुसऱ्यास लावण्याचे काम करणारे वगैरे.
५. हलालखोर.

क.
१. धर्मशाळावाले (सराईवाले.)
२. खाणावळीवाले.
३. लोकांच्या गमतीच्या जागा घालणारे.
४. बिलिअर्ड रूम घालणारे.
५. क्लबांचे म्यानेजर वगैरे.

वर्ग ४. लागवड करणारे व जनावरांचा व्यापार करणारे.

अ. लागवड .....
- भ. मालक व पोटमालक... (जमिनीचा सारा जे देत असतील व
  - १. लागवड न करणारे .... जे देत नसतील त्यांचाहा भेद करून
  - २. लागवड करणारे ..... दाखवितां येईलतर भेद करून दाखवावा.
- ब. कुळें. जीं कुळे मर्जीस येईल तोंपर्यंत ठेवावयाचीं किंवा राहावयाचीं तीं व इतर प्रकारचीं कुळें यांचाही भेद करतां येईल तर भेद करावा.
- क. पगार देऊन ठेवलेले मजूर त्यांस मग पैका देण्यांत येत असो किंवा जें पीक होईल त्यांतून कांही देण्यांत येत असो.

ब. जनावरांचा व्यापार.
- ड. जनावरांचा व्यापार करणारे.
  - १. घोड्यांचा व गाढवांचा व खेचरांचा.
  - २. गुरांचा.
  - ३. मेढरांचा व शेरडांचा.
  - ४. उंटांचा.
  - ५. डुकरांचा.
  - ६. पक्षी वगैरेचा.
- ई. गुराखे व धनगर.
- फ. घोडे शिकविणारे, चाबुकस्वार वगैरे.
- ग. नालबंद.
- ह. शिकार करणार पक्ष्यांची शिकार करणारे वगैरे.

वर्ग ५. व्यापार व उद्योग करणारीं मनुष्यें.

अ. मनुष्यें व माल नेणें.
- भ. लोखंडी सडकांवर चाकरीस असणारीं मनुष्यें.
  - १. इंजिनियरिंग खातें.
  - २. लोकोमोटिव खातें.
  - ३. टेलेग्राफिक (वर्तमानसूचक यंत्राचें) खाते.
  - ४. व्यापार व सर्व एकंदर कामें.
- ब. गाड्या भाड्यानें देण्यासाठीं ठेवणारीं किंवा फिरविणारीं मनुष्ये.
- क. जनावरें भाड्याने देण्यासाठीं ठेवणारीं किंवा फिरविणारीं मनुष्ये.
- ड. १. हमाल (भोई).
  - २. मोलकरी.
  - ३. चिठीचपाटी नेणारे.
- ई. तारवें व आगबोटी ठेवणारीं किंवा फिरविणारीं मनुष्यें.
  - १. त्यांचीं किनाऱ्यावरील एस्टाब्लिशमेंटें.
  - २. तारवांतील एस्टाब्लिशमेंटें.
  - ३. इंजिनीयर.
- फ. बोटी (होड्या) भाड्यानें देण्यासाठीं ठेवणारे.
- ग. वखारदार.
- ह. १. कापसाचे इतर कशाचे शिकंजेवाले.
  - २. गांसड्या बांधणारे व वजन करणारे.
- ए. एमिग्रेशन एजंट.

ब. पैका ठेवणे व कर्जी देणे व माल विकणे.

- झे. पेढीवाले व सराफ व दुकानदार.
  - १. खरे पेढीवाले ह्मणजे जे खुर्दा विकीत नाहींत.
  - २. पेढीवाले व सोन्यारूप्याचा व्यापार करणारे जे स्वतःचे कामाखेरीज आणखी सराफाचें काम करीत असतील ते.
  - ३. खरोखर सराफ, जे सराफीनेच मात्र आपली उपजीविका करीत असतील ते.
  - ४. सराफ जे खुर्दा मात्र विकतात व जे रस्त्याचें बाजूवर व सराईचे आवाराचे वगैरे ठिकाणीं व्यापार करितात ज्यांणा दुकान घातलेलें नाहीं ते.
  - ५. वाणी जे सराफीहा करतात.
- के. व्यापारी व उदमी.
  - १. सर्व प्रकारचा माल विकणारे व अडत्ये.
  - २. विशेष प्रकारचे मालाचे व्यापारी.
  - ३. सर्व प्रकारचा माल फुटकळ विकणारे व दुकानदार.
  - ४. फेरीवाले.
- ल. व्यापाऱ्यांचे अडत्ये व नोकर.
  - १. दलाल.
  - २. लिलांववाले व कमिशन एजंट.
  - ३. तारवांचे अडत्ये व मोजणीदार.
  - ४. कारकून व हिशेबदार.
  - ५. दुकानांतील मनुष्यें.

वर्ग ६ यांत्रिक कलांचें काम करणारे व कारखान्याचें काम चालविणारे व इंजिनियरचें काम करणारे व लोकांचे खर्चासाठीं बनावलेला व तयार केलेला माल विकणारे.

अ. कारखाने.

- अ. शेतांत उत्पन्न झालेले मालाचा कारखाना.
  - १. गुळी (नाळ) चा.
  - २. साखरेचा.
  - ३. चाहाचा.
  - ४. वनस्पतीची तेलें करणारे.
  - ५. वनस्पतीची तेलें विकणारे.
- ब. खाणींतील पदार्थांचा कारखाना व ते पदार्थ शोधून काढणें.
  - १. कोळशांचे खाणींत काम करणारे.
  - २. कोळशांचा व्यापार करणारे.
  - ३. धातू व मिश्रधातू.
  - ४. मीठ.
  - ५. सोराखार.
  - ६. कांच.
  - ७. मातीचीं भांडीं.
- क. जनावरांपासून उत्पन्न झालेले पदार्थांचा कारखाना.
  - १. चामडें.
  - २. मेणबत्या.
  - ३. जनावरांचीं तेलें व चर्बी.

अ. कारखाने.

ड. सुताचा व कापडाचा कारखाना.
- १. कापसाचे दोरे काढणें.
- २. कापसाचें कापड विणणें.
- ३. रेशीम उत्पन्न करणारे.
- ४. रेशीम विकणारे.
- ५. लोंकर उत्पन्न करणारे.
- ६. लोंकर विकणारे.
- ७. जूट व ताग व सण यांचे दोरे काढणें व विणणें.

ई. यांत्रिक व इंजिनियराचीं इतर कामें.
- १. ओतारी व यंत्रे करणारे.
- २. ग्यासवर्क (धुराचे दिव्याचें काम.)
- ३. यंत्राने चालणाऱ्या करवती.
- ४. पाण्याचे पाटाचें काम.

आणि जीं इतर कामे जरूर असतील ती.

ब. बांधण्याची कला.

फ. घेर व त्यांसारखीं दुसरीं कामें बांधण्याचे कामांत लागलेली मनुष्ये.
- १. कंट्राक्टर (मक्तेदार) व बांधणारे.
- २. गौंडी.
- ३. पाथरवट.
- ४. विहिरी खणणारे व बांधणारे.
- ५. विटा करणारे.
- ६. खाणीचें काम करणारे व खाणी खणणारे.
- ७. चुना भाजणारे व विकणारे.
- ८. सुतार.
- ९. छपरबंद.
- १०. बांबू व वेत वगैरेचें काम करणारे.
- ११. तेलाचीं चित्रें काढणारे व रंगारी व चितारी.
- १२. मजूर.

ग. गाड्या करणारीं मनुष्यें.
- १. गाड्या करणारे.
- २. गाडे कित्ता.
- ३. पालखी वगैरे करणारे.

ह. तारवें व होड्या बांधणारीं व त्यांस गोद्यांत आणणारीं व सजविणारीं मनुष्यें.
- १. गोद्यांवालीं व गोद्यांचा उपयोग करणारीं मनुष्ये.
- २. तारवें बांधण्याचे कमांत लागलेलीं मनुष्यें.
- ३. होड्या कित्ता.
- ४. शिडें करणारीं वगैरे मनुष्यें.
- ५. तारवाचें सामान विकणारे.

क. किरकोळ कारागीर.

ऐ. धातू व खनिज यांचें काम करणारे व त्यांचा व्यापार करणारे.

१. लोहार.
२. लोखंडाचा व लोखंडी भांड्याचा व्यापार करणारे.
३. चाकू कातरा करणारे.
४. तरवारी व बंदुका वगैरे करणारे.
५. तांबट व पितळेचे काम करणारे व पितळेचा व्यापार करणारे
६. तांब्याचा व्यापार करणारे.
७. तारकस व तारीचे काम करणारे व पिंजरे करणारे.
८. कल्हैवाले.
९. ग्यासच्या नळ्या घालणारे.
१०. सोनार.
११. रुप्याची भांडी व रुप्याचा मुलामा दिलेली भांडी विकणारे.
१२. विद्युद्यंत्राने रुप्याचा मुलामा देणारे.
१३. सोन्याचा मार्ता धुणारे (झारेकरी.)
१४. जव्हेरी व जवाहिर (विकणारे.)
१५. म्याथमेटिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट मेकर (गणित विद्येसंबंधी यंत्र करणारे) आपर्टिशियन (दृष्टिसाधकयंत्र करणारा.)
१६. मोहरी कोरणारा (मोहरकन.)
१७. वाचमेकर (घड्याळी.)
१८. दिवे, चिनी भांडी, मातीची भांडी व कांचा व बाटल्या करणारे व विकणारे.
१९. मडकी करणारे व विकणारे.
२०. बांगड्या वगैरे कित्ता.

ऐ. घरगुती भांडी व सामान करणारे व विकणारे.

१. पेट्या वगैरे करणारे व घरांतील सामान करणारे व विकणारे.
२. बिछाने, मच्छरदान्या वगैरे पुरविणारे.
३. कफनाच्या पेट्या करणारे.
४. बरास (कुंचा) व झाडू कित्ता.
५. फण्या कित्ता.
६. आंथऱ्या व पंखे वगैरे कित्ता.
७. टोपल्या व बांबूचें व वेताचे काम कित्ता.
८. कांतारी.
९. नकशी करणारे व मुलामा देणारे.
१०. पिपें करणारे.
११. कंदील (फानसे) करणारे व विकणारे.
१२. चाबूक व काठ्या कित्ता कित्ता.
१३. खेळणी व पतंग कित्ता कित्ता.
१४. हुक्के कित्ता कित्ता.
१५. साणी कित्ता कित्ता.
१६. वाद्ये कित्ता कित्ता.

१७. लाखेचें काम व लाखेची (लाख लावलेली) भांडी करणारे.
१८. हस्तिदंत व चंदन वगैरेचे काम करणारे व हस्तिदंत व चंदन विकणारे.
१९. पत्रावळी विकणारे.
२०. फुलाचे हार करणारे व फुलांचा व्यापार करणारे.

के. कापड व पोशाकाचे पदार्थ करणारे व विकणारे व जाजम वगैरे करणारे व विकणारे.

१. रेशीम विणणारे व त्यांचे दोरे काढणारे.
२. रेशमाचा व्यापार करणारे.
३. सूत विणणारे व कापसाचे दोरे काढणारे व कापूस पिंजणारे व सूत व फीत वगैरे करणारे.
४. कित्ता विकणारे.
५. बुर्णूस किंवा लोकरीचे कापड विणणारे व त्यांचे दोरे काढणारे.
६. कित्ता विकणारे.
७. शाली व शालीची लोकर विणणारे व त्यांचे दोरे काढणारे
८. कित्ता विकणारे.
९. सतरंज्या विणणारे.
१०. कित्ता यांचा व्यापार करणारे.
११. नमदा करणारे व विकणारे.
१२. जूट व ताग वगैरे विणणारे व त्यांचे दोरे काढणारे.
१३. कित्ता यांचा व्यापार करणारे.
१४. छीट छापणारे.
१५. कुंदी करणारे.
१६. फुलर (कापड धुवून वगैरे घट्ट करणारे.)
१७. रंगारी.
१८. शिंपी.
१९. पोशाक विकणारे व पोशाक तयार करणारे.
२०. झाट (उभी टोपी) व क्याप (टोपी) व पागोटी करणारे. व विकणारे व पागोटी बांधणारे.
२१. हातमोजे व पायमोजे कित्ता कित्ता.
२२. बुतामें व मणी वगैरे कित्ता कित्ता.
२३. काशिदा काढणारे.
२४. जरीफितीचे काम करणारे.
२५. खोटी फुले करणारे व विकणारे.
२६. मोची (चांभार.)
२७. जीन व हरनीस करणारे.
२८. गाशे व तंग व खोगिराचे सामान करणारे व विकणारे.

क. किरकोळ कारागीर.

ल. बुकें छापणारीं किंवा बुकें व कागद पेनें वगैरे विकणारीं मनुष्यें.

१. छापणारे.
२. छापण्याचें सामान विकणारे.
३. कागद व पेनें व शाई करणारे व विकणारे.
४. बुकें विकणारे व छापणारे.
५. बुकें बांधणारे.
६. वर्तमानपत्रें व मुदती मुदतीने प्रसिद्ध होणारीं पुस्तकें काढण्याचें काम करणारीं मनुष्यें.
७. शिळांवर छापणारे.
८. नांवनकशी कोरणारे.
९. छाप व चित्रें विकणारे.

व्यापार करणारे.

- वनस्पती पासून मिळालेले अन्नाचा.
  - म. खाण्यापिण्याचें पदार्थ व दीपक पदार्थ व काष्ट औषधी वगैरे तयार करून विकणारीं मनुष्यें.
    १. धान्य व पीठ विकाणारे.
    २. धान्य दळणारे व कांडणारे.
    ३. भटियारे.
    ४. भडभुंजे.
    ५. फळें व भाजी विकणारे.
    ६. चाहा, काफी विकणारे व मुरंबे व लोणची व मसाला विकणारे.
    ७. साकर करणारे, साफ करणारे व विकणारे.
    ८. कनफेक्शनर (मिठाई विकणारे) व बर्फ विकणारे.
    ९. तबकीर करणारे व विकणारे.
    १०. चाहाचा व्यापार करणारे व चाहाची परीक्षा करणारे.
- जनावरांपासून मिळालेले अन्नाचा.
  - ११. कसाई व ढोरांचें मांस विकणारे.
  - १२. सिकार विकणारे वगैरे.
  - १३. मासळी मारणार व मासळी विकणारे.
  - १४. दूध विकणारे.
  - १५. तूप, लोणी व पनीर विकणारे.
- पिण्याचे पदार्थांचा.
  - १६. वैनदारू व गाळलेली दारू करणारे.
  - १७. बीयरदारू करणारे व विकणारे
  - १८. शरबत करणारे.
  - १९. शिरका करणारे.
  - २०. खुराकी सामान विकणारे, खाण्याचे पदार्थांचा व्यापार करणारे, बाजारचा माल पुरविणारे वगैरे.

व्यापार करणारे.	दीपक पदार्थांचा.	२१. तंबाखू व शिगार (चिरूट) व तपकीर विकणारे. २२. अफीण, भांग, गांज्या, मदक वगैर किंत्ता. २३. पानसुपारी किंत्ता.
	सुगंधी पदार्थांचा व काष्ठ औषधींचा व औषधांचा व रसायनशास्त्रसंबंधी पदार्थांचा.	२४. सुगंधी किंत्ता. २५. काष्ठ औषधी व औषध किंत्ता. २६. रसायनशास्त्रसंबंधी पदार्थ करणारे व विकणारे. २७. मिठाचा व्यापार करणारे. २८. सोरावाराचा किंत्ता. २९. बंदुकांची दारू व दारूकाम करणारे व विकणारे. ३०. साबू करणारे व विकणारे.

न. वनस्पती संबंधी पदार्थांचा व सर्पणाचा व्यापार करणारे.

१. इमारती लांकडे विकणारे.
२. जळावू लांकडे किंत्ता.
३. कोळसा किंत्ता.
४. गोवऱ्या किंत्ता.
५. बांबू किंत्ता.
६. जनावरांसाठीं गवत व भुसा व कोंडा व दाणा वैरण किंत्ता.
७. छपरासाठीं व इतर कारणासाठीं गवत किंत्ता.
८. ताग व सण व दोर व दोरा किंत्ता.

प. जनावरांसंबंधी पदार्थांचा व्यापार करणारे.

१. कातडीं चामडी यांचा व्यापार करणारे.
२. चामडीं कमावणारे व साफ करणारे.
३. चामड्याचें काम करणारे व विकणारे.
४. किंत्ता रंगाविणारे.
५. चामड्याचीं भांडीं, दोर वगैरे विकणारे.
६. हाडांचा व शिंगांचा व केसांचा व्यापार करणारे.

वर्ग ७. किरकोळ मनुष्यें, ज्यांचे इतर रीतीने वर्ग केले नाहींत.

१. ज्या मनुष्यांचें उत्पन्न घरांचे किंवा दुकानाचे भाडे असेल तीं मनुष्यें.
२. ज्या मनुष्यांचें उत्पन्न व्याजू लावलेलें पैक्यापासून किंवा शेरांचे डिविडेंडापासून (भागांची वेहचणी किंवा आन्युइटीपासून व तसेच दुसरे कशापासून असेल तीं मनुष्यें.)
३. पेनशनर.
४. ज्या मनुष्यांचें उघड किंवा स्वतंत्र उत्पन्न नसेल तीं मनुष्यें, भिकारी व नादार.
५. ज्या स्त्रियांस कोणताही विशेष धंदा नसेल त्या.
६. मुलगे,
७. मुलग्या.
८. कसबिणी.

कोणतेही विशेष वर्गांत किंवा वर्गाचे पोटभागांत कोणा मनुष्यास योग्य रीतीने घालतां येण्यासारिखें असेल तेव्हां तो अधिक सामान्य वर्गांतघालण्यापेक्षां त्या वर्गांतला आहे असें सर्वत्र समजावें. उदाहरण, सर्व सरकारी नोकरांस १ ले वर्गांत घालावें मग त्यांचें विशेष काम कोणतेंही असलें तरी चिंता नाहीं.

कोणी मनुष्य दोन किंवा अधिक कामें करीत असेल तेव्हां जें मोठें अगत्याचें असेल तें त्याचें काम समजावें.

कोणी मनुष्यें ७ वा वर्ग, किरकोळ, यांचे पोटभागांत स्पष्टपणें येत असल्यावांचून त्यांस त्या वर्गांत घालूं नये.

व्यापारी सर्व प्रकारचे उदमी यांचे कारकून व हिशोब ठेवणारे यांस ९ वे वर्गाचा पोटभाग ल. ४ यांत दाखल करावें असा इरादा आहे. सदर्हू प्रकारचे खात्यांत जे वरिष्ट व मुख्य अमलदार असतील व खरेखुरे व्यापार करीत असतील व जे, कारकुनीचें व हिशोब ठेवण्याचें काम करणारे नसतील त्यांस त्यांचे प्रत्येक विशेष कामाबद्दलचा जो वर्ग किंवा वर्गाचा पोटभाग असेल त्यांत दाखल करावें.

आसन ९ विद्या.

या आसनांतच याची समजूत लिहिली आहे. शिकणारे व न शिकणारे असे या आसनाचे भाग केले आहेत.आणि न शिकणारे यांचे आणखी ज्यांस वाचतां व लिहितां येतें व ज्यांस येत नाहीं असे भाग केले आहेत.

कोणी शाळेंत शिकत असतलि किंवा खानगी शिक्षकाजवळ किंवा पालन करणाराजवळ किंवा मित्रांजवळ शिकत असतील.

दुसरे, ह्मणजे शिकलेल्यां पैकीं अधिक लोक, शिकत नसतील तरी त्यांस वाचतां व लिहितां येत असेल, आणि पुष्कळ लोक, वाचतां किंवा लिहितां येत नाहीं या तिसरे वर्गांत येतील.

शेरे.

बहिरेपणा व मुकेपणा व अंधळेपणा असे शरीराचे अधूपणे असतील ते "शेऱ्याचें" आसनांत लिहावें आणि "जन्मापासून" हे शब्द लिहिणें जेव्हां जरूर असतील तेव्हां ते शब्द लिहावे.

कुष्ठव्याधीचे लोकांबाबद मजकूर पत्रकांत लिहितेवेळीं फार लक्षपूर्वक रीतीने लिहावा. असें विशेषेंकरून सांगणें आहे. आणि कुष्ठ, पाढरेकोड आहे किंवा खरें कोड (रक्तपित्त) आहे हें प्रत्येक प्रसंगीं लिहिलें पाहिजे. हा भेद सर्वत्र ठिकाणीं लोकांस चांगला माहीत आहे ह्मणून याविषयीं कांहीं कठीण पडणार नाहीं. खुळे व वेडे यांच्यामध्यें खालीं लिहिल्या प्रमाणें होईल तितका भेद करून लिहावें. खुळा ह्मणजे ज्या मनुष्याची बुद्धि मंद असते तो, आणि वेडा ह्मणजे ज्या मनुष्याचे बुद्धिला भ्रम झाला आहे व तो बहुतकरून कोणतेही एका विशेष गोष्टी विषयीं व कोणा एका विशेष वेळीं असतो तो वेडा असें समजावें. नपुंसक (हिजडा) ह्मणजे ज्यांचें इंद्रिय छिन्नभिन्न केलेलें असेल व जो तसा आहे ह्मणून बहुतकरून माहीत असेल तो नपुंसक समजावा.

कोणा मनुष्यास तूं नामर्द आहेस किंवा नाहींस असें कधीं विचारूं नये.

कुरूपता असेल ती जन्मापासून असली तर लिहिली पाहिजे; परंतु अपायाने झाली असेल ती लिहूं नये.

प्रवासी, पाहुणे वगैरे.

जीं मनुष्यें, इंग्रज सरकारचीं रयत नसतील परंतु आखेरची गणती करण्याचे रात्रीं इंग्रज सरकारचे मुलुकांत असतील तीं परराज्यांतील मनुष्यें असें लिहावें.

शेवटची गणती करण्याचे दिवसीं जीं मनुष्यें घरीं हजर नसतील परंतु तीं त्या दिवसापुरतींच किंवा रात्रीपुरतींचमात्र गैरहजीरअसतील तीं हजर असल्याप्रमाणेंच त्यांस दाखल करावीं. तीं जसीं आपलें शेत राखीत आहेत असें समजून त्याप्रमाणें त्यांस दाखल करावें. वस्तीची गणती करण्याचे दिवसाचे चौवीस कलकांहून तीं अधिक गैरहजीर असतील तर तीं थोडके मुदतीपर्यंत गैरहजीर असें त्यांविषयीं त्यांचे घराचे पत्रकांत लिहावें

आणि त्यावेळीं तीं जेथें असतील तेथें त्यांची गणती केली पाहिजे. व त्यांस "प्रवासी" किंवा "पाहुणा" असें लिहिलें पाहिजे. जीं मनुष्यें इंग्रज सरकारचे मुलकांतून परराज्याचे मुलकासारखे मुलकांत आणि परराज्याचे मुलकांतून व परराज्याचे मुलकासारिखे मुलकांतून इंग्रज सरकारचे मुलकांत गेलीं असतील त्यां विषयीं सदर्हू नियमाप्रमाणें करावें.

धर्मशाळा.

धर्मशाळा वगैरे यांतील लोकांची गणती दिवसाचे वेळीं केली पाहिजे. आणि रात्रीं निघून जाण्याचा ज्यांचा इरादा असेल त्यांणी दुसरे दिवसापर्यंत आपलें जाणें तहकूब करण्याचें त्यांस सांगावें. जे उघडे जागेंत निजतात व ज्यांस घर नाहीं त्यांची तशीच व्यवस्था करावी. परंतु घरंदाज कुटुंबांतलीं जीं मनुष्यें रात्रीं कामगिरीवर असतील त्यांची गणती त्यांचे कुटुंबाबरोबर करावी.

सार्वजनिक इमारती.

कालेजांतील व शाळांतील व आसेलमांतील (आश्रयस्थानांतील) व आसपिटलांतील व तुरुंगांतील व सार्वजनिक किंवा खानगी इतर इमारतींतिल लोकांची गणती तेथील अधिकाऱ्यांनीं इमारतींत करावी. आणि त्या गणतींत जीं मनुष्यें त्या ठिकाणांत वास्तविक राहत असतील त्या सर्वांची गणती करावी. जीं मनुष्ये केवळ दिवसाचे किंवा रात्रीचे कामगिरीवर ठेवलेलीं असतील व जीं आपले कुटुंबाबरोबर दुसरे ठिकाणीं राहत असतील त्यांची गणती त्यांचे कुटुंबाबरोबर करावी.

लश्करी.

लश्करी छावण्यांतील वस्तीची गणती करण्याचें काम मुलकी अधिकाऱ्याने चालवावें व केवळ लश्करी हद्दींतील वस्तीची गणती करण्याचें काम लश्करी अधिकाऱ्याने चालवावें.

स्टाफावरील किंवा जनरल डयूटीवरील किंवा जे आफिसर पलटणीचे लैनींत राहत नसतील त्यांबाबद व पेनशनरांबाबद व सदरबाजारांत राहणारे किंवा सदर बाजाराचे सर्व मनुष्यांबाबद मुलकी अधिकारी जबाबदार आहेत. मग तीं मनुष्यें आफिसरांचे नोकर ह्मणून किंवा पलटणीचे लैनींत किंवा लैनीचे आसपास कारागीर ह्मणून दररोज सगळा दिवसभर गैरहजीर असलीं तरी चिंता नाहीं.

खालीं लिहिलेले मनुष्यांबाबद लश्करी अधिकारी जबाबदार आहेत.

१. युरोपियन एतद्देशीय लढाऊ मनुष्यें व त्यांचीं कुटुंबें किंवा त्यांपैकीं जे पलटणीचे लैनींत राहत असतील त्यांबाबद.

२. जे बुणगे पलटणीचे लैनींत खरेखुरे राहत असतील त्यांबाबद.

३. पलटनीचे अफिसर व त्यांचे जे चाकर आपले धन्याचे ठिकाणीं खरेखुरे राहत असतील त्यांबाबद.

४. पलटणीचे आफिसरांची कुटुंबे व त्यांचे ज्या चाकरांचीं कुटुंबें सदर्हू प्रमाणें राहत असतील त्यांबाबद.

५. आफिसर व त्यांचीं कुटुंबे आणि त्यांचे चाकर व त्यांचीं कुटुंबें जीं पलटणींतील नसतील, परंतु पलटणीचे लैनींत राहत असतील त्यांबाबद.

सर्व दरज्याचे कमिशन्ड (सनदी) व नानकमिशन्ड (गैर सनदी) आफिसर (अमलदार) यांचा समावेश "आफिसर" या शब्दांत होतो असें समजावें.

दुप्पट गणती करण्यांत येऊं नये ह्मणून ज्या लोकांबाबद लश्करी अधिकारी जबाबदार आहेत त्या लोकांखेरीज इतर सर्व लोकांस वस्तीची गणती करण्याचे रात्रीं सूर्यास्तापासून सूर्योदयापर्यंत लश्करी सर्व हद्दींतून बाहेर जाण्यास सांगितलें असतां ठीक पडेल.

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१. हिंदुस्थानांतलि व्यापार संबंधी गलबतांवरील लोकांबाबद एकंदर वाहेवाट कसी करावी या विषयीं खालीं लिहिलेल्या कानू ठरविल्या आहेत.

गलबतां संबंधी.

सर्व तऱ्हेचीं कांठाकांठानें जाणारीं तारवें तरंडीं ह्मणजे नावा व मासळीमारू होड्या इत्यादि या वर्गांत येतात. त्या सर्वांची व्यवस्था फिरस्त्यांप्रमाणें करणें बराबर आहे, ह्मणजे त्यांची गणती एकेच रात्रीं करूं नये. ज्या तारवांस नोंदलेले नंबर असतील त्यांस घरांप्रमाणें गणती करणारांचे नमुने द्यावे. आणि नमुन्याचे नंबर तारवांचे नोंदलेले नंबरांशीं मिळते असावे. बंदराचें किंवा जागेचें नांव नमुन्यांत असलेंच पाहिजे. सर्व ठिकाणीं वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणें लवकरच करावें व जे कायमचे खलाशी असतील त्यांचीं नावें त्यांचे नंबरांचे नमुन्यांत लिहावीं. प्रत्येक नमुन्याच्या दोन प्रती असाव्या. असल प्रत ज्या बंदराचें किंवा जागेचें तारूं असेल त्या बंदरांत किंवा जागेंत ठेवावी. दुसरे प्रतीवर 'दुसरी प्रत' हीं अक्षरें लिहून ती मास्तरास द्यावी. आणि तूं आपलें बंदर किंवा जागा सोडल्यापासून तेथें परत येसील तोंपर्यंत ज्या जागीं जाशील त्या जागीं ती तूं दाखवीव आणि जेव्हां तूं परत येशील तेव्हां ज्या कचेरींतून तुला प्रत दिली होती त्या कचेरींत ती परत दे असा त्यास खास हुकूम करावा. कोणतेंही तारूं आपले स्वतःचे नसणारे बंदरांत किंवा जागेंत असेल त्या प्रसंगीं नमुन्याचे दुसरे प्रतीवर "परकी" हीं अक्षरें घालावीं. आणि ती प्रत नमुने देणारे कचेरींत ठेवावी व असल प्रत मास्तरांस देऊन त्यास वर सांगितल्याप्रमाणें हुकूम करावा.

या रीतीने बंदरा बंदराचे किंवा जागे जागेचे दरमियानची तफावत काढावी कारण नमुन्याची असल प्रत किंवा दुसरी प्रत हजर केली म्हणजे ती प्रत खलाशांची त्यांचे स्वतःचे बंदरांत किंवा इतर ठिकाणीं गणती केली आहे याविषयींचा दाखला आहे. याप्रमाणें केलें ह्मणजे पुनःगणती होण्याचा थोडा संभव आहे. आणि ज्या रात्रीं वस्तीची गणती करावयाची त्या रात्रीं जीं मनुष्यें किनाऱ्यापासून दूर असतील त्या सर्वांचा हिशोब मिळेल.

३. उतारू नेणारे तारवांस नमुन्याच्या दोन प्रती द्याव्या. आणि तारवें वस्तीची गणती करण्याचे तारिखेपूर्वीचे तीन दिवसांचे आंत हंकारून जाणार असतील आणि गणतीचें काम संपून जाई तोंपर्यंत तीं बहुत करून वरवा करणार नसतील तर तीं तारवें हंकारून जाण्यापूर्वी हे नमुने भरले पाहिजेत. कांठाकांठाने जाणारे आगबोटीचे प्रसंगीं एका बंदराहून दुसरे बंदरीं जाण्यास किती वेळ लागेल त्याचा हिशोब काढतां येतो. फरक पडला तर थोडके कलाकांचा पडेल यास्तव त्या आगबोटीविषयीं अडचण थोडकी पडेल. हंकारून जाणारे तारवांविषयीं फार लक्ष देणें अवश्य आहे. परंतु जीं तारवें सगळा महिना गैर हजीर राहणार असतील किंवा त्याहून अधिक मुदतपर्यंत गैर हजीर राहणार असतील तीं जाण्यापूर्वी त्यांचा तर गणती करण्यांत यावी. आणि जीं कोठेंही वरवा करतील त्यांणी आपले नमुने तपासवून नक्की करवावे.

४. जे मासळी मारणारे बाजारांत पाठविण्यासाठीं मासळी मारतात ते हजर आहेत ह्मणून त्यांची गणती करावी. आपण धरलेली मासळी खारविण्यासाठीं जे किनाऱ्यापासून दूर गेले असतील त्यांचीही गणती त्यांचे कुटुंबाबरोबर करावी. परंतु ते थोडके मुदतीपर्यंत गैर हजीर असें त्याविषयीं लिहावें.

५. तारवांवरील सर्व लोकांस आखेरची गणती करण्याचे वेळीं सूर्यास्तापासून सूर्योदयापर्यंत ठेवतां येईल तर त्यांस निरनिराळे तारवांवर राहण्यास सांगावे. असें न केलें तर त्यांची गणती तारवांवर करण्यांत येईल व पुनः किनाऱ्यावर करण्यांत येईल. आखरचें काम सोपे रीतीने करतां येई असे रीतीने सर्व होड्या वगैरे लावाव्या.

६. परदेशांचीं गलबतें किंवा हिंदुस्थानचीं जीं गलबतें परदेशाचे व्यापारांत लावलेलीं असतील तीं नांगरलीं असल्यावांचून त्यांची गणती करूं नये; म्हणजे आखरची गणती होऊन जाई तोंपर्यंत तीं नांगरलेलीं राहणार असल्यावांचून त्यांस नमुने देऊं नयेत.

गणती करणाराचा नमुना भरण्यासाठी जी माहिती पाहिजे ती पुष्कळ अंशी खाली लिहिलेले नमुन्यांतून मिळेल किंवा मिळाली पाहिजे म्हणजे होप साहेबांनीं केलेले मुलकी हिशोबाचे पद्धतींतील गांवचा नमुना नंबर १३ व तालुक्याचा नमुना नंबर ३४ यांतून मिळेल किंवा मिळाली पाहिजे म्हणून आबारांची व घरांची संख्या आणि घरांची प्रत व नंबर आणि घरांत राहणारे मख्य पुरुषाचें किंवा स्त्रीचें नांव आणि कुटुंबांतील जी मनुष्ये जागा सोडून जाण्यासारिखीं किंवा मरण्यासारिखीं बहुत करून नसतील त्यांची नांवें भरण्याविषयी लवकर बंदोबस्त करावा. बाकीची आसनेंही भरावी आणि भरल्यावर तीं प्रत्येक तालुक्याचे मुख्य कचेरींत तपासावीं.

सर्व नमुने निदान येत्या फेब्रुवारी महिन्याचे १५ तारिखेपूर्वी भरावे व तपासावे व ताडून पाहावे व शुद्ध करावे किंवा फिरवावे व पुनः ताडून पाहावे आणि ते मग जागचे जागीं पुनः तपासून पाहावे म्हणजे सदर्ह तारिखेपर्यंत जे फेरफार होतील ते लिहितां येतील. नवीन जन्मलेलीं मुले त्यावेळीं दाखल केलीं पाहिजेत आणि कोणी मनुष्य मरण पावलें असल्यास ज्या ओळीवरून ते जिवंत आहे असें दिसत असेल ती ओळ लेखणीने शाई घेऊन चीत करावी. व शेऱ्यांचे आसनांत "मरण पावलें,, हे शब्द लिहावे.

ज्या जागांस तालुक्याचे किंवा गांवचे नमुने लागू नसतील त्यासाठी विशेष बंदोबस्त करणें अवश्य आहे. आणि वस्ती गणती करण्याचें काम बरोबर पार पाडण्यासाठीं आपले मते जे स्थानिक बंदोबस्त करणें योग्य आहे असे कलेक्टरांस वाटेल ते त्यांणी खर्चाकडे फार लक्ष देऊन करावे, परंतु खोटी काटकसर करूं नये.

असल नमुन्यांत फेरफार करणें ते सर्व करतां येतील तर लाल शाईने करावे असें विशेषेंकरून सांगणे आहे.

तालुक्याची व हुजुरचीं कांपिलेशने (बुकें) तयार झालीं म्हणजे असल नमुने मुंबई येथील सेनसस आफिसास परत पाठवावे आणि गांसड्या मुंबईत ज्या रीतीने व जितके वजनाच्या वगैरे बांधतील त्या रीतीने व तितके वजनाच्या बांधाव्या.

जान लम्सडेन,

सानिटरी कमिशनर निसबत मुंबई सरकार.

सानिटरी कमिशनराची कचेरी,
मुकाम मुंबई, तारीख १ ली नवेंबर सन १८७१.

ગણતર કરનારના નમુનામાં જે શબ્દો વપરાયલાછે તેઓની વ્યાખ્યા અને આ ઈલાકાની વસ્તીની ગણતરી કરવા સારૂ નમુના શી રીતે ભરવા તે બાબતનો વિગતવાર ખુલાસો.

૧. વસ્તીની ગણતરી કરવાસારૂ " ભીત અથવા તટ્ટી ભરીને ઘેરી લીધેલી જગા " આ શબ્દોનો અર્થ જે જગાએ કાંઈ ઘર અને તે ઘરનાં અંગનાં ઉપઘરો એટલે ચાકરોની ઓરડી, રસોડું અને તબેલા વગેરે હોય તે જગા એવો સમજવો. ભીત અથવા તટ્ટી ભરીને ઘેરી લીધેલી એકજ જગામાં કદાપી એક ઘર હોય કે ઘણાં ઘર હોય અથવા તે ઘેરી લીધેલી જગાની અંદરની જગા કદાપી મોહોટી હોય કે ન્હાની હોય. ઘર અથવા ઘરો ગમે તે તરેહનાં બાંધેલાં હોય. પછી તે મોહોલ હોય કે ગાંમડાં ગામની ઝૂપડી હોય તે વાતની ચિંતા નથી.

ભીત અથવા તટ્ટી ભરીને ઘેરી લીધેલી જગા.

૨. હદ મુકરર કરેલી હોય કે નહીં હોય. હદમાં કદાપી બાંધ હશે અથવા વાડ હશે અથવા ખાલી હશે, અથવા તે હદમાં ભીત હશે અથવા કૂડ હશે અથવા કોઠેરો હશે; અથવા પથરાની એકસરખી હાર કરીશું તો તે હાર કાંહાંથી આગળ જશે તે દેખાડવાસારૂ કેથે કેથે પથરા બેસાડીને નિશાણીજ કરી હશે તોપણ તે વાતની ચિંતા નથી

૩. ઘરોની બાહારની ભીતની પેલીગમ તે ઘરોની જગા નહીં હોય તેવાં ઘરો હોય તો તે ઘરોની બાહારની ભીંતનેજ તેઓની ઘેરી લીધેલી જગા સમજવી એટલે એવે પ્રસંગે ઘર અને ઘેરી લીધેલી જગા એકજ સમજવી.

૪ કેટલાંએક ઘરોનો આગલો ભાગ રસ્તા ઉપર એક સરખો હારબંધ હોય અને તેઓની પાછળ જગા નહીં હોય ત્યારે તે ઘરોની ઘેરી લીધેલી જગા તે ઘરોજ સમજવાં. પણ તેઓનો આગલો ભાગ રસ્તા ઉપર હોય અને તેઓની પછવાડે બધાં ઘરો વચ્ચે ખેતર અથવા બાગ અથવા વાડો હોયતો તેઓ એકજ જગામાં છે એવું સમજવું. કે મકે એવું હોય ત્યારે તેઓનો રસ્તા ઉપરનો આગલો ભાગ એક હદ છે એવું સમજવું.

૫ કોટવાળા કસબાની અને ગામની ફરતો કોટ હોય તોપણ તે કસબાને અને ગામને ઘેરીલીધેલી જગા ગણવી નહીં. કેમકે તેમાં જુદાં જુદાં માણસોની મિલકત છે અને તે લોકોને આવવા જવાના રસ્તા છે.

૬. ઘેરી લીધેલી જગાનાં અથવા ઘેરાયલી જગાનાં ઉદાહરણોની વિગત નીચે લખી છે :—

૧. બંગલાનું સાધારણ કમ્પાઉંડ એટલે વાડો.
૨. કસબામાં અને ગામમાં જે વાડામાં ઘણું કરીને ન્હાનાં ન્હાનાં ઘર હોયછે તે વાડા.
૩. શાહી બાગ ..... અમદાવાદ.
૪. કેળકા બાગ ..... બેલગામ.
૫. કિલ્લો ..... બેલગામ.
૬. કોઠી ..... રાજકોટ.
૭. બુધવાર વાડો ..... પુણા.
૮. શનીવાર વાડો ..... પુણા.
૯. ગવરમેંટ હોસ ..... પુણા.
૧૦. ગવરમેંટ હોસ ..... પરેલ.
૧૧. ભુલેશ્વર ..... } મુંબઈ.
૧૨. મહાલક્ષ્મી ..... }
૧૩. મામાદેવી ..... }
૧૪. વાલકેશ્વર ..... }
૧૫. વાડીઓ ..... }

૭. જે કાંઇ કામ બાંધેલું કામ હોય અને જમીન ઉપર માણસને અથવા જનાવરને રેહેવાને અથવા હરકાંઇ માલ રાખવાને ઉપયોગી હોય અથવા આગળ ઉપયોગી પડશે તેને ઘર જાણવું. પણ તંબુની પેઠે અથવા સાદડીની ઝૂપડીની પેઠે પાડીને બીજે ઠેકાણે ઊંચકી લઈ જવાતું નહીં હોયતો તેને ઘર જાણવું.

ઘર.

૮. કયાં ઘેરો ઊંચી જાતનાં અને કયાં હલકી જાતનાં તે બાબત કાંઇ નક્કી નિયમ થઇ શકતો નથી પણ તે લત્તામાંહેનાં બીજાં ઘરો ઉપર જે ખરચ થયો હોય તે ખરચ તથા તેઓની કિંમત તથા ભાડું તથા બાંધવાનો સામન સરંજામ તથા તેઓની જાત તથા હાલત તથા કારીગરી તથા દેખાવ એ સઘળી વાતો ઉપરથી ઊંચી જાતનાં અને હલકી જાતનાં ઘર સમજવાં. હોય સાહેબે કરેલાં માન્યુઅલનો (એટલે મુલકી હિસાબની પદ્ધતીનો) ઉપયોગ થતો હોય તે સઘળે ઠેકાણે તે બુકનાં ૭૨ મે પૃષ્ઠે વર્ગ કહ્યા છે તે પ્રમાણે ઘણું કરીને વર્ગ કરવા. ઉપર કહેલા સામાન્ય નિયમ સીંધ પ્રાંતને લાગૂ છે, અને મુંબઈમાં આ કામસારૂ જે માણસો નીમવામાં આવશે તેઓની નજરમાં આવે તે પ્રમાણે તેઓને કરવા દેવાની હરકત નથી.

ઉંચી જાતનાં અને હલકી જાતનાં ઘરો.

૯. ઘરોની સંખ્યા ગણવાની એટલીજ મતલબ છે કે દર એક જાતના ઘરો કેટલાં છે અને તેથી લોકોની સ્થિતી કેવી છે તે પર્યાયે કરીને સમજવાને સંભવ છે.

ઘરોની સંખ્યા.

(અ) ઘેરીલીઘેલી જગાનીઅંદર ઘર અને તે ઘરનાં ઉપઘરો હોય ત્યારે મુખ્ય ઇમારત અથવા ઇમારતો હોય તેઓને "ઊંચી જાતના ઘરો" પ્રમાણે દાખલ કરવાં. અને સાધારણ ઉપઘરો હોય તેઓને તેઓના નંબર મુજબ "હલકી જાતનાં ઘરો" પ્રમાણે દાખલ કરવાં.

(બ) બે અથવા દશ અથવા વીસ ઘરનું એક મ્હોટું ઘર બાંધેલું હોય ત્યારે તે દરએક ઘર જુદું જુદું વાપરવા સારૂં એક ઘર બીજાં ઘરથી જુદું પાડવા સારૂ જે ભીત કરી હોય અથવા બાંધી હોય તે ભીત ઉપરથી કેટલાં ઘર છે તે ઠરાવવું.

(ક) ધણીના અથવા જમીનદારના અથવા રેહેનારના વગસારૂ ઘરમાંની જગા વધારવાને પડદા ભરી લીધા હોય ત્યારે જુદી જુદી ઓરડી જુદાં જુદાં માણસ વાપરતાં હોય તોપણ જુદી જુદી ઓરડીને જુદાં જુદાં ઘર ગણવાં નહીં. જુદાં જુદાં ઘર ગણશું તો ઘરની કુલ એકંદર બેરીજ વધશે અને સંખ્યા ખોટી પડી જશે.

(ડ) તાબા માંહેનાં ઘરો તથા ઉપઘરો એવી રીતે બાંધેલાં હોય કે એ ઘરો "ઊંચી જાતનાં ઘરો" છે એવું ઠરે ત્યારે તે જે મુખ્ય ઇમારતનાં હોય તે મુખ્ય ઇમારત જે આસનમાં દાખલ થાય તેજ આસનમાં તે દાખલ કરવાં. ઉદાહરણ—ગણેશ ખીંડમાં ગવરમેંટ હૌસ (એટલે ગવરનર સાહેબનો રેહેવાનો બંગલો) છે તેનાં અંગનાં ન્હાનાં ન્હાનાં ઘરો છે તે ઘરો.

૧૦. ઘરમાં રેહેનારા મુખ્ય પુરૂષનું નામ નમુનાને મથાળે લખવું અને તેજ પ્રમાણે તે આ આસનમાં લખવું. અને બાકીની સઘળી વિગત બીજાં માણસની લખવી જોઇયે તેજ પ્રમાણે આગળનાં આસનમાં લખવી. ત્યારપછી કુટુંબના બીજા પુરૂષેનાં નામ લખવાં. પછી ઘરમાં રેહેનારા ચાકરોનાં નામ લખવાં. પ-હોણાનાં પણ નામ દાખલ કરવાં. તેનાં નામની સામે શેરાનાં આસનમાં "પ હોણો" આ શબ્દ લખવો. પણ "પ-હોણો" આ શબ્દનો અર્થ એવો સમજવો કે જે માણસો ઘરમાં થોડા દાહાડા થયાં રેહેતાં હોય અથવા થોડા દાહાડા રેહેવાનાં હોય એટલે ફેબ્રુવારી મહિનાની ૧૫ મી તારીખથી ૨૫ મી તારીખ સુધી રેહેનાર હોય તે માણસો સમજવાં. અને જે માણસો ફેબ્રુવારી મહિનાની ૨૧મી તારીખે રાતના ઘરમાં સુઇને ૨૨મી તારિખે પોતાને ઘેર પાછાં જનાર હોય તે માણસો સમજવાં નહીં. આ પ્રસંગે તે માણસોનાં નામ તેઓનાં પોતાનાં ઘર બાબતના નમુનામાં દાખલ કરવાં અને થોડી મુદ્દત સુધી ગેરહાજર એવું લખવું. એજ પ્રમાણે ફેબ્રુવારી મહિનાની ૨૧ મી તારિખે રાતના જે લોક આગગાડીએ મુસાફરી કરતાં હોય તેઓની મુસાફરી તે દાહાડાની રાતનીજ હોય તો તેઓનાં નામો તેઓના પોતાનાં ઘર બાબતની યાદીમાં અથવા નમુનામાં દખલ કરવાં અને થોડી મુદ્દત સુધી ગેરહાજર એવું લખવું.

આસન ઉ જું નામ.

૧૧. કોઈ કુટુંબની બાયડીઓના નામ કેહેવાને હરકત કરેતો તેમનાં નામ પુછવાં નહીં. કેમકે તેઓની સંખ્યા દાખલ કરશું એટલે સઘળું કામ થશે. ઉદાહરણ—૫૦ નંબરનાં ઘર મધેની બાયડીઓમાં ૩ જા નંબરની બાયડી ૧૮ વરસની ઉમરની છે અને ધર્મે હિંદુ તથા જાતની ગવલેણ અને તેનો જનમ દખણમાં થયલો છે, તે દુધ વેચેછે, અને તેને લખતાં વાંચતાં આવડતું નથી એણી વિગતે હકીગત સમજાયા પછી તેનું નામ લખમી છે એવું જાણવાથી કાંઇ ખરેખરો ફાયદો નથી.

૧૨. ઘરમાં રહેનાર મુખ્ય માણસ બાયડી હોય ત્યારે તેનું નામ નમુનાને મથાળે લખવું અથવા તેનુ નામ કહેવાની મરજી નહીં હોય તો તેનું નામ ૧ લો નંબર કરીને લખવું.

૧૩. પુરૂષોનાં નામ લખતી વખતે દરએક પુરૂષનું નામ લખીને તેના બાપનું નામ લખવુ. બાયડીઓના નામ લખતી વખતે નામ કહે તો દરએક બાયડીનું નામ લખીને તેનો ધણી હોય તો તેનું નામ લખવું. બાયડી પરણેલી નહીં હોય તો તેનું પોતાનું નામ અને અટક લખવી.

આસન ૪ થું. ઊમર.

હેઠળ લખ્યા પ્રમાણે પરિમાણુ કોષ્ટક ઠરાવ્યું છે. અને લોકો છેકજ બરાબર ઉમર કહેશે એવી આશા નથી તો પણ બને ત્યાંહાંસુધી તે કોષ્ટક પ્રમાણે ઉમર લખવી. એક વરસ કરતાં નાહાની ઉમરનાં હોય તેઓની ઉમરનાં મહીનાજ લખવા.

૧	વરસથી	૬	વરસ સુધી.
૭	,,	૧૨	,,
૧૩	,,	૨૦	,,
૨૧	,,	૩૦	,,
૩૧	,,	૪૦	,,
૪૧	,,	૫૦	,,
૫૧	,,	૬૦	,,
૬૦	વરસ કરતાં વત્તી ઉમર.		

૧૩ મું વરસ બેશે ત્યારથી પુગત ઉમર ગણવી.

આસન ૫ મું. ધર્મ.

જે લોકો ક્રિસ્તને દેવ પ્રમાણે માનતા હોય તેઓના વિશેષ પંથનું અથવા ચર્ચનું નામ લખવું. ઉદાહરણ—આર્મિનિયન તથા બાપ્ટિસ્ટ તથા એપિસ્કોપેલિયન તથા ગ્રીક તથા પ્રેસબિટેરિયન તથા રોમન ક્યાથોલિક અને વેસલેયન ઇત્યાદિ. જે એતદ્દેશીય લોકોએ ક્રિસ્તીધર્મ સ્વીકાર્યો હોય તેઓને નેટિવ ક્રિસ્ચિયન લખવા. પ્રોટેસ્ટંટ આ સામાન્ય શબ્દનો ઉપયોગ કરવો નહીં.

મહમદના ધર્મ પ્રમાણે ચાલનારા છે તેઓને મુસલમાન લખવા. સુનૂ હોય તેઓને ઓળખવા સારૂ સ. અક્ષર લખવો. અને શિયાને ઓળખવા સારૂ શ. અક્ષર લખવો. જેમ મુસલમાન સ. અને મુસલમાના શ.

બ્રમ્હોને બ્રમ્હો તથા બોધને બોધ તથા ચિનાને ચિના તથા જૈનને જૈન તથા જ્યૂને જ્યૂ તથા પારસીને પારસી અને શીખ વેગેરેને શીખ વેગેરે એરીતે લખવા. તેઓના બીજા પેટાં વિભાગ કરવા નહીં.

જેઓનો વેદઉપર વિસવાસ છે તેઓને હિંદુ લખવા. અને તેજ પ્રમાણે ભીલના જેવા જંગલી લોક છે તેઓને પણ હિંદુ લખવા. તેઓ હમણાં પોતાના અસલના ધર્મ પ્રમાણે ચાલતા નથી અને તેઓ જાતના હિંદુ નથી તોપણ સઘળે પ્રકારે ધર્મે હિંદુ છે.

આસન ૬ ઠું. વર્ગ અથવા જાત.

ઇન્યુમરેટરને (એટલે વસ્તી ગણનારને) જાતના વર્ગ કરવાનું કાંઈ કામ નથી એવું સમજવું. એ કામ પછી કંપેલર કરશે. દરએક માણસ પોતાની જે જાત અથવા વર્ગ કહે અથવા દરએક માણસની જે જાત અથવા વર્ગ બીજો કોઈ કહે તે જાત અથવા વર્ગ તેણે આ આસનમાં દાખલ કરવો. યુરોપિયન ક્રિસ્તીયન લોકોની જાત અથવા વર્ગ લખવાની જરૂર નથી. પણ જે એતદ્દેશીય લોકોએ ક્રિસ્તી ધર્મ સ્વીકાર્યો હોય તેની, પેહેલાંની જાત રહી નથી તોપણ પેહેલાંની જાત હમેશાં લખવી જોઇએ.

મુસલમાનને જાત નથી તોપણ તેઓના હેઠળ લખ્યા પ્રમાણે વર્ગ કરવા.—૧ સૈયદ, ૨ શેક, ૩ પઠાણ, ૪ મોગલ.—૧ મેમણ, ૨ વોહોરા, ૩ ખોજા એવા પણ જોઇએતો તેઓના વર્ગ કરવા. જ્યૂના ૧ જ્યૂ અને ૨ બેની ઇસરાયલ એવા વર્ગ કરવા. પારસીના ૧ શેનશાઈ અને ૨ કદમી એવા વર્ગ કરવા. હિંદુઓની જાતજ લખવી, બીજું કાંઈ લખવું નહીં.

આસન ૭ મું. જાત.

યુરોપિયન બાબત (અને અમેરિકન બાબત) આ આસન ભરવાનો ખુલાસો ગણતરી કરનારાના નમુનામાં લખ્યો છે.

જે લોક હિંદુસ્થાન બાહાર જન્મેલા હોય તેઓના દેશનું નામ લખશું એટલે તે ઉપરથી તેઓની જાત બરાબર સમજાશે એવો સામાન્ય નિયમ સમજવો.

ઉદાહરણ.

૧ હબશી.	૬ અમેરિકન.	૧૧ ચીના.	૧૬ મકરાણી.
૨ અફગાની અથવા કાબુલી.	૭ બગદાદી.	૧૨ ઇજિપશિયન (એટલે મિશ્રદેશના લોક.)	૧૭ ન્યુઝીલંડર.
૩ કાફરી—સીદી.	૮ બલોચી.	૧૩ ગુરજી.	૧૮ ઇરાણી.
૪ કાફરી- સોમાલી.	૯ કાહ્ય.	૧૪ જપાની.	૧૯ સીરિયન.
૫ આરબ.	૧૦ કાશમિરી.	૧૫ મલઈ.	૨૦ તુર્કી.

જેઓનો જન્મ હિંદુસ્થાનમાં થયલો હોય તેઓને પૂછવું કે તમારો દેશ કયો, તમારો જન્મ ક્યાં થયો એવું પૂછવું નહીં. તમે અને તમારા લોક કયે દેશથી આવ્યા એવું પૂછવું. જે જગા તેઓ કેહે તે જગા ગણતરી કરનારાએ લખવી.

આસન ૮ મુ. ધંધો. કરનલ સ્ટ્રાચી સાહેબે ધંધાના હેઠળ લખ્યા પ્રમાણે વર્ગ કરવા છે, અને બને ત્યાંહાંસુધી તે વર્ગ કાયમ રાખીને તે પ્રમાણે વહિવટ કરવો.

૧. સરકારી નોકર અથવા મ્યુનિસિપલ ખાતાંના અધિકારીના અથવા સ્થાનિક અધિકારીના નોકર.

૨. કીસબ કરનારા લોક.

૩. ચાકરી કરનારા અથવા કોઈ માણસની ચાકરી કરનારા.

૪. ખેતી કરનારા અને જનાવરનો વેપાર કરનારા.

૫. વેપાર અને ધંધો કરનારા.

૬. યાંત્રિક કળાનું કામ કરનારા તથા કારખાનાંનું કામ ચલાવનારા તથા ઇંજનેરનું કામ કરનારા અને લોકોના ખપસારૂ બનાવેલી અથવા બીજી રીતે તૈયાર કરેલી જીનસો વેચનારા.

૭. બીજી રીતે વર્ગ કરવા નહીં હોય તેવા પરચુરણ માણસો.

ઉપલા મુખ્ય વર્ગોની મતલબ વધારે સારી રીતે સમજાવવા સારૂ તે વર્ગોના પેટાં વિભાગ વિગતવાર હેઠળ લખ્યા છે:—

વર્ગ ૧ લો—સરકારી નોકર વગેરે.

અ. લશ્કરી અને અરમારી.

અ. પોલીસ
- ૧. સરકારી.
- ૨. મ્યુનિસિપલ્.
- ૩. ગામની.

ક. બીજા સઘળા—એના પેટાં વિભાગ કારભાર ચલાવવાનાં મુખ્ય ખાતાં પ્રમાણે કરવા એટલે મેહેસુલનાં તથા ઇનસાફ વગેરેનાં ખાતાં પ્રમાણે કરવા.

ડ. પરરાજના કાનસલ અથવા એજંટ (વકીલ.)

વર્ગ ૨ જો—કીસબ કરનારા લોક.

અ. ધર્મ અને દાન ધર્મ.
- ૧. ધરમનું કામ ચલાવનારા, ગોર, ક્રિસ્તીયન લોકોનાં તથા હિંદુ લોકોના દેહેરાંના પુજારી અને મસીદના મુજાવર વગેરે.
- ૨. પાદરી.
- ૩. મઠવાસી.
- ૪. વેરાગી, ગોસાઈ.
- ૫. ધરમાઉ ખાતામાં ચાકરીએ રહેલાં માણસો.

બ. વિદ્યા.

ક. વિદ્યા તથા શાસ્ત્ર અને વિદ્યા મંડળીઓ તથા કૌતક સંગ્રહસ્થાન વગેરેમાં ચાકરીએ રહેલાં માણસો.

ડ. કાયદા .....
- ૧. બારિસ્ટર.
- ૨. અટર્ની તથા પ્લીડર તથા મુખત્યાર અને વકીલ.
- ૩. લા ક્લાર્ક તથા અરજી લખનારા વગેરે તથા દુભાષિયા અને તરજુમો કરનારા.

ઈ. ઓસડ. .....
- ૧. વૈદ.
- ૨. ઘોડાના વૈદ.
- ૩. આસ્પિટલ આટેંડંટ.
- ૪. સોયાણી અને ધાવ.

ફ. ફૈન આર્ટસ.....
- ૧. કારીગર.
- ૨. ચિતારા.
- ૩. પથર ઉપર નકસી કોતરી કાહાડનારા.
- ૪. ફોટોગરાફવાળા.
- ૫. ચિત્ર કાહાડવાનું શિખવનારા વગેરે.
- ૬. વાજાંવાળા અને ગવૈયા.
- ૭ નાટક કરનારા તથા નાચનારા અને ગારૂડી વગેરે.

ગ. સિવિલ ઇંજનેરનું કામ તથા શિલ્પ શાસ્ત્ર અને માપણીનું કામ.

વર્ગ ૩ જો ચાકરી કરનારા અથવા કોઇ માણસની ચાકરી કરનારા.

અ. ચાકર.
- ૧. ઘરના ચાકર અથવા ઘરમાં ચાકરી કરનારા.
- ૨. બીજા સઘળા.

બ. લોકોના ખાનગી ચાકર નહીં હોય અને લોકોનાં કામ કરનારાં માણસો—ઉદાહરણ.
- ૧. ધુપેલ વગેરે ઘાલીને નીમાલાં ઠીક કરનારા, હજામ.
- ૨. ધોબી.
- ૩. પાણકા.
- ૪. ચાલા કરનારા વગેરે.

ક.
- ૧. ધર્મશાલાવાળા.
- ૨. વીસીવાલા.
- ૩. લોકોની ગમતની જગા કાહાડનારા.
- ૪. બિલિઅર્ડરૂમ કાહાડનારા.
- ૫. ક્લબના મ્યાનેજર વગેરે.

વર્ગ ૪ થો—ખેતી કરનારા અને જનાવરોનો વેપાર કરનારા.

અ. ખેતીવાડી
- અ. ધણી અને પેટાંધણી. (૧. ખેતીવાડી નહીં કરનારા. ૨ ખેતીવાડી કરનારા.) જમીનનો ધારો જે આપતા હોય અને જે આપતા નહીં હોય તેનો ભેદ બનેતો કરી દેખાડવો.
- બ. મરજીમાં આવે ત્યાંહાંસુધી ખેડુતોને રાખવા અથવા ખેડુતો રેહે તે ખેડુતોનો અને બીજા ખેડુતોનો ભેદ બનેતો કરી દેખાડવો.
- ક. પગાર આપીને રાખેલાં મજુરો— પછી તેઓને પૈસા આપતા હોય કે ભાતું (એટલે દાણોદુણી વગેરે જે પાકતું હોય તે) આપતા હોય તે વાતની ચિંતા નથી.

બ. જનાવરનો વેપાર.
- ડ. જનાવરનો વેપાર કરનારા.
- ૧. ઘોડાનો તથા ગધેડાંનો અને ખચ્ચરનો.
- ૨. ઢોરનો.
- ૩. મેંઢાનો અને બકરાંનો.
- ૪. ઊંટનો.

બ. જનાવરનો વેપાર.

૫. કુકરનો.
૬. પક્ષી વગેરેનો.
ઈ. ગોવાલીયા અને ભરવાડા.
ફ. ઘોડા પલોટનારા અને ચાબકસવાર વગેરે.
ગ. નાળબંધ.
હ. શીકાર કરનારા અને પક્ષિનો શીકાર કરનારા વગેરે.

વર્ગ ૫ મો.—વેપાર અને ધંધો કરનારા.

અ. માણસો તથા માલ લઈ જવો.

અ. લોઢાંની સડકઉપર ચાકરીએ રહેલાં માણસો.
૧. ઇંજનિયરિંગ ખાતું
૨. લોકોમોટિવ ખાતું
૩. ટેલેગ્રાફિક (વર્તમાન સૂચક યંત્રનું) ખાતું.
૪. વેપાર અને સઘલુ કામ
બ. ભાડે આપવા સારૂ ગાડી રાખનારાં અથવા ગાડી ભાડે ફેરવનારાં માણસો.
ક. જનાવરો ભાડે આપવા સારૂ રાખનારાં અથવા ભાડે ફેરવનારાં માણસો.
ડ. ૧. પાલખીના હમાલ.
૨. હેલકરી.
૩. ચિઠ્ઠીચપાટી લઇ જનારાં માણસો.
ઈ. વાંહાણુ અને બામબોટ રાખનારાં અથવા ફેરવનારાં માણસો.
૧. તેઓનાં કિનારા ઉપરનાં એસ્ટાબલિશમેંટો.
૨. વાંહાણુ ઉપરનાં એસ્ટાબલિશમેંટો.
૩. ઇંજનીઅરો.
ફ. બોટો (એટલે હોડીઓ) ભાડે આપવા સારૂ રાખનારાં અને ફરેવનારાં માણસો.
ગ. વખારવાળા.
હ. ૧. રૂના અને બીજા કશાના સિકંજાવાળા.
૨. ગાંસડી બાંધનારા અને તોળનારા.
એ. એમિગ્રેશન એજંટ.

બ. નાણું રાખવું અને ધીરવું અને માલ વેચવો.

જે. પેહેડીવાળા તથા સરાફ અને દુકાનદાર.
૧. ખરા પેહેડીવાળા એટલે જેઓ ખુરદો વેચતા નથી તે.
૨. પેહેડીવાળા તથા સુનાં રૂપાંના જે વેપારી પોતાનાં કામ સિવાય વળ સરાફનું કામ કરતા હોય તે.
૩. ખરા સરાફ જેઓ સરાફીવડેજ પોતાનું ગુજરાન ચલાવેછે તે.
૪. સરાફ જેઓ ખુરદોજ વેચેછે અને રસ્તાની બાજુપર અને સરાઇની ઘેરી લીધેલી જગા વગેરે બીજે ઠેકાણે બેસીને વેપાર કરેછે અને જેઓએ દુકાન કાહાડેલી નથી તે.
૫. દુકાનદાર વાણીઆ જેઓ સરાફીપણ કરેછે.
કે. વેપારી અને ધંધાદાર.
૧. સઘળી જાતનો માલ વેચનારા અને આડતીઆ.
૨. વિશેષ પ્રકારના માલના વેપારી.
૩. સઘળી જાતનો માલ પરચુરણ વેચનારા અને દુકાનદારો.
૪. ફેરીઆ.
લ. વેપારીના આડતીઆ અને નોકર.
૧. દલાલ.
૨. લીલામવાળા અને કમિશન એજંટ.
૩ વાંહાણુના આડતિઆ અને માપણી કરનારા.
૪. કારકુનો અને હિસાબ કરનારા.
૫. દુકાનનાં માણસો.

વર્ગ ૬ ઠો યાંત્રિક કળાનું કામ કરનારા તથા કારખાનાંનું કામ ચલાવનારા તથા ઇંજનેરનું કામ કરનારા અને લોઢાના ખપ સારૂ બનાવેલી અથવા બીજી રીતે તૈયાર કરેલી જનસો વેચનારા.

અ. કારખાનાં.

અ. ખેતરમાં પાકેલા માલનું કારખાનું.
૧. ગળીનું.
૨. ખાંડનું.
૩. ચાહાનું.
૪. વનસ્પતીનાં તેલ કાહાડનારા.
૫. વનસ્પતીનાં તેલ વેચનારા.

બ. ખાણ માંહેના પદાર્થનું કારખાનું અને તે પદાર્થ શોધી કાહાડવા.
૧. કોએલાની ખાણમાં કામ કરનારા.
૨. કોએલાના વેપારી.
૩. ધાતુ અને મિશ્રધાતુ.
૪. મીઠું.
૫. સુરોખાર.
૬. કાચ.
૭. ડરાંડોબરાં.

ક. જનાવરમાંથી ઉત્પન્ન થયલા પદાર્થનું કારખાનું.
૧. ચામડાં.
૨. મીણબતી.
૩. જનાવરનું તેલ અને ચરબી.

ડ. સુતરનું અને કાપડનું કારખાનું.
૧. સુતર કાંતવું.
૨. સુતરાઉ કાપડ વણવું.
૩. રેશમ બનાવનારા.
૪. રેશમ વેચનારા.
૫. ઉન બનાવનારા.
૬. ઉન વેચનારા.
૭. જુટ તથા હેંપ અને શણ કાંતવી અને તેનું કાપડ વણવું.

ઈ. યાંત્રિક કામ અને ઇંજનેરનું બીજું કામ.
૧. ઢાળાનું કામ કરનારા અને યંત્ર બનાવનારા.
૨. ગ્યાસ વર્ક.
૩. વેહેરવાનો સંચો.
૪. પાણીના પાટનું કામ.

અને જે બીજા કારખાનાંની જરૂર હોય તે સઘળાં કારખાનાં.

બ બાંધવાની કળા.

ફ. ઘરો અને તેવાંજ બીજાં કામો બાંધનારાં માણસો.
૧. કનટ્રાકટર (ઉધડું કામ માથે લેનારા) અને બાંધનારા.
૨. કડીયા.
૩. ઘોડફોડા.
૪. કુવો ખોદનારા અને બાંધનારા.
૫. ઇંટ પાડનારા.
૬. પથરની ખાણનું કામ કરનારા અને ખાણ ખોદનારા.
૭. ચુનો પકવનારા અને વેચનારા.
૮. સુથાર.
૯. છપરબંધ.
૧૦. વાંસ તથા નેતર વગેરેનું કામ કરનારા.
૧૧. તેલનાં ચિત્ર કાહાડનારા તથા રંગ પુરનારા અને ચિતારા.
૧૨. મજૂર.

ગ. ગાડી બાંધનારાં માણસો.
૧. ગાડી કરનારા.
૨. ગાડાં કરનારા.
૩. પાલખી વગેરે કરનારા.

હ. વાંહાંણો અને હોડીઓ બાંધનારા અને તેઓને ગોદીમાં લાવનારાં અને તેઓને સજ કરનારાં માણસો.
૧. ગોદીવાળાં અને ગોદી વાપરનારાં માણસો.
૨. વાંહાંણ બાંધનારાં માણસો..
૩, હોડીઓ—એજન —એજન—
૪. સહડ વગેરે કરનારાં.
૫. વાંહાંણનું સામન વેચનારા.

ઐ. ધાતુ અને ખનીજ પદાર્થનું કામ કરનારા અને તેઓના વેપારી.

૧. લુહાર.
૨ લોહોડાંના અને લોહોડાંના વાસણના વેપારી
૩. ચાકુ કાતર કરનારા.
૪. તરવાર તથા બદુક વગેરે કરનારા.
૫. કંસારો અને તાંબાંના વેપારી.
૬. પીતળનું કામ કરનારા અને પીતળના વેપારી
૭. તાર ખેંચનારા અને તારનું કામ કરનારા અને પાંજરાં કરનારા.
૮. કલૈવાળા.
૯. ગ્યાસની નળી બેસાડનારા.
૧૦. સોની.
૧૧. રૂપાંનાં વાસણ તથા રૂપાંનો ઢોલ ચઢાવેલાં વાંસણ વેચનારા.
૧૨. વીજલીના સંચાવડે રૂપાંનો ઢોલ ચઢાવનારા.
૧૩. ધુળ ધોયા
૧૪. જવેરી અને જવાહીર વેચનારા.
૧૫. મ્યાથેમેટિકલ ઇન્સ્ટ્રમેન્ટમેકર (એટલે ગણિત વિદ્યા સંબંધી યંત્રો કરનારા) અને આપટિશિયન (એટલે દૃષ્ટી સાધક યંત્ર કરનારા).
૧૬. એહરના અક્ષર કોતરનારા.
૧૭ વાચમેકર (ઘડીયાળી.)
૧૮. દીવા તથા ચીનાઇ વાસણ તથા માંટીનાં વાસણ અને કાચ તથા શીસા કરનારા અને વેચનારા.
૧૯. ડોબરાં ઘડનારા અને વેચનારા.
૨૦. બંગડી વગેરે કરનારા અને વેચનારા.

જે. ઘર (માં વાપરવા) નાં વાસણ અને સામન બનાવનારા અને વેચનારા.

૧. પેટી વગેરે કરનારા તથા ઘરનું સામન કરનારા અને વેચનારા.
૨ ખીંછાંનાં અને મચ્છરદાની વગેરે પુરી પાડનારા.
૩. કકૂનની પેટી કરનારા.
૪. બરસ (કુંચ) અને ઝાડુ—એજન.
૫. કાંસકી—એજન
૬. સાદડી અને પંખા વગેરે—એજન.
૭. ટોપલી અને વાંસનું તથા નેતરનું કામ—એજન.
૮ ખરાદી.
૯. નકસી કોતરનારા અને ઢોલ ચઢાવનારા.
૧૦. પીપ કરનારા.
૧૧. ફાનસ કરનારા અને વેચનારા.
૧૨. ચાબક અને લાકડી—એજન એજન.
૧૩. રમકડાં અને કનકવા—એજન—એજન.
૧૪. ઉક્રા—એજન—એજન.
૧૫ સરાણ—એજન—એજન.
૧૬. વાજાં—એજન—એજન.
૧૭. લાખનું કામ કરનારા અને વાસણ લખોટનારા
૧૮. હાથીદાંત અને સુકડ વગેરેનું કામ કરનારા અને હાથીદાંત તથા સુકડ વેચનારા.
૧૯. પત્રાવળી કરનારા.
૨૦. ફુલની માળા અને ફુલના હાર કરનારા અને ફુલ વેચનારા.

કે. કપડાં અને પોશાકની જણસો કરનારા તથા વેચનારા અને જાજયા વગેરે કરનારા અને વેચનારા.

૧. રેશમ કાંતનારા તથા રેશમી કાપડ વણનારા.
૨. રેશમનો તથા રેશમી કાપડનો વેપાર કરનારા.
૩. સુતરાઉ કાપડ વણનારા અને સુતર કાંતનારા અને રૂ પીંજનારા અને દોરા તથા ફીત વગેરે કરનારા.
૪. એજન—એજન—વેચનારા
૫. બુંનસ અથવા ઉનનું કાપડ વણનારા અને (ઉન) કાંતનારા.
૬. (ઉન તથા ઉનનું કાપડ) વેચનારા.

ક. પરચુરણ કારીગરો.

૭ શાલ અને શાલનું ઉન વણનારા અને કાંતનારા.
૮. એજન એજન વેચનારા.
૯. સેતરંજી વણનારા.
૧૦. એજન વેચનારા.
૧૧. નમદા કરનારા અને વેચનારા.
૧૨. જુટ તથા સણ વગેરેનું કાપડ વણનારા વથા કાંતનારા.
૧૩. એજન એજન વેચનારા.
૧૪. છીટ છાપનારા
૧૫. કુંદી કરનારા.
૧૬. ફુલર (કાપડ ધોઇ કરીને ઘટ કરનારો.)
૧૭. રંગરેજ.
૧૮. દરજી.
૧૯. પોશાક વેચનારા અને પોશાક તૈયાર કરનારા.
૨૦. ઘાટ (ઉભી ટોપી) અને ક્યાપ (ટોપી) અને પાગડી કરનારા અને વેચનારા અને પાગડી બાંધનારા.
૨૧. હાથનાં અને પગનાં મોજાં એજન એજન.
૨૨. બુતાઉ અને મણકા વગેરે એજન એજન.
૨૩. ભરત ભરનારા.
૨૪. જરીની ગીતનું કામ કરનારા.
૨૫. ખોટાં ફુલ કરનારા અને વેચનારા.
૨૬. સોચી.
૨૭. જીન અને હારનેસ બનાવનારા.
૨૮. ગાશીઆ તથા તંગ અને જીનનું સામન કરનારા અને વેચનારા.

લ બુક છાપનારાં અને બુક તથા કાગળ પેન વગેરે વેચનારાં માણસો.
૧. છાપનારા.
૨. છાપવાનું સામન વેચનારા.
૩. કાગળ તથા પેન તથા શાહી કરનારા અને વેચનારા.
૪. બુક વેચનારા અને છાપનારા.
૫. બુક બાંધનારા.
૬. વર્તમાન પત્રો અને મુદતેને મુદતે છપાઇને બાહાર પડે તેવાં પુસ્તકો અને ચોપાંનીઆં કાહાડવાનું કામ કરનારા.
૭. શીલા ઉપર છાપનારા.
૮. નામ તથા નકશી કોતરનારા.
૯. છાપા અને ચિત્ર વેચનારા.

વેપાર કરનારા. — વનસ્પતીમાથી નીકળેલા ખોરાકનો.

મ. ખાવાપીવાના પદાર્થ તથા દીપક પદાર્થ અને કાષ્ટ ઔષધી વગેરે તૈયાર કરીને વેચનારાં માણસો.
૧. અનાજ અને લોટ વેચનારા.
૨. દળનારા અને છડનારા.
૩. ભઠીયારા.
૪. ભાડભુંજા.
૫. મેવો અને શાકભાજી વેચનારા.
૬. ગાંધી અને મુરબ્બા તથા અથાણાં અને ગરમ મસાલો વેચનારા.
૭. ખાંણુ કરનારા તથા સાફ કરનારા અને વેચનારા.
૮. કનફેકશનર (મીઠાઇ વેચનારા) અને બરફ વેચનારા.
૯. આરારૂટ એટલે તવકીર કરનારા અને વેચનારા.
૧૦. ચાહા વેચનારા અને ચાહા પરખનારા.

વેપાર કરનારા.

- જનાવરમાંથી નીકળેલા ખોરાકનો.
  - ૧૧. કસાઇ અને ઢોરનું માંસ વેચનારા.
  - ૧૨. શીકાર વેચનારા વગેરે.
  - ૧૩. માછલાં મારનારા અને માછલાં વેચનારા.
  - ૧૪. દુધ વેચનારા.
  - ૧૫. ઘી તથા માખણ અને પનીર વેચનારા.
- પીવાના પદાર્થનો.
  - ૧૬. વેનદારૂ અને બીજો દારૂ ગાળનારા અને વેચનારા.
  - ૧૭. બીયરદારૂ બનાવનારા અને વેચનારા.
  - ૧૮. શરબત કરનારા.
  - ૧૯. શરકો કરનારા.
- ૨૦. ખોરાકી સામન વેચનારા, ખાવાની જનસો વેચનારા અને બજારનો માલ પુરો પાડનારા વગેરે.
- દીપક પદાર્થનો.
  - ૨૧. તંબાકુ તથા બીડી અને તપકીર વેચનારા.
  - ૨૨. અફીણ, ભાંગ, ગાંજો, અને મદક વગેરે એજન.
  - ૨૩. પાન સોપારી એજન.
- સુગંધી પદાર્થનો તથા કાષ્ઠ ઓષધીનો તથા ઓસડનો અને રસાયન શાસ્ત્ર સંબંધી પદાર્થનો.
  - ૨૪. સુગંધી પદાર્થ એજન.
  - ૨૫. કાષ્ઠ ઔષધી અને ઓસડો એજન.
  - ૨૬ રસાયન શાસ્ત્ર સબંધી પદાર્થ કરનારા અને વેચનારા.
  - ૨૭. મીઠાંના વેપારી.
  - ૨૮. સુરાખારના વેપારી.
  - ૨૯. બંધૂકનો દારૂ અને આતશબાજી કરનારા અને વેચનારા.
  - ૩૦. સાબુ કરનારા અને વેચનારા.

ન. વનસ્પતી સંબંધી પદાર્થના તથા સર્પણના વેપારી.

૧. ઇમારતી લાકડાં વેચનારા.
૨. ઇંધણાં એજન.
૩. કોએલા એજન.
૪. છાંણાં એજન.
૫. વાંસ એજન.
૬. જનાવરોને સારૂ ઘાસ તથા ભુસું તથા છાલાં અને ઘાસ ઘણો એજન.
૭. છાજનું અને બીજા કશાંનું ઘાસ એજન.
૮. હેમપ તથા શેણ અને દોરડાં અને દોરી એજન.

ઓ જનાવર સંબંધી પદાર્થના વેપારી.

૧. ચામડાંના વેપારી.
૨. ચામડાં કમાવનારા અને સાફ કરનારા.
૩. ચામડાંનું કામ કરનારા અને ચામડાં વેચનારા.
૪. ચામડાં રંગનારા.
૫. ચામડાંનાં વાસણ તથા દોરડાં વગેરે વેચનારા.
૬. હાડકાંના અને શીંગડાંના અને નીમાળાના વેપારી.

વર્ગ ૭ મો—બીજી રીતે વર્ગ કરવા નહીં હોય તેવાં પરચુરણ માણસો.

૧. જે માણસની ઉપજ ઘરનું અથવા દુકાનનું ભાડુ હોય તે માણસ.
૨. જે માણસની ઉપજ બીઆજે મુકેલાં નાણાંના વિઆજ અથવા શેરના ડિવિડંડની (એટલે ભાગની વેહેંચણીના) અથવા આન્યુઇટીની અને તેવાંજ બીજાં કશાંની હોય તે માણસ.
૩. પેનશનવાળા.

૪. જે માણસની દેખઇતી અથવા સ્વતંત્ર ઉપજ નહીં હોય તે માણસો તથા ભીખારી અને નાદાર.
૫. જે બાયડીઓને કાંઈ વિશેષ ધંધો નહીં હોય તે બાયડીઓ.
૬. છોકરા.
૭. છોકરીઓ.
૮. કસબેણો.

કોઈ વિશેષ વર્ગમાં અથવા વર્ગના પેટાં ભાગમાં કોઈ માણસને યોગ્યરીતે નખાતો હોય ત્યારે તેને વધારે સામાન્ય વર્ગમાં નાખ્યા કર્યાં તેને તે વર્ગનો સઘળે ઠેકાણે સમજવો. ઉદાહરણ—સઘળા સરકારી નોકરોને ૧ લા વર્ગમાં નાખવા. પછી તેનું વિશેષ કામ ગમે તે હોય તે વાતની ચિંતા નથી.

કોઈ માણસ બે અથવા વત્તા ધંધા કરતો હોય ત્યારે જે ઘણો અગતનો હોય તે તેનો ધંધો સમજવો.

કોઈ માણસ ૭ મા વર્ગના પેટાં ભાગમાં સ્પષ્ટ રીતે આવતો નહીં હોય તો તેને તે વર્ગમાં નાખવો નહીં

વેપારીના અને બીજા સઘળા પ્રકારના ધંધા કરનારાના કારકુનોને અને હિસાબ રાખનારાને ૫ મા વર્ગના પેટાં ભાગના બ—અક્ષર હેઠળના ૪ થા નંબરમાં દાખલ કરવાનો ઇરાદો છે. તે ખાતામાં જે ઉપરી અને મુખ્ય અંમલદાર હોય અને ખરેખાત વેપાર કરતા હોય અને કારકુનનું અને હિસાબ રાખનારનું કામ કરતા નહીં હોય તેઓને તેઓના દરએક વિશેષ ધંધા બાબતનો જે વર્ગ અથવા વર્ગનો પેટાં ભાગ હોય તેમાં દાખલ કરવા.

આસન ૯ મું. વિદ્યા.

આ આસનમાંજ એનો ખુલાસો લખેલો છે. શીખનારા અને નહીં શીખનારા એવા બે આસનના ભાગ કરેલા છે. અને નહીં શીખનારાના વળી જેઓને લખતાં વાચતાં આવડે છે અને જેઓને લખતાં વાચતાં આવડતુ નથી એવા ભાગ કરેલા છે.

કોઈ નિસાળમાં શીખતા હશે અથવા ખાનગી મેહેતાજી પાસે શીખતા હશે અથવા પોતાનાં માબાપ પાસે અથવા વાલી પાસે અથવા મિત્ર પાસે શીખતા હશે.

બીજા એટલે શીખેલા માંહેના ઘણા ખરા લોક શીખતાં નહીં હશે તોપણ તેઓને લખતાં વાંચતાં આવડતું હશે, અને ઘણા લોકો, વાચતાં લખતાં આવડતું નથી આ ત્રીજા વર્ગમાં અવશે.

શેરા.

બેહેરાપણું તથા ગુંગાપણું અને અંધાપો એવાં શરીરનાં અપંગપણાં હોય તે શેરાના આસનમાં લખવાં, અને "જનમનો" આ શબ્દ લખવાની જરૂર હોય ત્યારે તે શબ્દ લખવો.

કોહોડીયા (તથા રગતપીતીયા) બાબત મજકૂર પત્રકમાં લખતી વખતે ખૂબ ધ્યાન પોંહોચાડીને લખવો એવું વિશેષે કરીને કેહેવું છે. અને કોહોડ, ધોળો કોહોડ છે કે ખરો કોહોડ (રગતપીત) છે તે દરએક પ્રસંગે લખવું. આ ભેદ સઘળે ઠેકાણે લોકોને સારીપેઠે માલુમ છે વાસ્તે એવિશે કાંઈ અડચણ પડશે નહીં. ગાંડામાં અને દિવાનામાં બને તેટલેસુધી હેઠળ લખ્યા પ્રમાણે ભેદ કરીને લખવું. ગાંડો એટલે જે માણસની બુદ્ધિ મંદ હોય તે, અને દિવાનો એટલે જે માણસની અક્કલ ચળીગઈ છે અને જે માણસની અક્કલ ઘણું કરીને ફલાંણી વાતબાબત અને ફલાણી વખતે ચળી જાય છે તે માણસને દિવાનો સમજવો. નપુંસક (હીજડો) એટલે જેની ઇંદ્રી છિન્ન ભિન્ન કરેલી હોય, અને જેઓ હીજડા છે એવું ઘણુંકરીને માલમ હોય તેઓને નપુંસક સમજવા. કોઈ માણસને પુછવું નહીં કે તું નામરદ છે કે નહીં.

જનમની ખોડ હોય તે લખવી, પણ દૈવજોગે કાંઈ હરકત થયાથી કાંઈ ખોડ આવી હોય તો તે લખવી નહીં.

જે માણસો અંગ્રેજ સરકારની રૈયત નહીં હોય પણ આખરની ગણતરી કરવાની રાતે અંગ્રેજ સરકારના મુલકમાં હોય તેઓને "પરરાજનાં માણસો" લખવાં.

મુસાફર તથા પ-હોણા વગેરે.

આખરની ગણતરી કરવાને દિવસે જે માણસો ઘરમાં હાજર નહીં હોય પણ તેઓ તે દિવસ દાહાડાના અથવા રાતનાજ ગેરહાજર હોય તો તેઓને હાજર ગણીને તે પ્રમાણે તેઓને દાખલ કરવાં. તેઓ પોતાનું ખેતર સાચવતાં હોય તેમ ગણીને તે પ્રમાણે તેઓને દાખલ કરવાં. વસ્તીની ગણતરી કરવાના દિવસના ૨૪ કલાકના કરવા તેઓ વત્તી વાર ગેરહાજર હોય તો તેઓ થોડી મુદ્દત સુધી ગેર હાજર છે એમ તેઓ બાબત તેઓનાં ઘરનાં પત્રકમાં લખવું અને વખતે તેઓ જે ઠેકાણે હોય ત્યાંહા તેઓની ગણતરી

કરવી, અને તેઓને "મુસાફર" અથવા "પરદેશણ" લખવા. જે માણસો અંગ્રેજ સરકારના મુલકમાંથી પરરાજના મુલકમાં તથા પરરાજના મુલકના જેવા મુલકમાં, અને પરરાજના મુલકમાંથી તથા પરરાજના મુલકના સરખા મુલખમાંથી અંગ્રેજ સરકારના મુલકમાં ગયાં હોય તેઓ બાબત સદર્હુ નિયમ પ્રમાણે કરવું.

ધરમશાળા. ધરમશાળા વગેરે માંહેનાં લોકોની ગણતરી દાહાડાની વખતે કરવી, અને રાતે નિકલવાનો જેઓનો ઈરાદો હોય તેઓ બીજા દાહાડા સુધી નિકલવાનું મોકુફ રાખે તેરીતે તેઓને સમજાવવાં - જેઓ ઉઘાડામાં સુએછે અને જેઓને ઘર નથી તેઓની તેવીજ વ્યવસ્થા કરવી — પણ ઘરબારવાળાં કુટુંબના જે માણસો રાતના કામગીરી ઉપર હોય તેઓની ગણતરી તેઓનાં કુટુંબનાં માણસોની સાથે કરવી.

સાર્વજનિક ઈમારતો. કાલેજ માંહેના તથા નિશાળ માંહેના અને અસૈલમ માંહેના (એટલે આશ્રયસ્થાન માંહેના) તથા આસપિટલ માંહેના તથા તુરંગ માંહેના અને બીજી સાર્વજનિક અથવા ખાનગી ઈમારત માંહેના લોકોની ગણતરી ત્યાંહાંના અધિકારીઓએ ઇમારતમાં કરવી તેમાં જે માણસો તે ઠેકાણે ખરેખાત રેહેતાં હોય તેઓને ગણવા. જે માણસોને દાહાડાની કે રાતનીજ કામગીરીઉપર રાખેલાં હોય તેઓ પોતાના કુટુંબની સાથે બીજે ઠેકાણે રેહેતાં હોય તેઓની ગણતરી તેઓનાં કુટુંબની સાથે કરવી.

લશ્કરી. લશ્કરી છાવણી માંહેની વસ્તીની ગણતરી કરવાનું કામ મુલકી અધિકારીઓએ ચલાવવું અને ફક્ત લશ્કરી હદમાંહેની વસ્તીની ગણતરી કરવાનું કામ લશ્કરી અધિકારીઓએ ચલાવવું.

સ્ટાફ ઉપરના અથવા જનરલ ડ્યુટીઉપરના જે આફિસરો પલટણની લેનમાં રેહેતાં નહી હોય તે આફિસરો બાબત તથા પેનશનદારો બાબત અને સદર બજારમાં રેહેનારા અથવા સદર બજારનાં સઘળાં માણસો બાબત મુલકી અધિકારીઓને માથે જોખમ છે, પછી તે માણસો આફિસરના નોકર હોય તે સબબથી અથવા પલટણની લેનમાં અથવા લેનની આસપાસ કારીગરનું અથવા મજુરનું કામ કરતા હોય તે સબબથી આબો દાહાડો અને રોજ ગેરહાજર હોય તે વાતની ચિંતા નથી.

હેઠળ લખેલાં માણસો બાબત લશ્કરી અધિકારીઓને માથે જોખમ છે :—

૧. યુરોપિયન અને એતદ્દેશીય લઢવૈયાં માણસો બાબત તથા તેઓનાં કુટુંબો બાબત અથવા તેઓમાંનાં જે માણસો પલટણની લેનમાં રેહેતાં હોય તે માણસો બાબત.
૨. જે બુણગું પલટણની લેનમાં ખરેખાત રેહેતું હોય તે બાબત.
૩. પલટણના અંમલદારો અને તેઓના જે ચાકરો પોતાના ધણીની જગામાં ખરેખાત રેહેતા હોય તે બાબત.
૪. પલટણના આફિસરોનાં કુટુંબો અને તેઓના જે ચાકરોનાં કુટુંબો ઉપર કહ્યા પ્રમાણે રેહેતાં હોય તે બાબત.
૫. આફિસરો અને તેઓનાં કુટુંબો અને તેઓના ચાકરો તથા કુટુંબો જેઓ પલટણમાંનાં નહીં હોય, પણ પલટણની લેનમાં રેહેતાં હોય તે બાબત.

સઘળા દરજાનાં કમિશંડ (એટલે સનદી) અને નાનકમિશંડ (એટલે ગેરસનદી) આફિસરો (એટલે અંમલદારો) નો સમાસ "આફિસર" આ શબ્દમાં થાયછે એવું સમજવું.

જે લોકોબાબત લશ્કરી અધિકારીને માથે જોખમ છે તે લોકો સિવાય બાકીના સઘળા લોકોને વસ્તીની ગણતરી કરવાની રાતે સુરજ આથમ્યાથી તે સૂરજ ઉગે ત્યાંહાંસુધી સઘળી લશ્કરી હદમાંથી બાહાર જવાનું ફરમાવવું તો ઠિક પડશે અને બમણી ગણતરી થશે નહીં.

વાંહાંણો બાબત. ૧. હિંદુસ્થાનનાં વેપારને લગતાં વળગતાં વાંહાંણો ઉપરના લોકો બાબત શી રીતે વહિવટ ચલાવવો તેવાતની સમજણ પડવા સારૂ હેઠળ લખેલી કાનુનો ઠરાવી છે.

કાંઠે કાંઠે ફરનારાં વાંહાણો એટલે મછવા તથા મચ્છિમારની હોડી વગેરે આ વર્ગમા આવેછે. તે સઘળાંની વ્યવસ્થા "ફરતા ફરનારા" ની પેઠે કરવી બરાબર વાજબી છે એટલે તેઓની ગણતરી એકજ રાતમાં કરવી નહીં. જે વાંહાંણોના નોંધેલા નંબર હોય તેઓને ઘરની પેઠે ગણતરી કરનારાના નમુના આપવા. અને નમુનાના નંબર વાંહાંણના નોંધેલા નંબરની સાથે મળા જોઇયે. બંદરનું અથવા જગાનું નામ નમુનામાં જોઇએ. સઘળે ઠેકાણે ઉપર કહ્યા પ્રમાણે જેમ બને તેમ જલદી કરવું અને જે ખલાસી વાહાણ ઉપર કાયમ રેહેતા હોય તેઓનાં નામો તેઓના નંબરના નમુનામાં લખવાં. દરએક નમુનાની બે નકલો

જોઇયે. અસલ નકલ જે બંદરનું અથવા જગાનું વાંહાંણ હોય તે બંદરમાં અથવા જગાએ રાખવી. બીજી નકલ ઉપર "બીજી નકલ" એ અક્ષરો લખીને તે માસ્તરને આપવી. અને તું પોતાનાં બંદરમાંથી અથવા જગાએથી જાય ત્યારથી તે ત્યાંહાં પાછો આવે ત્યાંહાં સુધીમાં જે જગાએ જાય તે જગાએ તે તું દેખાડજે. અને જ્યારે તું પાછો આવે ત્યારે જે કચેરીમાંથી તને તે નકલ આપી હતી તે કચેરીમાં તે પાછી આપજે એવો તેને સાફ હુકમ કરવો. જે બંદર અથવા જગા પોતાની નહીં હોય ત્યાંહાં કોઇ વાંહાંણ હોય ત્યારે નમુનાની બીજી નકલ ઉપર "ખરાયું" એ અક્ષર કરવા અને તે નકલ નમુના આપનારી કચેરીમાં રાખવી અને અસલ નકલ માસ્તરને આપીને તેને ઉપર કહ્યા પ્રણે હુકમ કરવો.

૨. એ રીતે બંદરે બંદરનો અથવા જગાએ જગાનો તફાવત હોય તે કાહાડવો કેમ કે નમુનાની અસલ નકલ અથવા બીજી નકલ હાજર કરશે એટલે તે નકલ ખલાસીની તેઓનાં પોતાનાં બંદરમાં. અથવા બીજે ઠેકાણે ગણતરી કરવા બાબતનો દાખલો છે. એ પ્રમાણે થશે એટલે ફરીથી ગણતરી થવાનો થોડો સંભવ છે અને જે રીતે વસ્તીની ગણતરી થાય તે રીતે જે માણસો કીનારેથી દૂર હોય તે સઘળાં માણસોનો હસાબ મળશે.

૩. ઊતારૂ લઇને જનારાં વાંહાંણોને નમુનાની બે નકલ આપવી અને વસ્તીની ગણતરી કરવાની તારીખ પેહેલાં ત્રણ દવસની અંદર વાંહાંણ હંકરાઇ જવાનું હોય અને ગનતરીનું કામ પૂરૂં થઇ જાય ત્યાંહાં-સુધી વાંહાંણ ધાગુંકરીને બંદર કરનાર નહીં હોય તો તે વાંહાંણો હંકરાઈ ગયા પેહેલાં આ નમુના ભરી આપવા. કડિ કડિ ફરનારી આગબોટોની બાબતમાં એક બંદરથી બીજે બંદર જવાને કેટલી વાર લાગશે તેનો હિસાબ કાહાડી શકાયછે. ફેર પડશે તો થોડી કલાકનો ફેર પડશે. વાસ્તે તે આગબોટ બાબત થોડીજ અડચણ પડશે. હંકરાઇ જનારાં વાહાંણ બાબત ખૂબ ધ્યાન રાખવાની જરૂર છે. પણ જે વાંહાંણો આખો મહિનો ગેરહાજર રેહે અથવા તે કર્તાં વત્તી મુદ્દતસુધી ગેરહાજર રેહે તે હંકરાઈ ગયા પેહેલાં તેઓની તો ગણતરી કરવી. અને જે વાંહાંણો કોઈ પણ ઠેકાણે બંદર કરે તેઓએ પોતાના નમુના તપાસી લેવડાવીને નક્કી કરાવવા.

૪. જે મચ્છિમાર લોકો બજારમાં મોકલવા સારૂ માછલાં મારેછે તેઓને હાજર પ્રમાણે ગણીને તેઓની ગણતરી કરવી—પોતે પકડેલાં માછલાંને મીઠું દેવાને જેઓ કિનારેથી દૂર ગયા હોય તેઓની ગનતરી પણ તેઓનાં કુટુંબની સાથે કરવી. પણ તેઓ થોડી મુદ્દતસુધી ગેરહાજર એવું તેઓ બાબત લખવું.

૫. વાંહાંણ ઉપરના સઘળાં લોકોને આખરની ગણતરી કરતી વખતે સુરજ આથમે ત્યારથી તે સુરજ ઊગે ત્યાંહાંસુધી રખાય તો તેઓને તેઓનાં જુદાં જુદાં વાંહાંણ ઊપર રેહેવાનુ ફરમાવવું; નીકર તેઓની ગણતરી વાંહાંણ ઊપર થશે અને પાછી કનારા ઊપર થશે. આખરનું કામ કરવાનું સેહેલ પડે તે રાતે સઘળા હોડી વગેરે હાર બંધ રાખવી.

૬. પારકા દેશનાં વાંહાંણો અથવા હિંદુસ્થાનનાં જે વાંહાંણો પારકા દેશના વેપારનાં કામમાં રોકાયલાં હોય તેઓ લંગરેલાં નહીં હોયતો તેઓની ગણતરી કરવી નહીં, એટલે આખરની ગણતરી થઇ જાય ત્યાંહાં-સુધી તે લંગરેલાં નહીં રેહેતો તેઓને નમુના આપવા નહીં.

ગણતરી કરનારનો નમુનો ભરી આપવાસારૂ જે ખબર જોઇયે તે ઘણી ખરી હોપ સાહેબના બનાવેલા મુલકી હિસાબની પદ્ધતીમાંહેના ગામના ૧૩ મા નંબરના નમુનામાંથી અને તાલુકાના ૩૪ મા નંબરના નમુના-માંથી મળશે અથવા મળવી જોઇયે, વાસ્તે ભીંત અથવા તટ્ટી ભરીને ઘેરી લીધેલી જગાની તથા ઘરોની સખ્યા અને ઘરોની જાત તથા નંબર અને ઘરમાં રેહેનારા મુખ્ય પુરૂષનું અથવા બાયડીનું નામ અને કુટુંબ-માંહેનાં જે માણસો ધાગુંકરીને જગા મુકીને જાય અથવા મરે તેવાં નહીં હોય તેઓનાં નામો ભરવા બાબત જલદી બંદોબસ્ત કરવો. બાકીનાં આસનો પણ ભરવાં. અને ભરાય એટલે દરએક તાલુકાની મુખ્ય કચેરીમાં તપાસવાં.

સઘળા નમુના નેતાન આવતા ફેબ્રુઆરી મહિનાની ૧૫ મી તારીખ પેહેલાં ભરવા તથા તપાસવા અને શુદ્ધ કરવા અથવા ફેરવવા અને પાછા તપાસી જોવા અને પાછા વેંહેચવા. અને પછી તે જાહાંના તાંહાં પાછા તપાસી જોવા, એટલે સદ્દહુ તારીખ સુધીમાં જે ફેરફાર થશે તે લખાશે, પાછલથી જન્મેલાં છોકરાં તે વખતે દાખલ કરવાં અને કોઇ મરીગયું હોયતો જે લીટી ઉપરથી તે જીવતુ દેખાતું હોય તે લીટી ઉપર શાહીની લીટી દોરીને તે લીટી ચેહેરી નાખવી અને ઘેરાના આસનમાં "મરીગયું" આ શબ્દો લખવા.

જે જગાઓને તાલુકાના અથવા ગામના નમુના લાગુ નહીં હોય તે જગાઓને સારૂ કાંઈ વિશેષ બંદોબસ્ત કરવાની જરૂર છે. અને વસ્તીની ગણતરી કરવાનું કામ બરાબર પાર પડવા સારૂ ફલાંણો ફલાંણો સ્થાનિક બંદોબસ્ત કરવો યોગ્ય છે એવું કલેક્ટરની નજરમાં આવે તે તેઓએ ખરચ ઉપર ખુબ ધ્યાન રાખીને કરવો અને ખોટી નકામી કરકસર કરવી નહીં.

અસલ નમુનામાં જે ફેરફાર કરવો પડે તે સઘળો બને તો લાલશાહીએ કરવો એવું વિશેષે કરીને કહેવું છે.

તાલુકાનાં અને હજુરનાં કાંપિલેશન (એટલે બુકો) તૈયાર થાય એટલે અસલ નમુના મુંબાઈની સેનસસ આફિસમાં પાછા મોકલી દેવા. અને ગાંસડીઓ મુંબઈમાં જે રીતે જેટલાં વજન વગેરેની બાંધશે તે રીતે તેટલા વજનની બાંધવી.

જાન લમસડેન,

સાનિટરી કમિશનર નિસબત મુંબઇ સરકાર.

સાનિટરી કમિશનરની કચેરી,

મુકામ મુંબઇ, તારીખ ૧ લી માહે નવંબર સન ૧૮૭૧ અંગરેજી.

ಖಾನೆಸುಮಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವವರ ನಮೂನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆದ ಖಾನೆಸುಮಾರಿ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ನಮೂನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ತುಂಬಬೇಕೆಂಬುವ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ತಪಸೀಲವಾರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗಳು.

ಆವಾರವು.

೧. ಖಾನೆಸುಮಾರಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಣಾದಗೋಸ್ಕರ "ಆವಾರ" ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ಖೂಮಿಯ ಮ್ಯೇಲೆ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಮನೆಯು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೊರ ಮನ್ಯೇಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ನೌಕರರ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಅಡಿಗಿ ಮನ್ಯೇಯು ಕುದುರೆಖಾನ್ಯಗಳು, ಮುಂತಾದವು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದು ಅದ್ಯೇ ಆವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವೊಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಹಲವು ಮನ್ಯೇಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾವು, ಆ ಆವಾರದೊಳಗಿನ ಖೂಮಿಯು ಯಷ್ಟೇ ಉದ್ದಗಲದ್ದಿರಲಿ, ದೊಡ್ಡದಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಣ್ಣದಿರಲಿ; ಅರಮನ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಹಳ್ಳಿವರ ಗುಡಿಸಲ ತನಕ ಮನ್ಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮನ್ಯೇಗಳಾದರೂ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರದವಿದ್ದರೂ ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿಲ್ಲಾ.

೨. ಮಟ್ಟು ಕ್ವೋರಿಸಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕ್ವೋರಸದಿರಲಿ, ಅದು ಸುತ್ತಗ್ವೋಟಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಯೇಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಖುದಕಾ ಇರಲಿ, ಅದು ಗ್ವೋಡಿ ಇರಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಆವಾರ ಇರಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಕಲಾಂಜನವಿರಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಅದು ಯಲ್ಲಿತನಕ ಹ್ವೋಗಿದೆಂಬುವದನ್ನು ತ್ವೋರಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲವು ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಗುರ್ತ ಮಾಡಿರಲಿ.

೩. ಮನ್ಯೇಗಳ ಸುತ್ತಗ್ವೋಡೆ ಹೊರಗೆ ಆ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಖೂಮಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರ ಆ ಸುತ್ತ ಗೊಡಗಳ್ಯೆ ಆವಾರವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು; ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮನ್ಯೆಯು ಮತ್ತು ಆವಾರವು ವೊಂದ್ಯೇ ಅಂತ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು.

೪. ಯಾವಾಗ್ವೆ ಮನ್ಯೇಗಳು ವೊಂದ್ಯೇ ಸಮವಾಗಿ ಹಾದಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿತ್ತಲಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದ್ಯೇಕು ಅವುಗಳಾದರೂ ಅವಗಳ ಆವಾರವೆ ಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಪರಂತು ಅವು ಹಾದಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ವಾದ್ದು ಅವಗಳಿಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾದ ಹಿತ್ತಲು ಅಥವಾ ತ್ವೋಟವು ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಗಳವು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳು ಆ ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾದ ಖೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿನೆ ಅವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾ ಪಂಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾದಿಕಡಿ ಮಾರಿಯು ಹದ್ದಿನ ವೊಂದು ಖಾಗವದೆ.

೫. ಸುತ್ತ ಗ್ವೋಡೆ ಇದ್ದ ಕಸಬೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಆವಾರ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ವೆ ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಆವಾರಗಳೆಂದು ಯಣಿಸಬಾರದು. ಕಾರ್ಣವೇನಂದರೆ ಅವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯೇರೆ ಬ್ಯೇರೆಯಾದ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳುಂಟು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು ಹೊಗಿರುತ್ತವ.

೬. ಆವಾರಗಳ ಅಥವಾ ಆವಾರದೊಳಗಿನ ಖೂಮಿಗಳ ಉದಾಹರಣಗಳು ಕೆಳಗ ಬರದಿವಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

೧. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಬಂಗಲೇದ ಕಂಪೌಂಡು.

೨. ಕಸಬೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗಳಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಬಹಳಮಾಡಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮನೆಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ ಈ ಅಂಗಳಗಳು.

೩.	ಶಾಯಿಬಾಗ	ಅಹಮದಾಬಾದ.
೪.	ಕೆಲಕಾಬಾಗ	ಬೆಳಗಾಂವ.
೫.	ಕೋಟಿ	
೬.	ಕೋಟಿ.....	ರಾಜಕೋಟ.
೭.	ಬುಧವಾರವಾಡೆ	ಪುಣೆ.
೮.	ಶನಿವಾರವಾಡೆ	
೯.	ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ ಹೌಸ	
೧೦.	ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ ಹೌಸ	ಪರ್ಣಿಳ.
೧೧.	ಶ್ರೀಲೋಕ್ಷ್ಮೀರಧ ಗುಡಿ	ಮುಂಬಯಿ.
೧೨.	ಮಹಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ	
೧೩.	ಮೊಂಬಾದೇವಿ	
೧೪.	ವಾಳಕೇಶ್ವರ	
೧೫.	ಪೋರ್ಟಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಡಿಗಳು	

೩. ಯಾವದು ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲಿದ್ದು ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಇರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ದನಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಮಾಲಾಗಲಿ ಇಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀತು ಅಥವಾ ಬಿದ್ದೀತು ಅಂಥಾ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾದ ಇಮಾರತು ಮನೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಪರಂತು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುವದೇನದರೆ; ಡೇರೆದಂತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಛಪ್ಪರದ ಗುಡಿಸಲದಂತೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೆಡವಿ ಸರ್ವದಾ ತಲೆಮೇಲೆ ಹೈಯ್ಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬಾರದು.

ಮನೇಯು.

೪. ಯಾವ ಮನೆಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೇಪ್ರಕಾರದವು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಮನೆಗಳು ಹಲ್ಕಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರದವೆಂಬುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲಾ. ಪರಂತು ಅವಗಳ ಕ್ರಯವು, ಬೆಲೆಯು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಅವಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣವು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು, ಕೆಲಸವು ಮತ್ತು ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಿರಡನೇ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವುಳ್ಳ ಅವಗಳ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಕಾಣಿಸುವಿಕೆ. ಇಂಥಿಷ್ಟವಗಳ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಅವಗಳಪ್ರಕಾರವು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ್ಸ ಮಾನುಷ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವರೋ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಇಂಥೇ ಪ್ರಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ವರ್ಗವಾಯಿಸುತೆ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮೇಲೆ ತೋರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಸಿಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗೂ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಾವು, ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಬಯಿಯ ನುಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾಮದಾರರ ವಿಚಾರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಗೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹರಕತ್ತಿಲ್ಲಾ.

ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಮ ಹಲ್ಕಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಮನೇಗಳು.

೫. ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಬರಿಯುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಮನೆಗಳು ಯೆಷ್ಟು ಅವೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುವದೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಹೇತುವೆ ಆದ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಪರಿಯಾಯದಿಂದ ಜನರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗೆಂಬುವದು ತಿಳಿದೀತು.

ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ.

(ಅ.) ಯಾವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಮನೆಯು, ಅದರ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಆಮಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೀತು ಅಂಥಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮನೆಯು ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಗಳು "ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರದವೆಂದು" ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು, ಅವಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ "ಹಲ್ಕಿಪ್ರಕಾರದವೆಂದು" ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

(ಬಿ.) ಯಾವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಮನೆಗಳು ಯರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಥವಾ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಕೂಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾವು ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಇಮಾರತು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಇರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಗೋಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಯರಡನೇ ಇಮಾರತಿನಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀತು ಅ ಗೋಡೆಗಳ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಬೇರೆ ಮನೆಗ ಅದರ ಬೇರೆ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಇದ್ದೀತು.

(ಕ.) ಯಾವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಮಾಲೀಕನ, ಅಥವಾ ಯಜಮಾನನ,ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವನ ಸೋಯಿ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಮಾಡುವಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕೋಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮನೆಯು ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀತು ಅಂಥಾ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಬೇರ ಬೇರೆ ಮನೆಗಳಂತೆ ಯೋಗಿಸಬಾರದು. ಹಿಂಗೆ ಮಾಡೋಗಿದಿಂದ ಪಟ್ಟ ಬೇರೇಜನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಬೆಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಬೆಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಡ.) ಯಾವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಹೊರ ಮನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಗ್ರಹಗಳು "ಎಲ್ಲೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರದವೆಂದು" ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾವು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮನೆಗಳ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದವೆಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣಾರ್ಥ;—ಗಣೇಶ ಖಿಂಡಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮನೆಗಳು.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ & ಹೆಸರು.

೧೦. ಈ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಿನ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮೂನೇದ ತಲೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗಂಡಸಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಯಲ್ಲಾ ತಪಶೀಲುಗಳು ಉಳಿಕೆ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯರಡನೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ತಪಸೀಲುಗಳಂತೆ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಂತರ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಯರಡನೇ ಗಂಡಸರ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಬಳಿಕ ಇಮಾರತಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನೌಕರ ಜನರ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಂಗೆವೇ ಖೆಟ್ಟಿ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವರನ್ನು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.ಮತ್ತು "ಖೆಟ್ಟಿ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವರು" ಈ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಮುಂದ "ಶರೀರದ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ" ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಪರರಿಗು ಖೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಂದವರು ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲದವರಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರು ಅಥವಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕವರಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರು;—ಅಂದರೆ ತಾರೀಖು ೫ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ೨೦ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿ ವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವನು ತಾರೀಖು ೨೧ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿಯ ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿ ತಾರೀಖು ೨೨ನೇ ದಿವಸ ಶನ್ನ. ಮನೆಗೆ ಶಿರಿಗ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಅಲ್ಲಾ. ಇಂಥಾ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನ ಹೆಸರು ಅವನ ಮನೆ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದಿರುವ ನಮೂನೇದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿವಸ ಗೈರಹಾಜರೆಂದು ಗುರ್ತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಗಸ್ಥರು ತಾರೀಖು ೨೧ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿಯ ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಗೆ ಖಂಡಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಮನೆಯ ಮಸ್ತಿಷ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ನಮೂನೇದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿವಸ ಗೈರಹಾಜರೆಂದು ಗುರ್ತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

೧೧. ಯಾವದಾದರು ಕುಟುಂಬದೊಳಗಿನ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವದಾದರು ಹೆಸರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಕೇಳಬಾರದು. ಯಾಕಂದರೆ ಅವರ ನಂಬರು ಬರಿಯೋಗದಿರಿಂದ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ, ಉದಾಹರಣಾರ್ಥ ೫ನೇ ನಂಬರಿನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಂಗಸರೊಳಗೆ ೩ನೇ ನಂಬರಿನ ಹೆಂಗಸು ೧೮ ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಾಯದವಳಿದ್ದಾಳೆ ಅವಳು ಹಿಂದು ಧರ್ಮದವಳಿದ್ದಾಳೆ ಅವಳು ಗವಳಗೇರ ಕುಲದವಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳು ಹಾಲು ಮಾರುತ್ತಾಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಪೋಸವಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ವ ಬರಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಇಷ್ಟು ತಪಸೀಲು ಕಿಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಕಿ ಹೆಸರು, ಲಕ್ಷಿ ಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯೋದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಫಾಯದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಾ.

೧೨. ಯಾವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮುಖ್ಯರು, ಹೆಂಗಸು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವಳ ಹೆಸರು ನಮೂನೇದ ತಲೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು ಅಥವಾ ಅವಳ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವಗಳನ್ನ ನಂಬರು ೧ ಘಂಟೆ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

೧೩. ಗಂಡಸರ ಹೆಸರು ಬರೆಯುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ ತಂದಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಹೆಂಗಸರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಹೆಂಗಸಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಗಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವನ ಹೆಸರು; ಅವಳ ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವಳ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಡ್ಡ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ೪ ಪ್ರಾಯವು.

ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರಿದ ಪರಿಮಾಣವು ಗೊತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಬಹಳ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೆ ಯಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರೆಲು ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಹುಡುಗರ ಪ್ರಾಯವು ತಿಂಗ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ		೬ ವರ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ.	
೭	,,	೧೨	,,
೧೩	,,	೨೦	,,
೨೧	,,	೩೦	,,
೩೧	,,	೪೦	,,
೪೧	,,	೫೦	,,
೫೧	,,	೬೦	,,
೬೦	,, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ		,,

೧೩ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದದ್ದನ್ನ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ೫ ಧರ್ಮವು

ಯಾವ ಜನರು ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತನಿಗೆ ದ್ವೇಷರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಪಂಥದ ಅಥವಾ ಚರ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಿಯ ಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆವು, ಆರ್ಮೇನಿಯ ವ ಬಾಪಟಿಸ್ಟ ವ ಯಪಿಸ್‌ಕೊಪೇಲಿಯನ್ ವ ಗ್ರೀಕ ವ ಪ್ರೊಟೆಸ್ಟಂಟಿಯನ ವ ರೋಮನ್ ಕ್ಯಾಥೊಲಿಕ ವ ವೆಸ್ಲೇಯನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಯೇಶುದ್ರೋಹಿಯ ಯಾವ ಜನರು ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರನ್ನ ನಿಟ್ಟೇವ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿನ್ನರೆಂದು ಬರಿಯ ಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರೊಟಿಸ್ಟಂಟೆಂಬ ಇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಬ್ದವು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು.

ಮಹಮ್ಮದನ ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದ ನಡಿಯುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರನ್ನ ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರೆಂದು ಬರಿಯ ಬೇಕು. ಸುನ್ನಿ ಇದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಗುರ್ತ ಹಿಡಿಯುವಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಸ. ಇ. ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ಬರಿಯ ಬೇಕು. ವ ಶಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಶ. ಇ. ಅಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆವು ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನ ಸ. ವ ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನ ಶ.

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೋ ವ ಬೌದ್ಧ ವ ಚಿನಿ ವ ಜೈನ ವ ಜೂಲ್ಯ ವ ಪಾರಸಿ ವ ಸ್ಕೇಖ ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಗ ಇದ್ದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಅವರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೊಟ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನ ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು.

ಯಾರು ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನಿಡುವರೋ ಅವರನ್ನ ಹಿಂದು ಯೆಂದು ಬರಿಯ ಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಿಲ್ಲರಂತೆ ಜಂಗಲಿ ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹಿಂದು ಯೆಂದು ಬರಿಯ ಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಸಾಂಪ್ರತಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದಾ ನಡಿಯುವದಿಲ್ಲಾ ವ ಅವರು ಜಾತಿಯಿಂದ ಹಿಂದು ಅಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೆ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದು ಧರ್ಮದವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ೬ ವರ್ಗ ಅಥವಾ ಜಾತಿಯು.

ಜಾತಿಯ ವರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಇನ್ನು ಮರ್ಯಾದರ ಕಡಿಗೆ (ವಸ್ತಿಯ ಯಾಗಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವವರ ಕಡಿಗೆ) ಅಗದಿ ಇಲ್ಲೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಬೇಕು. ಇ ಕೆಲಸವೂ, ಬಳಿಕಾಕಂ ಪೈಲರರು ಮಾಡ್ವಾರು. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಯಾವದು ತನ್ನ ಜಾತಿಯು ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಗವೂ ಹೇಳ್ವಾನು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಯು ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಗವೂ ಹೇಳುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದೀತು ಅದನ್ನ ಅವನು ಈ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚನ್ನ ಜನರ ಜಾತಿಯು ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಗವೂ ಬರಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲಾ. ಪರಂತು ಯೇತದ್ದೇಶಿಯ ಯಾವ ಜನರು ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಧರ್ಮವೂ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಜಾತಿಯು ಉಳಿಯದೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ವದಾ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರಿಗೆ ಜಾತಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವರ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ೧ ಸೈದ ೨ ಶೇಖ ೩ ಪಠಾಣ ೪ ಮೊಗಲ—೧ ಮೇಮನ ೨ ಖೋರಿ ೩ ಖೋಜೆ—ಹಿಂಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಜೂಲ್ಹಾ ಇವರ ೧ ಜೂಲ್ಹಾವ ೨ ಬೇನಿ ಇಸ್ರಾಯಲ್ ಯೆಂದು ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪಾರಸಿಯವರ ೧ ಶೇನಸಾಖೀ ವ ೨ ಕದಮಿ ಹೀಗೆ ವರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದೂ ಜನರ ಜಾತಿಗಳನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಯರಡನೆದ್ದೇನು ಬರಿಯಬಾರದು.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ೭ ಜಾತಿಯು.

ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ನರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವ (ಅಮೇರಿಕನ್ನರ ವಿಷದಲ್ಲಿ) ಈ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ಹ್ವಾಂಗೆ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾಗಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವವರ ನಮೂನ್ಯೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯಾವ ಜನರು ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ದೇಶದ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಿದ ಬಳಿಕಾ ಅದರ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಅವರ ಜಾತಿಯು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬೋಧವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿಯಮವೂ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆವೂ.

೧	ಹಬ್ಸಿ	೧೧	ಚಿನಿ.
೨.	ಅಫಗಾನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಬೂಲಿ.	೧೨.	ಇಜಿಪ್ಶಿಯನ್ ಮಿಶ್ರ ದೇಶದ ಜನರು.
೩.	ಕಾಫರಿಸಿದ್ದಿ.	೧೩.	ಗುರಜಿ.
೪.	ಕಾಫರಸೊಮಾಲಿ	೧೪.	ಜಪಾನಿ.
೫.	ಅರಬ.	೧೫.	ಮಲಯಿ.
೬	ಅಮೇರಿಕನ್	೧೬.	ಮಕರಾಣಿ
೭	ಬಗದಾದಿ	೧೭.	ನ್ಯೂಝಿಲಂಡರ
೮	ಬಿಲೋಚಿ.	೧೮.	ಇರಾಣಿ
೯.	ಬ್ರಾಹೂಯಿ	೧೯.	ಸಿರಿಯನ್
೧೦	ಕಾಶಮಿರಿ.	೨೦.	ತುರ್ಕ.

ಯಾರ ಜನ್ಮವೂ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದೀತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವೂ ಯಾವದೆಂದು ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜನ್ಮವು ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಿತೆಂದು ಕೇಳಬಾರದು. ನೀವುವ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜನರು ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಅವರು ಹೇಳ್ವಾರು ಆ ಸ್ಥಳವೂ ಯಾಗಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ೮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವು

ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರಿದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ವರ್ಗವೂ ಕರ್ನಾಲ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಕೆ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರಿಂದ ತಯಾರ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಲಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅದರಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

೧. ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಶಹರ ಸುಧಾರಣೊಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

೨. ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

೩. ನೌಕರಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು.

೪. ಹೊಲದ ಕೆಲಸಾ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ದನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಯುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಚ್ಚಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

೫. ವರ್ತಕತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

೬. ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸ್ತ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮಾಡುವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಯಂತ್ರಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಚ್ಚಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು, ಮತ್ತು ಹಸ್ತ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವನೇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ತಯಾರ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಿಂಬುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

೭. ಯಾವನೇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ವರ್ಗಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವ ಕಿರಕೊಳ್ಳು ಜನರು.

ಮೇಲೆ ಬರಿದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಗೋಷವಾರವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಗೋಷ್ಟರ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತಪಸೀಲವಾರ ಪೋಟ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಬರದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ವರ್ಗ ೧.—ಸರಕಾರ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

ಅ —ದಂಡಿನ ಮತ್ತು ನಾವೀಕ ಜನರು.

೨.—ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಜನರು..... ೧. ಸರಕಾರದ. ೨ ಶಹರ ಸುಧಾರಣೊಕಿಯ. ೩. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಥವಾ ಶಹರದ ಹೊರಗಿನ.

೩.—ಯಾವನೇ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರು... ಇದನ್ನ ರೆವಿನ್ಯು, ದಿವಾಣಿಮುಂತಾದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಬಾರ ನಡಿಸುವ ಖಾತೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪೋಟ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

೪ —ಪರರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಕೀಲರು ಅಥವಾ ಪರರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸರಕಾರದ ಯೆಜಂಟರು.

ವರ್ಗ ೨.—ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

೧.—ಧರ್ಮೋಪದೇಶಕರು. ಉಪಾಧ್ಯರು, ಚರ್ಚನ ಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಸೂದಿ ಮುಂತಾದವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಜನರು.
೨.—ಪಾದ್ರಿಗಳು.
೩.—ಮಠವಾಸಿಯಾದ ವರ್ಗಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.
೪ —ಗೋಸಾವಿಯರು ಅಥವಾ ಧರ್ಮಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಪ ಜೀವಿಗಳು.
೫.—ದಾನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

ಆ.—ಧರ್ಮವೂ ಮತ್ತು ದಾನವೂ

೨.—ವಿದ್ಯಾ

೩.—ವಿದ್ಯಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಅಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೌತುಕ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯ ಮುಂತಾದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಸಹ.

೪. ಕಾಯದೆ ..... ೧.—ಬಾರಿಸ್ಟರರು. ೨.—ಅಟಾರ್ನಿಯಗರು ಪ್ಲೀಡರರು, ಮುಖ್ತಿಯಾರರು, ಮತ್ತು ವಕೀಲರರು ೩. —ಲಾ ಕ್ಲರ್ಕಸ್, ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬರಿಯುವ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ದುಭಾಷಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ತರ್ಜುಮೆ ಮಾಡುವವರು.

೫. —ಔಷಧವು ..... ೧.—ವೈದ್ಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಕರು. ೨.—ಪಶುಗಳ ಶಸ್ತ್ರವೈದ್ಯರು. ೩.—ಆಸ್ಪಿಟಲ್ ಅಟೆಂಡೆಂಟಸ್. ೪ —ನರ್ಸಿಲಗಿತ್ತೇರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಸುವವರು.

ಘ.—ದರ್ಶನಿಯ ಕಲೆಗಳು .....
- ೧.—ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಾರರು.
- ೨.—ರಂಗಾರೆರು.
- ೩.—ಚಿತ್ರಕಾರರು.
- ೪.—ಫೊಟೋಗ್ರಾಫರರು.
- ೫.—ನಕಾಶೆ ತೆಗಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲಿಸುವ ಮುಂತಾದವರು.
- ೬.—ವಾದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾರಿಸ್ತುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಡುವವರು.
- ೭.—ವೇಷಧಾರಿಗಳು, ಕುಣಿಯುವವರು, ಗಾರಡಗೇರ ಮುಂತಾದವರು.

ಗ.—ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್, ಶಿಲ್ಪಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಫೈಮಾಯಿಷಿಯು.

ವರ್ಗ ೩—ನೌಕರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

ಅ.—ನೌಕರರು .....
- ೧.—ಮನೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ವ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದ ನೌಕರರು.
- ೨.—ಯರಡನೇ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರು.

ಬ.—ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ನೌಕರರಲ್ಲದಂಥ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು
- ೧.—ಹೆಳ್ಳು ಹಾಕುವವರು, ಕ್ಷೌರಕರು.
- ೨.—ಬಟ್ಟೆ ವಗಿಯುವವರು.
- ೩.—ನೀರು ಹೊರುವವರು.
- ೪.—ಗಂಧ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಹಚ್ಚುವವರು.

ಕ.—೧. ಅನ್ನಛತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವವರು.
- ೨. ಹಣ ತೆಗದಕೊಂಡು ಅನ್ನ ಹಾಕುವವರು.
- ೩ ಮೇಜವಾನಿಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವವರು.
- ೪ ಜೂಜಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವವರು.
- ೫. ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಮುಂತಾದವರು.

ವರ್ಗ ೪.—ಹೊಲದ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದವರು ಮತ್ತು ದನಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.

ಅ.—ಹೊಲದ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ .....
- ೧.—ಉಳಿದಿರುವವರು
- ೨.—ಉಳುವವರು.... } ಶಕ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಭೂಮಿಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡದಿರುವವರೊಳಗೆ ಚೇದಿಡಬೇಕು.
- ಬ.—ರೈತರು, ಶಕ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಪೋಟರೈತರು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರು ಇವರೊಳಗೆ ಚೇದವಿಡಬೇಕು.
- ಕ.—ಕೂಲಿದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಕಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಕಾಳು ಕೊಡಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಲಿ..

ಬ.—ಪಶುಗಳ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವವರು
- ಡ.—ದನಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.—
  - ೧. ಕುದುರೆಗಳ, ಕತ್ತೆಗಳ, ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರಗತ್ತೆಗಳ.
  - ೨. ಕೊಡುಳ್ಳ ದನಗಳ.
  - ೩. ಕುರೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡುಗಳ.
  - ೪. ಒಂಟೆಗಳ.
  - ೫. ಹಂದಿಗಳ.
  - ೬. ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ.
- ಈ.—ದನಾ ಕಾಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕುರುಬರು.—
- ಫ.—ಕುದರೆಗೆ ನಡಗೆ ಕಲಿಸುವವರು ಚಾಬೂಕ ಸ್ವಾರ ಮುಂತಾದವರು —
- ಗ.—ಲಾಳು ಕಟ್ಟುವವರು.—
- ಹ —ಸಿಕಾರಿ ಆಡುವವರು ಬೇಟೆಗಾರರು.—

ವರ್ಗ ೫.—ವರ್ತಕತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಜನರು.

- ಅ.—ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಹಾಥಿಯಮೇಲೆ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರು.—
  - ೧. ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ ಶಾಖಾ.
  - ೨. ಲೊಕೊಮೊಟೀವ ಶಾಖಾ.
  - ೩. ತಂಡೀ ಟಪಾಲಿನ ಶಾಖಾ.
  - ೪. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಕೆಲಸವು.
- ಬ.—ಬಾಹಿಗೆದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನಿಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು

ಅ. ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೈಯ್ಯುವವರು

ಕ.—ಬಾಡಿಗೆದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಪಶುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಜನರು.
ಡ.—ಮೇಗಿ ಮುಂತಾದವಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರುವವರು, ಮಟ್ಟಿಯವರು.—
ಈ.—ಹಡಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಗೆ ಹಡಗಗಳು ಇಡುವವರು ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವವರು.—
೧.—ದಂಡೀಮೇಲಿನ ನೇಮಕೂಕಿ ಜನರು.
೨.—ಹಡಗ ನಡಿಸುವದರ ನೇಮಕೂಕಿ ಜನರು.
೩.—ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರರು.
ಫ.—ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಡೋಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವ ಜನರು.—
ಗ.—ಸರಕಿಡುವ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರು.—
ಹ.—೧.—ಹಸ್ತಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಯರಡನೇ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಖುಗಳು ಇಡುವವರು.
೨.—ಅಂಯಿಗ ಕಟ್ಟುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ತೂಕಾ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
ಐ.—ಯೆಮಿಗ್ರೇಶನ ಯೆಜಂಟರು.—

ಬ.—ಹಣ ಇಟ್ಟ ಕೊಂಬುವದು, ಸಾಲಾ ಕೊಡುವದು, ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲು ವಿಕ್ರಯವು.

ಜ.—ಸಾವಕಾರರು, ಚಿನಿವಾರರು, ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗಡಿಕಾರರು.—
೧.—ಖರೆ ಸಾವಕಾರರು, ಅಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಚಿನಿವಾರರಲ್ಲಾ.
೨.—ಸಾವಕಾರರು, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಬಂಗಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು, ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲದೆ ಯರಡನೇ ಚಿನಿವಾರ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
೩.—ಖರೆ ಚಿನಿವಾರರು, ಅವರು ಸರ್ವದಾ ಚಿನಿವಾರರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
೪.—ಚಿನಿವಾರರು, ಅವರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವು ರೊಕ್ಕಾ ಮಾರುವದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಹಾದಿಮೇಲೆ, ಶರಾಯಿ ಮಾರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕವಾದ ಅಂಗಡಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲಾ.
೫.—ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಅಂಗಡಿಕಾರರು, ಅವರು ಚಿನಿವಾರರ ಕೆಲಸವಾದರೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.
ಕ.—ವರ್ತಕರು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ತರು.—
೧. ಸಾಧಾರಣ ವರ್ತಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಮುತಾಲೀಕರು.
೨. ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಮಾಲಿನ ವರ್ತಕರು.
೩. ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಕಿರಕೋಳು ವಿಕ್ರಿಯ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗಡಿ ಹಚ್ಚುವವರು.
೪. ಹೊತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.
ಲ.—ವರ್ತಕರ ಮುತಾಲೀಕರು ಮತ್ತು ನೌಕರರು.—
೧. ದಲಾಲರು.
೨. ಯೆಲಂ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮುತಾಲೀಕರು.
೩. ಹಡಗದ ಮುತಾಲೀಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪೈಮಾಯಿಷಿಯವರು.
೪. ಕಾರಕೂನರು ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಖ್ಖ ಬರಿಯುವವರು.
೫ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರು.

ವರ್ಗ ೬.—ಸಿಲ್ಪಕ್ಕಶ್ಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಕಶ್ಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಯಂತ್ರದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಕಿಂಬುವಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಥವಾ ಶಯಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಕ್ರಯ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸ್ತಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

ಅ.—ಹೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾದ ಮಾಲಿನ ಕಾರಖಾನೆ.—
೧. ನೀಲಿಯ.
೨. ಸಕ್ಕರಿಯ.
೩. ಚಹಾದ.
೪. ವನಸ್ಪತಿಯ ಯಂಗಿ ತೆಗಿಯುವವರು.
೫. ವನಸ್ಪತಿಯ ಯಂಗಿ ಮಾರುವವರು.
ಬ.—ಖಾಣಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಶೈಗಷ್ಟವು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ.—
೧. ಅದ್ದಲೆ ಖಾಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೨. ಇದ್ದಲೆ ಪಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೩. ಧಾತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಶ್ರಧಾತುಗಳು.
೪. ಉಪ್ಪು.
೫. ಸೋರುಪ್ಪು.

ಅ.—ಕಾರಖಾನೆಗಳು .....

೬. ಗಾಜು.
೭. ಮಟಿಕೆಗಳು.

ಕ.—ಪಶುಗಳಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಾದ ಪದಾರ್ಥದ ಕಾರಖಾನೆ.—
೧. ತೊಗಲು.
೨ ಮೊಂಬತ್ತಿಗಳು.
೩. ಪಶುಗಳೆಂಗಿಯು ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಬಿ.

ಡ.—ನೆಯ್ಯುವ ಸಾಮಾನಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ನೂಲಿನ ಕೈಗಷ್ಟವು.—
೧. ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೂಲುವದು.
೨. ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೆಯ್ಯುವದು.
೩. ರೆಶಮೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೪. ರೆಶಮೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡುವವರು.
೫. ಉಂಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೬. ಉಂಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೭. ಜೂಟು, ನಾರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಣಬು ನೂಲುವದು ಮತ್ತು ನೆಯ್ಯುವದು.

ಈ.—ಸಿಲ್ಪಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಯರಡನೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು.—
೧. ಯರಕಾ ಹೊಯ್ಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಯಂತ್ರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೨. ಗ್ಯಾಸ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು.
೩. ಕೊರೆಯುವ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು.
೪. ಕಾಲವೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು, ಯರಡನೇ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಕಂಡವು.

ಬ.—ಇಮಾರತು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕಲೆ.....

ಫ.—ಮನಿಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವು, ಕಟ್ಟುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.—
೧. ಗುತ್ತಿಗಿದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟುವವರು.
೨. ಉಪ್ಪಾರರು.
೩. ಕಲ್ಲುಕುಟಿಗರು.
೪. ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ನು ಅಗಿಯುವವರು, ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟುವವರು.
೫. ಇಟ್ಟಂಗಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೬. ಕಲ್ಲುವಡಿಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲುವಡ್ಡರು.
೭. ಸುಂಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಂಗಾ ಮಾರುವವರು.
೮. ಬಡಗೇರು.
೯. ಮನೆ ಹೊಚ್ಚುವವರು.
೧೦. ಬಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆತ್ತ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೧. ಬಂಗಾರರು, ಬಂಗಾ ಮಾಡುವವರು, ಶ್ರಿಂಗಾರಿಸುವವರು.
೧೨. ಕಷ್ಟಮಾಡುವವರು.

ಗ.—ಗಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.—
೧. ಗಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೨. ಛಕಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೩. ಮೇಗಿ ಮುಂತಾದವಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು.

ಹ.—ಹಡಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಡೋಂಗಿಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟುವದರಲ್ಲಿ, ರೇವಿನಲ್ಲಿಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಯಾರ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.—
೧. ರೇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.
೨. ಹಡಗಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.
೩. ಡೋಂಗಿಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೪. ಹಡಗದ ಪತಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೫. ಹಡಗಗಳ ಸಾಮಾನು ಮಾರುವವರು.

ಐ.—ಧಾತುಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿನೀಜ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.—
೧. ಕಂಬಾರರು.
೨. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೩. ಚೂರಿ, ಕತ್ತರಿ ಮುಂತಾದವಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೪. ಕತ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂದೂಕು ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೫. ಕಂಚಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂಬ್ರ ಮಾರುವವರು.
೬. ಹಿತ್ತಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೭. ಶಂಶಿಯಳಿಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಂಶಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಜರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.

ಕ. ಕಿರಕೋಳ ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಾರರು .....

೮. ಶಗರು ಮಾಡುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.
೯. ಗ್ಯಾಸಿನ ನಳಿ ಕೂಡಿಸುವವರು.
೧೦. ಅಗಸಾಲೇರು.
೧೧. ತಾಟು ಮತ್ತು ತಬಕ ಮುಂತಾದವಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೨. ಯಲೆಕ್‌ಟ್ರೋಪ್ಲೇಟರಸ್.
೧೩. ಬಂಗಾರ ಸೋಸುವವರು.
೧೪. ರತ್ನಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ರತ್ನಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೫. ಗಣಿತ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ನಯನ ಶ್ಯಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯರು.
೧೬. ಮೊಹರಿನ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಕೆತ್ತುವವರು.
೧೭. ಸಂಗ ಷಪಿಯಾಳು ಮಾಡುವವರು ವ ದುರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೮. ಪಣಿತಿಗಳು, ಚಿನಾಯಿ ಜಾಂಡಿಗಳು, ಗಡಿಗಿ ಮಡಿಕೆಗಳು, ಗಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ಸೀಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೯. ಕುಂಬಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಗಡಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೨೦. ಬಳಿ ಮುಂತಾದವಗಳು ಸದರ.

ಜೆ.—ಮನೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡಿಗಿ ಜಾಂಡಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು, ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.—

೧. ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮನಿ ಸಾಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೨. ಹಾಸಿಕೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಾಮಾನು ಪೂರೈಸುವವರು.
೩. ಹೆಣದ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೪. ಕುಂಚಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಸಬರಿಗಿಗಳು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು
೫. ಹಗ್ಗಿಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೬. ಚಾಪಿಗಳು, ಕೈಬೀಸಣಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ ಬೀಸಣಿಕೆಗಳು. ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೭. ಬುಟ್ಟಿಗಳು ಬಿದ್ದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆತ್ತದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೮. ಚರಕು ಹಿಡಿಯುವವರು.
೯. ಕೆತ್ತುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಲಾಮು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೦. ಬೀಪಾಯಿ ಮುಂತಾದವಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೧. ಕಂದೀಲು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೧೨. ಚಾಬೂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಛಿಡಿಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೧೩. ಆಡುವ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೧೪. ಗುಡಗುಡಿಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೧೫. ಬೀಸುವ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೧೬. ವಾದ್ಯಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೧೭. ಅರಗು ವ ಅರಗಿನ ಮುಲಾಮು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೮. ಹಸ್ತಿದಂತ ಮುಂತಾದವಗಳು ವ ಗಂಧದ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೧೯. ಪತ್ರಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುವವರು.
೨೦. ಹೂವಿನ ಮಾಲಿಗಳು ಕೊರಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕುವ ಹೂವಿನ ಮಾಲಿಗಳು ಮಾಡುವಂಥವರು ಮತ್ತು ಹೂವಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.

ಕೆ.—ವಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಜಮಖಾನೆ ಮುಂತಾದವಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.—

೧. ರೆಶಿಮೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಯ್ಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ನೂಲುವವರು.
೨. ಅವಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೩ ನೂಲಿನ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನಾದರು ಮತ್ತು ಟೀಪ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಯ್ಯುವವರು, ನೂಲುವವರು, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೪. ಅವಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೫. ಕಂಬಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಉಣ್ಣೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಯ್ಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ನೂಲುವವರು.
೬. ಅವಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೭. ಶಾಲು ಜೋಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಲಿನ ಉಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೆಯ್ಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ನೂಲುವವರು.

ಕ.—ಕಿರಕೋಳ ಶಿಲ್ಪಕಾರರು.

೮. ಅವಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೯. ಜಮಖಾನಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಯ್ಯುವವರು.
೧೦. ಅವಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೧ ಬುರ್ನೂಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೧೨. ಜೂಟು ಮತ್ತು ನಾರು ನೂಲುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ನೆಯ್ಯುವವರು.
೧೩. ಅವಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೪. ಅರವೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕುವವರು.
೧೫. ಅರವೆಯನ್ನು ಕುಂಟಿಸುವವರು.
೧೬. ಅರವೆಯನ್ನು ದಪ್ಪ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೭. ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಾರರು.
೧೮. ಸಿಂಪಿಗರು.
೧೯. ಹೊಲಿಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಉಡಿಗೆ ವ ತೊಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೨೦. ಉದ್ದ ಟೊಪ್ಪಿಗೆಗಳು, ಶಿಪಿ ಟೊಪ್ಪಿಗೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಡಾಸಗಳು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಡಾಸ ಕಟ್ಟುವವರು
೨೧. ಕಾಲು ಚೀಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈ ಚೀಲಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೨೨. ಗುಂಡಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಳೆಗಳು ಸದರ.
೨೩. ಕಸೂತಿ ಹಾಕುವವರು.
೨೪. ಚರತಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೨೫. ಕೃತ್ರಿಮದ ಹೂವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೨೬. ಘಟ್ಟಿಗಾರರು.
೨೭. ಥಡಿಗೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕುದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೨೮. ಥಡಿಮೇಲಿನ ವಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು, ನವಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಂಗುಗಳು ಸದರ.

ಲ.—ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚು ಪಡಿಸುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಗದ ಮುಂತಾದ ಬರಿತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.—

೧. ಅಚ್ಚು ಪಡಿಸುವವರು.
೨. ಅಚ್ಚು ಪಡಿಸುವವರ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೩. ಕಾಗದ, ಶೇನು, ಮತ್ತು ಮಶಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಗದ ಮೊದಲಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೪. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಪಡಿಸುವವರು.
೫. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವವರು.
೬. ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲಪ್ರಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಹೊರಡುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.
೭. ಕಲ್ಲುಮೇಲೆ ಅಚ್ಚು ಪಡಿಸುವವರು.
೮. ಅಕ್ಷರ ಕೊರೆಯುವವರು.
೯. ಅಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.

ವನಸ್ಪತಿಯಿಂದಾದ ಚಕ್ಷದ.

ಮ.—ಅನ್ನಾ, ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಶರಾಯಿಗಳು ಔಷಧ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.—

೧. ಧಾನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೨. ಕುಟ್ಟುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಸುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಧಾನ್ಯದ ಹೊಟ್ಟು ತೆಗಿಯುವವರು.
೩. ಚಕ್ಕರೆ ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೪. ಧಾನ್ಯ ಹುರಿಯುವವರು.
೫. ಕಾಯಿ ಪಲ್ಯಾ ಮಾರುವವರು.
೬. ಕಿರಾಣಿ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು ಉಪ್ಪಿನಕಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಪಾಕದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟ ಕಾಯಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಸಾಲಿ ಜೀನಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೭. ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು, ಸೋಸುವವರು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೮. ಮಿಠಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಬರ್ಫ ಮಾರುವವರು
೯. ಆರೊರೂಟ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೧೦. ಚಕ್ಕಾದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪರಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವವರು.

ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರು

ಮಾಂಸ ಚಕದ.

೧೧. ಕಟಿಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಂಸ ಮಾರುವವರು.
೧೨. ಪಕ್ಷಿ, ಕೋಳಿ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೧೩. ಮೀನಾ ಹಿಡಿಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನಾ ಮಾರುವವರು.
೧೪. ಹಾಲು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೧೫. ತುಪ್ಪಾ, ಬೆಣ್ಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗಿಣ್ಣಾ ಮಾರುವವರು.

ಪಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು.

೧೬. ಚಟ್ಟಿ ಇಡುವವರು, ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷರಸ ಮತ್ತು ಮದ್ಯ ಇವಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೧೭. ಮದ್ಯ ತೆಗೆಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀರ ಮದ್ಯ ಮಾರುವವರು.
೧೮. ಸರಬತ್ತು ಮಾಡುವವರು.
೧೯. ತಾಡಿ, ಹುಳಿ ರಸ ಸದರ ಸದರ.

೨೦. ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು, ಉಂಬುವ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು, ಪ್ಯಾಟಿಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವವರು.

ದೀಪಕ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು.

೨೧. ಹೊಗೆಸೊಪ್ಪು ಹೊಗೆಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ಬತ್ತಿ, ನಶ್ಯಾ ಮಾರುವವರು.
೨೨. ಅಫು, ಚಂಗಿ, ಗಾಂಜಿ, ಮದತು ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೨೩. ಬೀಳೇದೆಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡಿಕೆ ಸದರ ಸದರ.

ಪರಿಮಳದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು, ಔಷಧದ ಸಾಮಾನವೂ, ಔಷಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಸಾಯನಗಳು.

೨೪. ಪರಿಮಳದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಸದರ.
೨೫. ಔಷಧದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಔಷಧಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೨೬. ರಸಾಯನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು
೨೭. ಉಪ್ಪು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೨೮. ಸೊರುಪ್ಪು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೨೯. ಬಂದೂಕಿನ ಮದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಮದ್ದಿನ ಸಾಮಾನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೩೦. ಸಾಬು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.

ನ.—ವನಸ್ಪತಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಡೊಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಕುಳ್ಳು ಮುಂತಾದ ಇಗಳನ್ನ ಮಾರುವವರು.—

೧. ಇಮಾರತಿನ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೨. ಸುಡೊ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೩. ಇದ್ದಲಿಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೪. ಕುಳ್ಳುಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೫. ಬಿದರುಗಳು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೬. ಹುಲ್ಲು, ಚೂನೆ, ಹೊಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ದನಗಳ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಮೇವು ಸದರ.
೭. ಘನೆ ಹೊಚ್ಚುವ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ. ಮತ್ತು ಯರಡನೇ ಕೆಲಸದ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಸದರ ಸದರ.
೮. ನಾರು, ಸಣಬು, ಹಗ್ಗಾ, ಹುರಿಯು ಸದರ ಸದರ

ಬ.—ಪಶುಗಳಿಂದಾಗಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಮಾರುವವರು.—

೧. ತೊಗಲು ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಮವು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೨. ತೊಗಲು ಹದಾ ಹಾಕುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ತೊಗಲಿಗೆ ಬಣ್ಣ ಕೊಡುವವರು
೩. ತೊಗಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೪. ತೊಗಲಿಗೆ ಬಣ್ಣ ಕೊಡುವವರು.
೫. ತೊಗಲು, ತೊಗಲಿನ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತೊಗಲಿನ ಹಗ್ಗಾ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.
೬ ಯಲಬು ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಂಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು.

ವರ್ಗ ೭.—ಯರವನೇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಕಿರಕೋಳ್ಳು ಜನರು.

೧. ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಆದಾಯವು ಮನೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಆದೆಯೋ ಅವರು.
೨. ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಆದಾಯವು ಶೇವಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ಶೇರಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಲಾಭದಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಅನ್ಯುಯಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಥಾ ಯರಡನೇ ಆದಾಯದಿಂದ ಇದ್ದೀತು ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.
೩ ಪೇನಸಿನ್ನದಾರರು.
೪. ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾದ ಆದಾಯ ವಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂಥವರು ಚಿಕ್ಕೇದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡವರು.
೫. ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದ ಹೆಂಗಸರು.
೬. ಗಂಡ ಹುಡುಗರು.
೭. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹುಡುಗರು.
೮. ಪೂಳೆಯರು.

ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ವರ್ಗವು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೋಟ ವರ್ಗವು ಇದ್ದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ್ನ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವದೋ ಅವನ್ನ ಯರವನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೆಣಿಸುವರಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅದೇ ವರ್ಗದವನಿದ್ದಾನೆಂದೆಣಿಸಬೇಕೆಂತಾ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡಿಗು ಕಿಳಿಯ ಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣವು ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರು ಅವರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವು ಯಾವ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ್ದೇ ಇರಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನ ೧ನೇ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೆಣಿಸಲಾಧಿಕಿರು.

ಯಾವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಮೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಯರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಯರಡರಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳಿದ್ದಾವು, ಆಗ್ಗೆ ಅವಗಳ ಮೈಕಿ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿರುವದೋ ಅದನ್ನ ಯೆಣಿಸ ಬೇಕು.

ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಯೇಳನೇ ವರ್ಗದ ಗೊತ್ತು ಪಡಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರೋಟ ವರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವರೋ ಅವರ ಹೊರತು ಯರಡನೇ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನ ಒನೇ ಕಿರಕೋಳ್ಳು ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕ ಬಾರದು ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ, ಪರ್ಕಕರ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ನೌಮ್ಯಗೊಕಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ತಕರ ಕಾರಕೂನರನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಬರಿಯುವರನ್ನ ೫ನೇ ವರ್ಗದ ಪ್ರೋಟವಿಭಾಗ ೮.—೪ನೇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತು ಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ನೌಮ್ಯಗೊಕಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಕುಮು ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ತರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರಕೂನರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಮಾಡುವರಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡುವದರಲಿ ನೌಮಿಸಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತು ಪಡಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರೋಟ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.

ಈ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದಾನೇ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಯುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಯದೆ ಇರುವವರು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಡೆ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕವರು ಮತ್ತು ಬರದೆ ಇರುವರು ಹಿಂಗೆ ಪುನಃ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ೯ ವಿದ್ಯಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ

ಸಾಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಸಗಿಪಂತೋಜಿ ಹಣ್ಣಾ ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿತಂದಿಗಳ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವವರ ಅಥವಾ ಮಿತ್ರರರ ಕೈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಲಿಯುತಿದ್ದಾರು ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು.

ಯರಡನೇ ಕಲಿತ ಜನರ ಪೈಕಿಪುಷ್ಕಳ ಜನರು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಓದುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತಿದ್ದೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪುಷ್ಕಳ ಜನರು, ಓದುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬರಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಕನೇ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಾರು.

ಶೆರೆ.—ಕಿವಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಕತನ ಮ ಕುರುಡತನ ಇಂಥಾ ಶರೀರದ ವ್ಯಂಗಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾವು ಅವು "ಶೆರದ"ಕೊಷ್ಟಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು "ಬನ್ಮಾರಭ್ಯ" ಈ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಬರಿಯುವದು ಅವಶ್ಯ ಪಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೆ ಈ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಕುಷ್ಟವ್ಯಾಧಿಯ ಜನರ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಜಕೂರು ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಹಾಳ ಲಕ್ಷ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಶಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಕುಷ್ಟ, ಬಿಳಿಕೊನ್ನು ಅದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಖಡಕೊನ್ನು (ಗಿರಗಿರೊಗವು) ಅದೆಂಬುವದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಇ ಕ್ಷೇದವು ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪಳಿತಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತು ಅದೆಂದು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೇನು ಹರಕತ ಬೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲಾ. ಹುಟ್ಟರೂ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಷ್ಟರೂ ಇವರೊಳಗೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷೇದವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಹುಟ್ಟಾ, ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾವನ ಮತಿಯು ಮಂದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅವನು; ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಷ್ಟನೆಂದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಬುದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಭ್ರಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆವ ಅವನು ಬಹಾಳ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವದಾದರು ಒಂದು ಮಾತಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವ ಯಾವದಾದರೊಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ ಅವನು ಭ್ರಮಿಷ್ಟನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಬೇಕು. ನಪುಂಸಕ (ಖೊಜ್ಜೇರು) ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾವನ ಇಂದ್ರಿಯವು ಛಿನ್ನಭಿನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇಕು ವ ಯಾವನು ಹಾಂಗೆ ಇದ್ದಾನೆಂದು ಬಹಾಳ ಮಾಡಿ ಗೊತ್ತು ಇದ್ದೇಕು ಅವನು ನಪುಂಸಕನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಬೆಕು.

ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗಾದರು, ನೀನು ನಪುಂಸಕನಿದ್ದಿಯೊ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೊ ಯೆಂದು ಯೆಂದೆಂದಿಗು ಕೇಳಬಾರದು ಕೂರೂಪಣಾ, ಜನ್ಮಾರಭ್ಯ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಪರಂತು ಅಪಾಯದಿಂದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಬರಿಯ ಬಾರದು.

ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಇಂಗ್ರೇಜಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ಕೈಶರಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾರು, ಪರಂತು ಕೊನಿ ಯಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವ ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ರೇಜಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರು ಪರರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರೆಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಕೊನಿಯ ಯಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವ ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹಾಜರಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾರು, ಪರಂತು ಅವರು ಈ ದಿವಸದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಥವಾ ರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗೈರ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರನ್ನ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದಂತೆ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರನ್ನ ಹೊಲಾ ಕಾಯುವರಂತೆ ತಿಳಿದು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಖಾನೆಸುಮಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ದಿವಸದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನಾಲ್ಕು ತಾಸುಗಳಕಿಂತ ಅವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಗೈರ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮುದ್ದತಿನವರಿಗೆ ಗೈರ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅವರ ಮನೆಗಳ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಯೆಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಯಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರನ್ನ "ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗಳು" ಅಥವಾ "ಚೆಟ್ಟಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಂದವರು" ಯೆಂದು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಇಂಗ್ರೇಜಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ದೇಶದೊಳಗಿಂದ ಪರರಾಜ್ಯದ ದೇಶದೊಳಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರರಾಜ್ಯದ ದೇಶದಂಥಾ ದೇಶದೊಳಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರರಾಜ್ಯದ ದೇಶದೊಳಗಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರರಾಜ್ಯದ ದೇಶದಂಥಾ ದೇಶದೊಳಗಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ರೇಜಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ದೇಶದೊಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ನಿಯಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗಳು, ಚೆಟ್ಟಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಬಂದ ಮುಂತಾದವರು.

ಧರ್ಮಸಾಲಿ ಮುಂತಾದವಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಜನರ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಹಗಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಯಾರದಿರುವದೋ ಅವರು ಯರಡನೇ ದಿವಸದ ತನಕ ಹೋಗುವದು ತಹಕೂಫ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾರು ಬೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ವ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅವರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದಾದರೂ ಹಾಂಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪರಂತು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದೊಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕೆಲಸದ ಮೇಲಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರ ಸಂಗಡಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಧರ್ಮಸಾಲಿಗಳು.

ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಿಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸ್ಕೂಲಮಗಳೊಳಗಿನ (ಆಶ್ರಯಸ್ಥಾನಗಳೊಳಗಿನ) ಮತ್ತು ಅಸ್ಪಿಟಲಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಕುರಂಗಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಇತರ ಇಮಾರತುಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಜನರ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯರು ಇಮಾರತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಇಮಾರತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯಿಕವಾಗಿರುತಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನ ಅಗದಿ ದಿವಸದ ಅಥವಾ ರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿದ್ದಾರು ವ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸಂಗಡಾ ಯರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರ ಸಂಗಡನೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಇಮಾರತುಗಳು.

ದಂಡಿನ ಭಾವಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ವಸ್ತಿಯ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ಮುಲ್ಕಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯರು ನಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ವ ಕೇವಲವಾಗಿ ದಂಡಿನ ಹದ್ದಿನೊಳಗಿನ ವಸ್ತಿಯ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ದಂಡಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯರು ನಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

ದಂಡಿನ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ.

ಫ್ಟಾಫಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಜನರಲ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಆಫೀಸರರು ದಂಡಿನ ಲಾಯಿನಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ ಪೆನಶನ್ನರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ ಸದರ ಬಜಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರ ಅಥವಾ ಸದರ ಬಜಾರದ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಲ್ಕಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯರು ಜವಾಬದಾರರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಳಿಕಾ ಈ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಆಫೀಸರರ ನೌಕರರೆಂದು ಅಥವಾ ದಂಡಿನ ಲಾಯಿನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಲಾಯಿನಿನ ಆಸಪಾಸು ಕಾರಾಗಿರರೆಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಮಜೂರದಾರರೆಂದು ದರದಿವಸಾ ವ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ದಿವಸಾ ಗೈರ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಾ.

ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಂಡಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯರು ಜವಾಬದಾರರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

೧. ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ವ ಯೋಡ್ಯೇಶದ ಲಢಾಯಿದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ವ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ಪೈಕಿ ಯಾರು ದಂಡಿನ ಲಾಯಿನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

೨. ಯಾವ ದಂಡಿನ ನೌಕರರ ಸಂಗಡಿರುವ ಜನರು ದಂಡಿನ ಲಾಯಿನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇರುತಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

೩. ದಂಡಿನ ಆಫೀಸರರು ವ ಅವರ ಯಾವ ನೌಕರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಧಗ್ಯೇರರಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯಿಕವಾಗಿರುತಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

೪. ದಂಡಿನ ಆಫೀಸರರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ವ ಈ ನೌಕರರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಸದರೀ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

೫. ಆಫೀಸರರು ವ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ನೌಕರರು ವ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಯಾರ ದಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾರು, ಪರಂತು ದಂಡಿನ ಲಾಯಿನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಯಲ್ಲಾ ದರ್ಜೇದ ಕಮಿಶನ್‌ದ (ಸನದಿ) ವನಾನ್ ಕಮಿಶನ್‌ದ (ಗೈರಸನದಿ) ಆಫೀಸರರು ಅಮಲ ದಾರರು ಇವರ ಸಮಾವೇಶವೂ " ಆಫೀಸರ" ಇ ಶಬ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಯರಡು ಪಟ್ಟು ಯೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬಾರದೆಂದು ಯಾವ ಜನರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಂಡಿನ ಅಧಿ ಕಾರಿಯರು ಜವಾಬದಾರರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆ ಜನರ ಹೊರ್ತು ಇತರ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಸ್ತಿಯ ಯೇಗೆ ಮಾ ಡುವ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತದಿಂದ ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯದ ತನಕ ದಂಡಿನ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಹದ್ದಿಗಳೊಳಗಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ಆದೀತು.

೧. ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದೊಳಗಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಹಡಗದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಜನರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟು ವಹಿವಾಟು ಹ್ವಾಂಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರಿದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತು ಪಡಿ ಸಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಹಡಗಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ.

ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಧಡದ ಗುಂಟ ಹೋಗುವ ಹಡಗಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಹರಗೋಲುಗಳು ವ ಮೀನಾ ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಡೋಗಿಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವು ಇ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ ಆ ಯಲ್ಲವಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾ ತಿರಗುವವರಂತೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸಮವಾ ದದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಅವಗಳ ಯೇಗೆ ವೊಂದ್ಯೇ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಯಾವ ಹಡಗಗಳಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಿ ಸಿದ ನಂಬರಗಳಿದ್ದಾವು ಅವಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುವವರ ನಮೂನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊ ಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ನಮೂನೆದ ನಂಬರು ಹಡಗಗಳ ನೋಂದಿಸಿದ ನಂಬರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಬಂದರದ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹೆಸರು ನಮೂನೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು. ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೇಗನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವ ಯಾರು ಕಾಯಂವಾದ ಖಲಾಸಿ ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಅವರ ನಂಬರಿನ ನಮೂನೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ನಮೂನೆದ ಯರಡು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಸ ಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯು ಯಾವ ಬಂದರದ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹಡಗವಿದ್ದೀತು ಆ ಬಂದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳ ದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು. ಯರಡನೇ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಯರಡನೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯು ಇ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರಿದು ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾ ಸ್ತರನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ನೀನು ನಿನ್ನ ಬಂದರವು ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಬರುವ ತನಕ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊದಿಯೋ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ನೀನು ತೋರಿಸು. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವಾಗ್ಗೆ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಬಿರುವಿಯೋ ಆಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕಚೇರಿಯೊಳಗಿಂದ ನಿನಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು ಆ ಕಚೇ ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಿರಿಗಿ ಕೊಪೆಂದು ಅವನಿಗೆ ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ಹುಕುಮು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವದಾದರು ಹಡ ಗವು ಅದರ ಬಂದರವು ಅಲ್ಲದಂಥಾ ಯರಡನೇ ಬಂದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೀತು ಆ ಪ್ರಸಂ ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂನೆದ ಯರಡನೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ "ಪರಕಿ" ಇ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಪ್ರತಿಯು ನಮೂನೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು. ವ ಅಸಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯು ಮಾಸ್ತರನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹುಕುಮು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

೨. ಇ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದರ ಬಂದರದ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆಯ ನ್ನು ತೆಗಿಯಬೇಕು. ಕಾರ್ಗಾವೇನೆಂದರೆ ನಮೂನೆದ ಅಸಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯು ಅಥವಾ ಯರಡನೇ ಪ್ರತಿ ಯು ಹಾಜರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆ ಪ್ರತಿಯು ಖಲಾಸೇರ ಸ್ವತಃದ ಬಂದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಳ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೇಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯದ ದಾಖಲೆ ಅದೆ. ಇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪುನಃ ಯೇಗೆ ಆಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖತವ ಅದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ರಾತ್ರಿ ವಸ್ತಿಯ ಯೇಗೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಧಡದಿಂದ ದೂರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರು ಆ ಯಲ್ಲರ ಲೆಖ್ಖವು ಕೂಡೀತು.

೩. ಮಾರ್ಗಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಮೈಯ್ಯುವ ಹಡಗಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮೂನೆದ ಯರಡು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಹಡಗಗಳು, ವಸ್ತಿಯ ಯೇಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಮೊದಲು ಮೂರು ದಿವಸಗಳೊ

ಳಗೆ ನಡಿಸುವರಿದ್ದಾರು, ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಕೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಶಿರಿಹೋಗುವ ಪರಿಯಂತ್ರಕ್ಕೂ ಅವು ಬಹಳಮಾಡಿ ದಂಡಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾವು ಆಗ್ಯೆ ಹಡಗಗಳು ನಡಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲೆ ಈ ನಮೂನೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬ ಬೇಕು. ದಂಡಿಗುಂಟ ಹೋಗುವ ಹೊಗೆ ಹಡಗಗಳು ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಂದರದಿಂದ ಯರಡ ನೇ ಬಂದರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೆಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು ಹತ್ತುವದೋ ಅದರ ಲೆಖ್ಖವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಾಸಗಳದ್ದು ಬಿದ್ದೀತು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಹೊಗೆ ಹಡಗಗಳ ವಿ ಷಯವಾಗಿ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಿದ್ದೀತು. ನಡಿಸಿ ವಯ್ಯುವ ಹಡಗಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಲಕ್ಷಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯವದೆ. ಪರಂತು ಯಾವ ಹಡಗಗಳು ಯಲ್ಲಾ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೈರಹಾ ಜರಿದ್ದಾವು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ತಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮುದ್ದತಿನವರಿಗೆ ಗೈರಹಾಜರಿದ್ದಾವು ಅವು ಹೋಗುವ ಮೊ ದಲು ಅವಗಳ ಯೋಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವು ಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಗಳ ನಮೂನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೋಧಿಸಿ ಗೊತ್ತು ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

೪. ಯಾರು ಮೀನಾ ಹಿಡಿಯುವರಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ಯಾಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ದರ ದಿವಸ ಮೀನಾ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅವರು ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಯೋಸಬೇಕು. ಹಿಡದ ಮೀನಾ ಉಪ್ಪು ಹಚ್ಚುವ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಯಾರು ದಂಡಿಯಿಂದ ದೂರ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಯೋಕೆಯಾದರೂ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರ ಸಂಗಡ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪರಂತು ಅವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮುದ್ದತಿನ ತನಕ ಗೈರಹಾಜರೆಂದು ಅವರ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

೫. ಹಡಗಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊನೆ ಯೋಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯಾಳ್ಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತದಿಂದ ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯದ ತನಕ ಇದುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಹಡಗಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಯೋಕೆ ಹಡಗಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದೀತು ವ ಪುನಃ ದಂಡಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದೀತು. ಕೊನೆ ಕೆಲಸವು ಸುಲ್ಖರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಹಾಂಗೆ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಡ್ರೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚಿಡಬೇಕು.

೬. ಪರದೇಶಗಳ ಹಡಗಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದ ಯಾವ ಹಡಗಗಳು ಪರದೇಶದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಚ್ಚಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾವು ಅವಗಳು ನಿಂದರದ ಹೊರ್ತು ಅವಗಳ ಯೋಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು. ಅಂದರೆ ಕೊನೆಯೋಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವ ತನಕ ಅವು ನಿಂದರತಕ್ಕವಾಗುವ ಹೊರ್ತು ಅವು ಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮೂನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಾರದು.

ಯೋಕೆ ಮಾಡುವವನ ನಮೂನೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬುವ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಯಾವ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಯೋ ಅದು ಪುಷ್ಕಳಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರದ ನಮೂನೆದೊಳಗಿಂದ ಸಿಕ್ಕೀತು ಅಥವಾ ಸಿಗಬೇಕು. ಅಂದರೆ ಹೋಪ ಸಾಹೇಬರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮುಲ್ಕಿ ಲೆಖ್ಖದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಮೂನೆದ ನಂಬರು ೧೩ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ನಮೂನೆದ ನಂಬರು ೩೪ ಇವಗಳೊಳಗಿಂದ ಸಿಕ್ಕೀತು ಅಥವಾ ಸಿಗಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆವಾರಗಳ ವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯು ವ ನಂಬರು ವ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗಂಡಸರ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬದೊಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಬಹಳ ಮಾಡಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವರಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾರು ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಯುವರಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾರು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ತುಂಬುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಗನೆ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬಾಕಿ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ಗಳಾದರೂ ತುಂಬಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ತುಂಬಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೋಧಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಯಲ್ಲಾ ನಮೂನೆಗಳು ನಿದಾನ ಬರುವ ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳದ ೧೫ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಮೊದಲು ತುಂ ಬಬೇಕು, ವ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವ ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು, ವ ಶುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಥವಾ ತಿರಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ವ ಪುನಃ ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ವ ಪುನಃ ಹಂಚಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಿಕ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಪರಿಶೋಧಿಸಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂದರೆ ಸದರಿ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಪರಿಯಂತ್ರ ಯಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆಗಳಾದಾವು ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಬರಿಯುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಾವು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಹುಡುಗರು ಈ ವ್ಯಾಳ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಮೃತ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಪಜ್ಗಿತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಅವರು ಬದಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀಕು ಈ ಪಜ್ಗಿತಿಯು ಲೇಖಿಗಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮಸೀಲೆ ಟಿಕ್ಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವ ಶರೇದ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ "ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟನು" ಇ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನು ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಮೂನೆ ಲಾಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾವು ಅವಗಳ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯವದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ವಸ್ತಿಯ ಯೇಗಿಕೆಯು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವು ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗೊಯ್ಯುವಗೋಸ್ಕರ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವದೆಂದು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರನಿಗೆ ಕಂಡರೆ ಅವು ಅವರು ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಕಡಿಗೆ ಬಿಹಳ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪರಂತು ವ್ಯರ್ಥ ಕಾಟಕಸರು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

ಅಸಲು ನಮೂನೇಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಕೆಂಪುಮಸಿ ಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳೋಗಾವದೆ.

ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ವ ಹುಜೂರಿನ ಕಾಂಪಿಲೇಶನಗಳು (ಬಕ್ಕುಗಳು) ತಯಾರಾದ ಬಳಿಕ ಅಸಲು ನಮೂನೆ ಗಳು ಮುಂಬಯಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಸೆನಸಸು ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಟು ಮುಂತಾದವು ಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟುವದು ವ ತೂಕ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮುಂಬಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ವ ಯಷ್ಟು ತೂಕ ದ ಗಂಟುಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಾರು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ವ ಅಷ್ಟು ತೂಕದ ಗಂಟುಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು.

(ಸಹಿ) ಜಾನ್ ಅಮಸ್‌ಡೇನ್,
ಸಾನಿಟರಿ ಕಮಿಶನರ ನಿಸ್‌ಬತ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಸರಕಾರ.

ಸಾನಿಟರಿ ಕಮಿಶನರರ ಕಚೇರಿ.
ಮುಕಾಮು ಮುಂಬಯಿ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೯ನೇ ನವೆಂಬರ ಸನ್ ೧೮೭೧ನೇ ಇಸವಿ.

SINDEE TRANSLATION

OF

DEFINITIONS of TERMS used in the Enumerator's Forms, and detailed instructions as to how the Forms are to be filled in for the CENSUS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

نمبر الف/۳۰۴ سنہ ۱۸۷۱

هيٺيءُ لکيل يادداشت سڌ ۽ نعميل لاءِ ظاهر ٿي ڪجي شمار ڪندڙن جي فارمن ۾ جي لفظ لکيا آهن تن جو ارٿ ۽ بيٺي پرزيد يسيءَ جي آدم شماري بابت فارم ڪئين پُرڻ گهرجن تنه بابت تفصيلوار فهمايش —

۱—آدم شماريءَ جي ڪمن لاءِ محلہ زمين جو ٿڪرُ آهي جنه ني رواجي گهر بيٺل آهي ۽ اُن سان تعلق ڀاهريان گهر—جهڙاڪ نوڪرن جيءَ ڪوٺيءَ ۽ بورچيخانو ۽ طويلو وغيرہ بہ اُن تي آهن—اُنهي محلي جي اندر هڪڙو يا گهڻا گهر ٿي ٿا سگهن ۽ آهو زمين جو ٿڪرُ جهتي محلو ٻڌل هُجي سوڪيڏو بہ هُجي وڏو يا ننڍو ۽ آهو گهر يا گهر ڪهڙا بہ هُجن هو ڏانه محلات هو ڏانه ڳڻبي

محلہ

۲—حد مقرر ڪيل هُجي يا نہ هُجي درو هُجي يا وارُ هُجي يا ڪاهي هُجي بت هُجي يا لوڙهو هُجي يا ڪٺهرو هُجي يا ٿورن پهڻن سان نشان ڪيل هُجي فقط ڏيکارڻ لاءِ ته اهاليءَ جيڪڏهه هلندي پئي هوندي تہ ڪيستاءِ ويڳندي

۳—جيڪڏهه گهراهڙا هُجن تہ سندن ڀاهرين ڀتين جي پريان ڪا زمين اُنهن جي بہ هُجي تہ پوءِ آهي ڀاهريءَ ڀتيءَ محلي جي حد آهن حقيقت ڪري گهر ۽ محلو هڪ ۽ ساڳيا آهن

۴—جڏهه گهرن جي سامهون هلندڙ گهٽي هُجي ۽ پُٽ ڪان ڪا زمين نہ هُجين تہ آهي بہ پهنجو باڻ محلو آهن پر جيڪڏهه گهٽي بہ سامهون هُجين ۽ پٽيان عام پني يا باغ يا اگر هُجن تڏهه آهي اُنهيءَ عام ٿڪرُ جي اندر آهن اِي سمجهڻ گهر جي چاڪون نہ اُنهي حالتم سامهڻي واري گهٽي حد جو هڪڙو پاسو آهي

۵—چو ديوارين وارا شهر ۽ ڪوٽ جيتوڻي سيني پاسن ڪان بند هُجن تہ بہ محلا آهن اِي سمجهڻ نگهر جي چاڪون تہ اُنهن ۾ قسمن قسمن جيءَ ملڪيتُ آهن ۽ منجهون شاهي رستا لنگهين ٿا—

٦ — هيٺيان لڪيل محلن يا چوديواري ڏنلن زمينن جي ڏکرن جا مثال آهن —

١ رواجي بنگلي جا ايوان

٢ اڳڻ جن جي اندر گهڻو ڪري شهرن ۽ گوٺن ۾ ننڍا گهر هجن

٣ شاهي باغ ..... احمد آباد

٤ ڪيلڪا باغ ..... بيلگام

٥ ڪوٽ ..... بيلگام

٦ ڪوٺي ..... راجڪوٽ

٧ ڀڏوار وارو ..... پونہ

٨ سنوار وارو ..... پونہ

٩ سرڪاري بنگلو ..... پونہ

١٠ سرڪاري بنگلو ..... پربل

١١ بوليشورمندر ..... بمبئي

١٢ مهالڪمي ..... بمبئي

١٣ موبا ديوي ..... بمبئي

١٤ والڪيشور ..... بمبئي

١٥ اوٽلا ۽ واري ..... بمبئي

٧ — زمين تي جيڪا پڪي اڏاوت ماڻهن جي رهڻ لاءِ يا جانورن جي بيهڻ لاءِ يا ڪنهه بہ قسم جي سامان رکڻ لاءِ ڪم ايندي هجي يا ڪم اچي سا گهر آهي اِي سمجهڻ گهر جي — پرسڌا ۽ شرط هيءَ آهي تہ اُو تنبوءَ يا پکن ڏوئن جي پنگي وانگر هٽجي ۽ لا هي ڪڍي وڃجي اهڙي نہ هجي

گهر

٨ — ڪهڙا گهر خاصا آهن ۽ ڪهڙا هلڪا آهن تنهه بابت ڪو مقرر ٺهراءُ ڪري نٿو سگهجي پرخرچ ۽ قيمت ۽ سوار مان ۽ سامان ۽ اُنجي قسم مان ۽ حالت ۽ اڏپ مان ۽ اُنهي هنڌ جيڪي ٻي اڏاوت هجن تن جي بہ نسبت ڏسڻ مان خبر پئجي سگهندي پر مسٽر هوپ صاحب جي ڪتاب جي صفحہ ٧٢ ۾ جي درجا لکيا آهن تن موجب جن جائين ۾ اُهو ڪتاب هلندو هجي اُنهن سڀني جائين ۾ گهڻو ڪري هلڻ گهرجي مٿيان لکيل عام قانون سنڌ سان لاءِ ٺيندا — بمبئي ۾ جيڪي ماڻهو رکجن تن جي سمجهہ تي اهاڳالهہ منحصر رکي ٿي سگهجي

خاصي ۽ هلڪي قسم جا گهر

٩ — گهرن جي شمار ڪرڻ ۾ خاص مطلب هيءَ آهي تہ خبر پوي تہ هڪڙي هڪڙي قسم جا ڪيترا ڪيترا آهن ۽ اُن مان خبر پئجي سگهندي تہ ماڻهن جي حالت ڪهڙي آهي

گهرن جو انداز

(ا) جڏهہ ڪو گهر ٻاهرين گهرن سوڌ وڏي جي اندر هجي تڏهہ وڏي اڏاوت يا اڏاوت خاصي قسم جا گهر آهن اِي لکڻ گهر جي ۽ رواجي ٻاهريان گهر نہ ٻرن سارو هلڪي قسم جا ڪري لکڻ گهرجن —

(ب) جڏهہ گهر ٻہ يا ڏہ يا وڌيڪ گڏهيڪاندا اڏيا هجن تڏهہ جي پڻي هڪڙي اڏاوت کي ٻيءَ اڏاوت کان ڏار ڪرڻ لاءِ ڪم ۾ ايندي هجن يا اڏي هجن هنڌ تہ هڪ هڪ جائي ڏاو ڏار ماڻهن جي هٿ ۾ رهي تن پڻين سان اُنهن گهرن جو انداز ٺهرائڻ گهر جي اُنهي حالتم سيڪنهہ ڏار گهر جو پهنجو ڏارپنيو رهندو

(ج) جڏهن مالڪ يا زميندار يا قبضي دارجي سهنج لاءِ ڪنهن گهر کي فقط جائي جي وڌائڻ واسطي وراهي پاڻا ڪيو هُجي تڏهن اُهي ڏارڪوئي جيتوڻي ڏارڏار ماڻهن جي هٿ ۾ هُونديءَ تہ بہ اُنهن کي ڏار گهر ڪري ڪڏهن نہ گڻبا گهر جي اِي ڪرڻ کان جوڙو ڏندو ۽ غلط زيادتي ٿيندي

(د) جڏهن لاڳيتا گهر ۽ ٻاهريان گهراهڙيءَ طرح اڏيا هُجن جو خاصي قسم جا ڏهرائي سگهجن تڏهن جنهن وڏيءَ عمارت جا اُهي گهر هُجن ننهن عمارت وانگر اُنهيءَ خاني ۾ داخل ڪرڻ گهرجن مثلاً گنيش ڪنڊ ۾ سرڪاري بنگلي وارا ننڍا گهر—

١٠—مڪيم مرد رهندڙ جو نالو هن خاني جي پهري سٽ ۾ ۽ پڻ فارم جي منڊ ۾ لکڻ گهرجي ۽ سب تفصيل پڻ ماڻهن جي تفصيل وانگر پوين خانن ۾ لکڻ ۾ ايندو ۽ اُنهيءَ آڪڙ جي پڻ مرد ماڻهن جانا ۽ تهنڪان پوءِ لکڻ گهرجن پوءِ جيڪي نوڪر اُنهي جائي ۾ رهندا هُجن سي—ملاقات وارا جيڪي آيا هُجن سي بہ لکجن ۽ سندن نالن جي سامهون ريمارڪ ۾ ملاقات وار وآهي لفظ لکڻ گهرجن پر مطلب آهي تہ ملاقات وارا اُهي آهن جي ڪنهن ٿوريءَ مُدت تاءِ گهر ۾ رهندا هُجن يا رهڻ وارا هُجن مثلاً ڏهي ڏسمبر ڪان وهي ڏسمبر تا ۽—تہ اُهو ماڻهو جو فقط ڏسمبر مهيني جي ١٥ تاريخ جي رات جو اُنهيءَ گهر ۾ سُهي ۽ ١٦ تاريخ پهنجي گهر موٽي وڃي اُنهيءَ حالتمر اُنهيءَ ماڻهوءَ کي سندس گهرواري فارم ۾ داخل ڪرڻ گهرجي ۽ نشان ڪجي تہ ٿوري وقت تاءِ غير حاضر—اُنهيءَ طرح ڏسمبر مهيني جي تاريخ ١٥ واريءَ رات جو آگ گاڏيءَ ۾ جيڪي مُسافر هُجن سي جيڪڏهن فقط رات جي مُسافريءَ تي ويندا تہ سندن گهرواري ياداشت يا فارم ۾ داخل ڪرڻ گهرجن ۽ نشان ڪجي تہ ٿوري وقت لاءِ غير حاضر

خانو ٣— نالو

١١—آڪڙ جي زالن جي نالن ڏيڻ ۾ جيڪڏهن ڪاحرڪت ڪرڻ ۾ اچي تہ اُنهن جا نالا نہ ٻُڌجن چاڪون تہ اُنهن جي نمبرن لکڻ مان ئي سب ڪم ڇٽي ايندو—مثلاً جيڪڏهن گهر نمبر ٥٠ واري ۾ انسانکي خبر پوئي تہ زال منجهان نمبر ٣ جي جمار ١٨ ورهيہ آهي ۽ مذهب هندو ڪواٽس ذات جي گوالڻ آهي ۽ دکڻ ۾ جائي هُئي ۽ ڪيرُ وڪڻندي آهي ۽ پڙهي لکي ڪين ڄاڻي تہ ضرور نہ آهي نہ هروبرو انسانکي خبر پوي تہ انجو نالو لکڻي آهي

١٢—جڏهن گهرجي مُڪيم رهندڙيءَ زال هُجي تہ فارم جي مُنڊ ۾ انجو نالو لکڻ گهرجي يا جيڪڏهن اُنجي نالي ڏيڻ ۾ ڪا حرڪت هُجي نہ اُنکي نمبر ١ ڪري لکڻ گهرجي—

١٣—مرد ماڻهن جي نالن لکڻ ۾ هڪڙي هڪڙي ماڻهوءَ جو نالو ڏيڻ گهرجي ۽ سندس بيءَ جو نالو پڻ ڏيڻ گهرجي جيڪڏهن زالون هُجن تہ جي سندن نالا ڏيڻ ۾ اچن تہ اُنهيءَ زال جو نالو ۽ ڪو مُڙس هُجيس تہ اُنهيءَ مُرس جو نالو لکڻ گهرجي—جيڪڏهن اٺ پرڻيل هُجي تہ سندس نالو ۽ آڪڙ جو نالو لکڻ گهرجي

هيٺيون درجو مقرر ڪيوويو آهي ۽ جيتوڻي برابر سچي خبر ٻانجي ٿو تہ پنجي نہ سگهندي تہ بہ اميد آهي تہ جيتروڻي سگهندو نيترو پوندي هڪري ورهيہ کان اندر وارن ٻارن لاءِ مهڻن ۾ عمر لکڻ گهرجي —

خانو ٤ — عمر

١	ورهيہ	کان	٦	ورهين	تاءِ	٣١	ورهيہ	کان	٤٠	ورهين	تاءِ
٧	,,	,,	١٢	,,	,,	٤١	,,	,,	٥٠	,,	,,
١٣	,,	,,	٢٠	,,	,,	٥١	,,	,,	٦٠	,,	,,
٢١	,,	,,	٣٠	,,	,,	٦٠	,,	,,	مٿي		

بالغ عمر ١٣ ورهي کان شروع ڄاڻي اِنهيءَ طرح ڳڻڻ گهرجي

خانو ٥ — مذهب

جيڪي عيسيٰ کي خدا ڪري منڀيندا هُجن سي جنهہ خاص مذهب يا ديول جا هُجن جهڙاڪ ارمني يا باپٽسٽ يا ايپسڪوپلين يا گريڪ يا پرسبيٽرين يا رومن ڪاٿيلڪ يا رسلين وغيرهٔ تنهہ خاص مذهب يا ديول جي نالي ٿي لکڻ گهرجن

ڏيهي ماڻهوجي ڪرستان ٿياهُجن تن کي ڏيهي ڪرستان ڪري ڄاڻائڻ گهرجي

عام اصلاح جا پروٽيسٽنٽ آهي ساڪم ۾ آڻڻ نگهرجي

جيڪي محمد کي مڃيندڙ هُجن تنکي مسلمان ڪري لکجي سُني س اگر سان جا ڄائجن ۽ شيعيا ش سان هِن طرح مُسلمان س مُسلمان ش

برهمو ۽ بدهشت ۽ چيني ۽ جين ۽ يهودي ۽ پارسي ۽ سکر وغيرهٔ جيئن جائين لکجن ٻيوڪو وڏيڪ تفصيل اُنهن جونہ ڏجي

ويدن جي سيني مڃيندڙن کي هندو ڪري لکڻ گهرجي ۽ اُنهي طرح جهنگلي قومون پڻ لکڻ گهرجن جهڙاڪ ٻتيل جن جا اصل مذهب گم ٿي وڃا آهن ۽ جي هاڻي سيني ارادن ۽ ڪمن لاءِ مذهب ڪري هندو آهن با وجوديڪ نسل ڪري هندو نہ آهن

شمار ڪندڙن کي سمجهڻ گهرجي تہ ذات جي درجن ٺهرائڻ سان اُنهن جو ڪو واسطي نہ آهي

خانو ٦ — درجو يا ذات

اِهاڳا اهہ پوءِ ايڪندڙ جوڙڻ وارا ٺهرائندا اُنهيءَ خاني ۾ ذات يا درجو جيئن هڪ هڪ ماڻهو وٺان يا اُنجي ٻاران ملين تيئن لکن

يوروپي ڪرستانن جي واسطي ضرور نہ آهي پرڏيهي ڪرستانن جي حالتمر اصل ذات ضرور ڏيڻ گهرجي جيتوڻي اُوءِ گم ٿي وڃي هُجي تہ بہ

مُسلمانن جي ڪاذات نہ آهي پر اُنهن جا هيٺيان درجاڻي نا سگهن

١ سيد ٢ شيخ ٣ پٺاڻ ٤ مُغل اِنهن کي هيئن بہ لکي ٿو سگهجي — ١ ميمڻ ٢ بورا ٣ خواجہ

يهودين کي يهودي ۽ بني اسرائيل ڪري لکجي پارسين کي شين ساي ۽ ڪدمي ڪري لکجي هندو جيڪا ذات ٻڌائين تنهہ ذات سان لکجن ۽ نہ ڪنہ ٻئي ذات سان

خانو ٧ — قوم يا ذيه

يوروپي ماڻهن (۽ اميريڪاجي ماڻهن) بابت هن خاني ۾ رکڻ لاءِ فهمايش شمار ڪندڙ جي فارم ني لکيل آهن

جيڪي هندڪان ٻاهر جاوا هوندا تن جي واسطي سندن ملڪ جي نالي مان گهڻو ڪري سندين قوم پوري ظاهر ٿي نئي مثلاً —

١ — حبشي	٦ — ارمني	١١ — چيني	١٦ — مڪراني
٢ — افغان يا قابلي	٧ — بغدادي	١٢ — مصري	١٧ — نيوزيلنڊر
٣ — آفريڪن شيدي	٨ — بلوچي	١٣ — جيورجين	١٨ — ايراني
٤ — آفريڪن سومالي	٩ — براهوئي	١٤ — جپانيز	١٩ — سيريائي
٥ — عرب	١٠ — ڪشميري	١٥ — ملائي	٢٠ — تُرڪ

جيڪي هند ۾ جاوا هجن تن کان پڇڻ گهرجي ته اوهانجو مُلڪ ڪهڙو آهي ۽ نه اي پُڇجي ته اوهي پاڻ ڪئي جاوا آهيو پر پُڇجي ته اوهي ۽ اونهانجا ماڻهو ڪهڙي مُلڪ کان ايندا آهيو — جيئن جاءِ لڪائين تيئن شمار ڪندڙن کي لکڻ گهرجن —

خانو ٨ — ۾ ڪرت

هيٺيان لکيل ڪرنيئن جا عام درجا ڪرنيل اسٽراچي صاحب ٺاهيا آهن ۽ جيتروئي سگهي اوترو اهي ڪم آڻجن

١ — جيڪي ماڻهو سرڪارجي يا ميوني سيبل جي يا ٻيئن مڪاني عملدارن جي نوڪريءَ ۾ آهن سي ماڻهو

٢ — ڏنڌو ڪندڙ ماڻهو

٣ — نوڪري ڪندڙ ماڻهو يا پهنجو ڏنڌو ڪندڙ ماڻهو

٤ — پو ڪر جو ڪم ڪندڙ ۽ جانورن سان ڪم ڪندڙ ماڻهو

٥ — سوداگر ۽ واپاري

٦ — ڪُلُن وارن هُدرن ۽ ڪارخانن ۽ انجينيري ڪمن ۾ رکيل — ۽ ڪابي لاءِ جُڙيلن يا ٻئي طرح تيار ڪيلن شين جي وڪري ۾ رُڌل ماڻهو

٧ — متفرقه جا ماڻهو جنجو ٻئي طرح درجو نه ٺهرايو ويو آهي

مٿين وڏن درجن جو مطلب زياده برابر طرح سمجهائڻ لاءِ هيٺيون تفصيل لکجي ٿو —

درجو ١ — جيڪي ماڻهو سرڪار وغيرهٔ جي نوڪري ۾ آهن سي —

١ — لشڪري ۽ دريائي

ب — پوليس... ١ سرڪاري ٢ ميوني سيبل ٣ ڳوٺ جي يا رورل (يعني شهر کان ٻاهري)

ج—سب پيا هي روينو ۽ جُڊيشل وغيرهٔ مَٿيان حڪومت هلائڻ جي ڊيپارٽمينٽن مُوجب تقسيم ٿيڻ گهرجي

د—ڏارين سرڪارين جا ڪنسل يا ايجينٽ

درجو ٢—ڏنڌو ڪندڙ ماڻهو—

مذهب ۽ خيرات
١ دين ڌرم جو وعظ يا اُپديس ڪندڙ—مُلا يا پادري—ديولن ۽ مندرن ۽ مسيتين وغيرهٔ ۾ ڪم ڪندڙ ماڻهو ۽ مشنري
٢ ساڌو فقير وغيرهٔ
٣ خيراتي جائين ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو

ب—تعليم

ج—وديا ۽ علم ۽ علمي جماعتن ۽ عجائب خانن وغيرهٔ ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو—

د—لا—يعني قاعدو
١ باريسٽر
٢ اٽرني ۽ پليڊر ۽ مختيار ۽ وڪيل
٣ لا ڪلارڪ ۽ عريضي نويس وغيرهٔ ۽ زباني ترجمو ڪندڙ ۽ مُترجم

هه—دوا
١ دواءُ ڏيندر (حڪيم)
٢ جراح
٣ اسپتالن جا نوڪر
٤ دائي ۽ ڪيرُ پهاريندڙ دائي

و—عُمدا هنر
١ هنروارا ۽ ڪمانگر ۽ آڪرٽ جو ڪم ڪندڙ ۽ فوٽوگرافر (مُصور) ۽ نقشا ڪڍندڙ وغيرهٔ
٢ ڪلاونت ۽ راڳيندڙ
٣ ناٽڪ ۽ نچندڙ ۽ بازيگر وغيرهٔ

ز—سول انجينير—۽ جاين جوڙن جو ڪُم ڪندڙ ۽ سروي يعني پيمايش ڪندڙ

درجو ٣—نوڪري ڪندڙ ماڻهو يا پهنجو ڏنڌو ڪندڙ ماڻهو—

١—نوڪر.....
١ خانگي يا گهر ۾ رکيل
٢ سب ٻيا

ب—پهنجو ڏنڌو ڪندڙ ماڻهو جي ماڻهن جا نوڪر نه آهن—جهڙا تر وار سنوارينڊڙ حجم ۽ ڪني ۽ پُخالي يا پاڻي ڀرا ۽ ذات جا نشان ڪندڙ وغيرهٔ

ج—سرائين جا ۽ بورڊهو[1] سن جا ۽ عام مهمان سرائين جا ۽ بليارڊ[2] رومن جا سنيما ليڊڙ ڪلبن[3] جا ميا نيجر وغيرهٔ

درجو ٤—پوکر جو ڪم ڪندڙ ۽ جانورن سان ڪم ڪندڙ ماڻهو

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١ جنهه جائي ۾ پيسن سان ڪارائندا پياريندا آهن

٢ انگريزن جي راندجي جائي

٣ جن جائين ۾ صاحب لوڪ پيسا ڏئي اچي رهن ۽ ڪائن پئن

الف — پوکر جي ڪم ۾

ا — زميندار ۽ ننڍا زميندار

۱ نہ آباد ڪندڙ
۲ آباد ڪندڙ

جي ماڻهو ڍل ڀريندا هُجن ۽ جيڪي نہ ڀريندا هُجن نن جي وچ ۾ نہ جيڪڏهن ٽي سگهي نہ فرق ڏيکار جي

ب — هاري جيڪڏهن ٽي سگهي تہ مرضيءَ تي رکيائن هارين جي ۽ ٻئن هارين جي وچ ۾ فرق ڏيکار جي —

ج — مواجب دار پورهيت — پوءِ توڙي اُنهنکي جنسي يا نقدي پگهار ملندو هُجي —

ب — جانورن سان

د — جانورن جو واپار ڪندڙ —

ا — گهوڙا ۽ گدها ۽ خچر
۲ — سنڌن وارا ڍور
۳ — رڍون ۽ بڪريون
۴ — اُٺ
۵ — سُوئر
۶ — پکي وغيرہ

هہ — ڏنار ۽ ريدار

و — گهوڙن کي سيکاريندڙ ۽ چابڪ سُوار وغيرہ

ز — نعلبند

ح — شڪاري ۽ ماري وغيرہ

درجو ۵ — سوداگر ۽ واپاري —

الف — ماڻهن ۽ مال جو ڪٽڻ

الف — آگ گاڏيءَ جي رستن تي مشغول ڪيل ماڻهو —

ا انجينيري ۽ آگ گاڏين هلائڻ جي ۽ نار جي ڪاٽن ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو
۲ واپار ۽ عام ڪم ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو

ب — ٻاڙي تي گاڏين رکڻ يا ڪم آڻڻ ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو

ج — ٻاڙي تي وهڻن رکڻ يا ڪم آڻڻ ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو

د — پالڪين جا قهار وغيرہ مزدور ۽ قاصد

هہ — جهازن ۽ آگبوٽن جي رکڻ ۽ ڪم آڻڻ ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو

ا ڪناري تي استابلشمنٽ
۲ نرندي وقت استابلشمنٽ
۳ انجينبر

و — ٻاڙي تي ٻيڙين يا ڪم آڻڻ ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو

ز — وڪار جا ماڻهو

ح — ڪٻاڙ ۽ ٻين شين جي اسڪرن ۽ اشڪنجن رکڻ وارا گڏرين ٻڌڻ وارا ۽ وزن ڪرڻ وارا

ط — امپگريشن ايجنٽ (يعني ماڻهن کي ٻئن ملڪن ڏانہ موڪليندڙن جا گماشتا)

ب — پئسا رکڻ ۽ اُڌارا ڏيڻ ۽ مال جو وڪرو

ي — بيانڪ وارا ۽ صراف ۽ دوڪاندار —

١ برابر بئانڪن وارا يعني جي صراف نہ آهن

٢ بئاڪن وارا سون رُپي جو واپار ڪندڙ — جي پهنجي برابر ڪرت ڪان سوائي صرافي جي ڪرت نہ ڪندا هُجن

٣ برابر صراف — جي مجنس بيئسن جي مٽاسٽاتي گدران ڪندا هُجن

٤ صراف — جن جو ڪم ٻي ٽڪن مٽائڻ جو آهي ۽ جي رسدن جي ٻاسن ٻي ۽ سرائن وغيره ۾ واپار ڪندا آهن ۽ ڪو مُقرر دوڪان نہ اٿن

٥ عام دوڪاندار — جي صراف نہ آهن

ڪ — سوداگر ۽ واپاري —

١ عام سوداگر ۽ گماشتا

٢ خاص مال جا سوداگر

٣ عام ريزه ڪي وڪندڙ ۽ دوڪاندار

٤ گهوڙيا يا فيري وارا

ل — شاهوڪاري گماشتا ۽ نوڪر —

١ دلال

٢ نيلام ڪندڙ ۽ ڪمشن ايجنٽ

٣ شپنگ ايجنٽ ۽ سرونر

٤ ڪلارڪ ۽ اڪونٽينٽ

٥ هٿن وارا

درجو ٦ — ڪُلن وارن هنرن ۽ ڪارخانن ۽ انجينيري ڪمن ۾ رڪيل ۽ ڪابي لاءِ جُڙيلن يا بئي طرح تيار ڪيل شين جي وڪري ۾ رُڌل ماڻهو

الف — ڪارخانا

الف — پوکر جي آبت کي تيار ڪرڻ

١ ٻيج

٢ ڪُڌ

٣ چاه

٤ سره ۽ جانيي وغيره جو تيل ڪڍندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ

ب — ڪاٺين مان شئي جوڙڻ ۽ گولي ڪڍڻ

١ ڪوئلن جي ڪاٺين ۾ ڪم ڪندڙ ۽ ڪوئلن جو واپار ڪندڙ

٢ ڏاٽ ۽ ڪچي ۽ ڏاٽ

٣ لوڻ

٤ شورو

٥ شيشا (ڪانچ)

٦ ٽڪرن جو ڪم

الف — کارخانا

ج — جانورن مان جوڙيل شيءُ —

١ چم

٢ بتي

٣ جانورن جو تيل ۽ چربي

د — سُٽ ۽ سڻڻ جو جوڙڻ —

١ ڪپاهه ڪتڻ ۽ اُڻڻ

٢ پٽ جوڙيندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ

٣ اُن ايضاً

٤ جٽ ۽ سٽي ۽ سِر ڪتڻ ۽ اُڻڻ

هه — ڪلن جا ۽ ٻيا انجينيري ڪم —

١ ڏاتن جا پلٽيندڙ ۽ ڪلن جا جوڙيندڙ

٢ گياس جو ڪم ڪندڙ

٣ ڪائين چيرڻ جو ڪم ڪندڙ وغيره

٤ ريج ڏيڻ جو ڪم ڪندڙ

۽ ٻيا جي ضروري جاڳن

ب — جوڙڻ جو هنر

و — گهرن جي اڏڻ ۽ اهڙن ٻين ڪمن ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو —

١ مقاطعه دار ۽ جائين جوڙڻ وارا

٢ رازا

٣ پهڻن جو ڪم ڪندڙ رازا

٤ ڪوه ڪوڏيندڙ ۽ جوڙيندڙ

٥ سِر بند

٦ پهڻن جي ڪاٽين ۾ ڪم ڪندڙ ۽ پهڻن جي ڪاٽين وارا

٧ چُن پچائڻ وارا ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

٨ واڍا

٩ لنب چنب ڪندڙ

١٠ بانس ۽ ڪانن وغيره جو ڪم ڪندڙ

١١ ڪمانگو ۽ رنگ ڏيندڙ ۽ چٽ ڪڍندڙ

١٢ پورهيت

ز — گاڏين جوڙڻ ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو —

١ گاڏين جوڙڻ وارا

٢ گاڏن جوڙڻ وارا

٣ پالڪيءُ وغيره جوڙڻوارا

ب — جوڙڻ جو هنر

ح — جهازن ۽ ٻيڙين جي جوڙڻ ۽ مرمت ڪرڻ ۽ تيار ڪرڻ ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو —

١ جهازن جي جتي مرمت ٿي اُنهي جائي جا رکندڙ يا ڪم آڻيندڙ

٢ جهازن جوڙڻ ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو ۽ سڙهه جوڙيندڙ وغيرهٔ

٣ ٻيڙين جوڙڻ ۾ مشغول ٿيل ماڻهو

٤ جهازن جا رسا ۽ رسيءُ ۽ سڙهه وغيرهٔ رکندڙ ماڻهو

ط — ڏاتُن ۽ ڪاٺين جي پيدائش جو ڪم ڪندڙ ۽ واپار ڪندڙ —

ج — متفرقه ڪاريگر

١ لُهار

٢ لُوهُ ۽ ڪپن ڦڦڻُ وغيرهٔ جو واپار ڪندڙ

٣ ڪپ ڦينچيءُ ۽ ترازيءُ ۽ بندوقءُ جوڙيندڙ وغيرهٔ

٤ ٺانڦارا ۽ پتل جو ڪُمّ ڪندڙ ۽ واپاڙ ڪندڙ

٥ تارون ڪڍندڙ ۽ ڪم ڪندڙ ۽ پنجرا جوڙيندڙ

٦ قلعي گر

٧ گياس جي نرن کي ٺاهيندڙ

٨ سُونُ ۽ رُپي جو ڪمّ ڪندڙ ۽ گلٽ جي سامان جو واپار ڪندڙ ۽ گلٽڪندڙ

٩ سُونُ صفا ڪندڙ

١٠ جواهري

١١ حسابي ڪم جا اوزار جوڙيندڙ ۽ عينڪ ۽ دوربينيءُ وغيرهٔ جوڙيندڙ

١٢ مُهرُ آڪريندڙ

١٣ گهريال جوڙيندڙ

١٤ بتيءُ ۽ چينيءُ جو سامان ۽ ڪانچ ۽ ٻاٽليءُ جوڙيندڙ ۽ اُنجو واپار ڪندڙ

١٥ ڪُنبر ۽ ٻيڪري

١٦ ڪنگڻ ۽ ٻهنچيءُ ۽ چوڙا وغيرهٔ جوڙيندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ

ي — گهرن جي باسڻن ۽ سامان جو ڪمّ ڪندڙ ۽ واپارُ ڪندڙ —

١ ڪُٽُ جوڙيندڙ ۽ سامان جا جوڙيندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ ۽ سبتري وغيرهٔ جو سامان جوڙيندڙ ۽ ڪُفن وغيرهٔ جو سامان جوڙيندڙ

٢ مُٺيءُ ۽ ٻُهاريءُ جوڙيندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ

٣ ڦٽيءُ جوڙيندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ

٤ چٽايءُ ۽ وڇٽايا پنکا وغيرهٔ جوڙيندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ

٥ ٽوڪريءُ ۽ نيٽ جي جاريءُ ۽ نيٽ جو ڪم ڪندڙ

٦ سيران وارا وغيرهٔ

٧ اُڪرڻ جو ڪم ڪندڙ ۽ رنگ ڏيندڙ ميني ۽ پرپُوري جو ڪم ڪندڙ

۸ پپ وغيرهٔ جوڙيندڙ

۹ فانوسن جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۰ چاڀڪن ۽ لڪڻن جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۱ راندڪن ۽ پتنگن جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۲ حُقن ۽ چلمُن جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۳ جنڊن ۽ جابدا هين جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۴ سازن ۽ سُرودن جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۵ جنڊيءَ جو ڪَمّ ڪندڙ

۱۶ عاج ۽ چندن وغيرهٔ جو ڪَمّ ڪندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ

۱۷ پاتلُن ۽ هارن ۽ گلُن جي هارن جوڙڻ وارا ۽ گلُن وڪڻڻ وارا

ڪ—ڪپڙي يا پوشاڪي سامان ۽ گلم غاليچن وغيرهٔ جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا—

ج—
متفرقہ ڪاريگر

۱ ريشمي مال جي اُٽڻ ۽ ڪتڻ وارا ۽ اُنجو واپار ڪرڻ وارا

۲ سوتي مال ۽ سُٽ ۽ ڦيٽ وغيرهٔ جي اُٽڻ ۽ ڪتڻ ۽ پنجڻ وارا ۽ اُنجو واپار ڪرڻوارا

۳ ڪٽن ۽ لوبُن يا پشمي مال جي اُٽڻ ۽ ڪتڻ وارا ۽ اُنجو واپار ڪندڙ

۴ شالُن ۽ پشمينہ جي اُٽڻ ۽ ڪتڻ وارا ۽ اُنجو واپار ڪرڻ وارا

۵ گلمن ۽ غاليچن جي اُٽڻ وارا ۽ اُنجو واپار ڪرڻ وارا

۶ نوَدن جوڙڻ وارا ۽ نوَدن جو واپار ڪرڻ وارا

۷ جُٽَ ۽ سڻي وغيرهٔ جي اُٽڻ ۽ ڪتڻ وارا ۽ اُنجو واپار ڪرڻ وارا

۸ ڪپڙي ني ڇاپو ڪندڙ

۹ ڪپڙي کي نرم ۽ اُسو ڪندڙ

۱۰ ڪڻي

۱۱ زنگريز

۱۲ درزي

۱۳ بزاز

۱۴ ڏوپين ۽ پڳوين جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا ۽ پڳُن پڌڻ وارا

۱۵ دستانن ۽ جُرابُن جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۶ پيزن ۽ مٽڪن وغيرهٔ جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۷ چُڪدُوز

۱۸ زريءَ جي پٽيُن جوڙڻ وارا

۱۹ هترادي گلُن جي جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

ج— مصوّر ڪاريگر

۲۰ موچي

۲۱ زينُ ۽ سنڇن جوڙڻ وارا (سراز)

۲۲ زين پوش ۽ تنگن ۽ ٻئي اهڙي سامان جوڙڻ وارا

ل—ڇاپڻ يا ڪتابن ۽ ڪاغذن ۽ قلمن وغيرهٔ جي وڪڻڻ ۾ رُڌل ماڻهو—

۱ ڇاپيندڙ

۲ ڇاپيندڙن جي سامان جا وڪڻندڙ

۳ ڪاغذ ۽ قلم ۽ مُسُ جوڙائڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا ۽ اسٽيشنري جو سامان وڪڻندڙ

۴ ڪتابن وڪڻڻ ۽ ڇاپڻ وارا

۵ جُلد بند

۶ اخبارن ۽ مدتوار ڪاغذن ڇاپڻ وارا

۷ لٿوگرافي ڇاپڻ وارا

۸ اُڪرڻ وارا

۹ چِتن ۽ تصويرن جا وڪڻڻ وارا

م—جيڪي ماڻهو ڪاج پُڄ جي شئي ۽ ٻني جي شئي ۽ ٻوٽي وغيرهٔ تيارُ ڪندا ۽ وڪڻندا آهن سي ماڻهو—

سبزي ٻوٽي مان پيدا ٿيندڙين شين جو واپار ڪندڙ

۱ اُنّ ۽ اِنيّ جا وڪڻڻ وارا

۲ جاوِٻا هي ۽ اُنّ ٻينهڻ ۽ چرڻ وارا ۽ چندڻ

۳ ٻانوائي

۴ ٻوڳري

۵ ميوو ۽ ٻاجي ترڪاري وڪڻڻ وارا

۶ بقال—۽ مُربي ۽ آچار ۽ مصالحن جو واپارُ ڪندڙ

۷ ڪُند جي جوڙڻ ۽ صاف ڪرڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

۸ حلوائي ۽ برف وڪڻڻ وارا

۹ آراروٽ جوڙڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۰ چاهه جو واپار ڪندڙ ۽ چڪندڙ

ٻاورن مان پيدا ٿيندڙين شين جو واپار ڪندڙ

۱۱ ڪاسائي ۽ گوشت وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۲ ڪُڪريّ وغيرهٔ وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۳ مُهاڻا ۽ ساٻي

۱۴ ڪير وڪڻڻ وارا

۱۵ گهه ۽ مکڻ ۽ پنير وڪڻڻ وارا

پيئڻ جي شئين جو واپار ڪندڙ

١٦ شراب ۽ عرق جا چڪائيندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ
١٧ بيئر ڪڍندڙ ۽ بيئر وڪڻندڙ
١٨ شربت جوڑڻ وارا
١٩ سرڪي جوڑڻ وارا
٢٠ سيڏو پاڏو ڏيئڻ وارا ۽ ڪاڄ جي سامان جو واپار وڪڻندڙ ۽ بازار جو سامان موجود ڪندڙ وغيرهٔ

نشي وارين شئين جو واپار ڪندڙ

٢١ تماڪ ۽ چرٽ ۽ ناس وڪڻڻ وارا
٢٢ افيم ۽ ڀنگ ۽ گانجو ۽ مدڪ وغيره وڪڻڻ وارا
٢٣ پان سوپاري وڪڻڻ وارا

قليلي پساري دوائين وارا ڪيميڪل

٢٤ عطري (قليلي)
٢٥ پساري ۽ دوائن وارو
٢٦ ڪيميڪل سامان جا جوڑيندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ
٢٧ لوڻ جو واپار ڪندڙ
٢٨ شوري جو واپار ڪندڙ
٢٩ باروت ۽ آتشبازي جوڑڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا
٣٠ صابن جوڑڻ ۽ وڪڻڻ وارا

ن—باڪري ۽ ڪائين جو واپار ڪندڙ—

١ عمارتي ڪائين جا وڪڻندڙ
٢ ٻارڻ جي ڪائين جا ايضاً
٣ ڪوئلن جا ايضاً
٤ چيڻن جا ايضاً
٥ بانس جا ايضاً
٦ گاه ۽ ٻوهه ۽ ٿهن ۽ جانورن جي چاري جا وڪڻندڙ
٧ لنب چنب ۽ پيئن ڪمن لاءِ گاه جا وڪڻندڙ
٨ سٽي ۽ سڻ ۽ نورين ۽ ڏورين جا وڪڻندڙ

س—جانورن مان پيدا ٿيندڙين شئين جو واپار ڪندڙ—

١ چوڙن ۽ ڪلن جو واپار ڪندڙ
٢ چمار ۽ موچي
٣ چم جو ڪم ڪندڙ ۽ وڪڻندڙ

۴ چُمڪ رکيندڙ

۵ چُمڪ ۽ ٽانون ۽ رسين وغيرہ جا وڪڻندڙ

۶ هڏن ۽ سڱن جو واپار ڪندڙ

درجو ۷ — متفرقہ جا ماڻهو — جن جو ٻئي طرح درجو نہ ٺهرايو ويو آهي —

۱ جن ماڻهن کي گهرن يا هُنن جي مسوارن مان پيدايش ٿيندي هُجي سي ماڻهو

۲ جن ماڻهن کي جمع ڪئيل مِلڪيت مان پيدايش ٿيندي هُجي يا شيرن تان حِصو ملندو هُجي يا سالياني ۽ اهڙي پيدايش هُجي سي ماڻهو

۳ پبن شِن خوار

۴ جن ماڻهن کي ڪا ظاهري يا پر ٻاهري پيدايش نہ هُجي سي ۽ پنيار ۽ نادار

۵ جن زالن کي خاص ڏنڌا نہ آهن سي زالون

۶ پُٽ

۷ ديرون

۸ ڪسبٽي

سمجهڻ گهر جي تہ جتي خاص درجو يا دفعہ آهي جهيڙ ڪنہ ماڻهوءَ کي برابر طرح لکي ٿو سگهجي آتي انهيءَ ماڻهوءَ کي ڪنہ ٻئي عام درجي جو سمجهڻ نگهر جي انهيءَ درجي جو ڪري اڻڻ گهر جي

انهيءَ طرح سب سرڪاري نوڪر درجي ۱ ۾ شُمار ڪيا پوءِ انهن جي خاص ڪرت کهڙي ٻر هُجي تہ انجو ڪو فڪر نہ آهي

جڏهن ڪنہ ماڻهو کي ٻہ يا وڌيڪ ڪرتي هُجن تڏهن جيڪا سڀني کان وڏي ڪرت هُجي سا سندس ڪرت سمجهڻ گهر جي

درجي ۷ متفرقہ واري ۾ جيڪي ماڻهو صاف داخل ٿيندا هُجن تن کان سوائي انهيءَ درجي ۾ ٻئن ماڻهن کي داخل ڪرڻ نگهر جي

شاهوڪارن ۽ سڀني قسمن جي سوداگرن يا واپارين جي سڀني ڪلارڪن ۽ اڪونٽينٽن کي درجي ۵ جي دفعہ ل — ۴ ۾ لکڻ جو ارادو آهي — اهڙن اسٽابلشمينٽن جا باه دست ۽ حُڪم ڏيندڙ عملدار ۽ جي ماڻهو ڪُمّ ۾ برابر مشغول هُجن سي ڪلارڪن ۽ اڪونٽينٽن کان ڌار ڪري سڀڪنہ خاص ڪُمّ لاءِ مُقرر ڪيل درجي يا دفعہ ۾ لکڻ گهر جن

هن خاني جي سمجهائي انهيءَ خاني منجهہ لکي ٻئي آهي — جيڪي علم سکن ٿا ۽ جيڪي نٿا سکن تن کي اهو خانو هڪ ٻئي کان جُدا ٿو ڪري ۽ جيڪي پڙهي لکي جاڻن ۽ جيڪي پڙهي لکي ڪين جاڻن تن ۾ وري نہ سکن وارن کي تقسيم ڪيو ويو آهي

خانو ۹ — علم

ماڻهو اسڪول ۾ يا خانگي سيڪاربندڙ وٽ يا ماءُ ٻڀي يا سنڀاليندڙن يا مٽن مائٽن وٽ پڙهندا هُوندا

ٻيا—گهڻا پڙهيل جيڪس سڪندا ڪين هُوندا پرتڏهن به پڙهي لکي سگهندا هُوندا ۽ گهڻا ماڻهو ٽئي درجي ۾ ايندا يعني پڙهي يا لکي ڪين جاڻن

ريمارڪ

اهڙيءَ جُسي جيءَ هٿياءَ جئن نه ٻوڙائي ۽ ڪُنگائي ۽ انداءِ اهي ريمارڪ جي خاني ۾ جاڻائن گهر جن—۽ جم جاءِ کان جڏهن اهي لفظ ضرور هُجن تڏهن اهي لفظ به لکن گهرجن

خصوص لکجي ٿو نه ڪوڙهين جي جاڻائن ۾ گهڻي خبرداري ڪرڻ گهرجي ۽ سڀڪنهن حالتمر لکن گهرجي نه اچو ڪوڙهه آهي يا ڪارو (يعني سچو) ڪوڙهه آهي اهو نفاوت ماڻهن کي جتي ڪٿي چڱي طرح معلوم آهي تهنڪري اُنهيءَ ڳالهه بابت ڪا حرڪت ڪانه ٿيندي مستن ۽ چرين جي وچ جيترو سگهي تيترو هيٺيون تفاوت ڏيکارڻ گهر جي—مُت اُهو ماڻهو آهي جهنجي سمجهه ۾ عقل گهڻو ڪري ڪمزور آهي— چريو اُهو ماڻهو آهي—جهنجي سمجهه ۽ عقل ۾ رولو هُجي ۽ اوهو گهڻو ڪري ڪنهن خاص ڳالهه بابت ۽ ڪنهن مُقرر وقت تي هُجي مُخنث جي لفظ جي معني هي سمجهڻ گهرجي نه ڪو ماڻهو جهنڪي خصي ڪيو هُجي ۽ مُخنث فقط اُنهن کي ئي لکڻ ڪبي جي مشهور مخنث هُجن— ڪنهن به حالتمر ٻُجڻ نگهرجي نه ڪو ماڻهو نامرد آهي يا نه آهي

جم جاءِ کان جي بدن جا عيب هُجن سي جاڻائن گهرجن پر نه اُهي جي پوءِ اتفاق کان ٿيا هُجن

جيڪي انگريز جي رعيت نه هُجن پر جي آخرين شمار ڪرڻ جي رات جو انگريز جي مُلڪ ۾ هُجن تن سڀني کي ڏارين مُلڪن جا ڪري لکڻ گهرجي—

آخرين شمار ڪرڻ جي ڏينهه جيڪي گهر ۾ حاضر نه هُجن پر رڳو ڏينهه يا رات جي واسطي غير حاضر هُجن تن کي حاضرن وانگر لکڻ گهرجي اُنهن کي اهڙي طرح سمجهڻ گهرجي نه جڻ پهنجن نڀين جي نگاه ڪرڻ ويا هُوا جيڪڏهن آدم شماري جي ڏينهه ۲۴ ڪلاڪن کان وڌيڪ مُدت غير حاضر هُجن نه اُنهن کي سندن گهرجي فارمن ۾ ٿورن ڏيهن لاءِ غير حاضرن وانگر ڪري لکڻ گهرجي ۽ اُنهيءَ وقت جتي هُجن اُتي شمار ڪجين ۽ مُسافر يا مُلاقات ڪندڙ ڪري لکجين

مسافر ۽ مُلاقاتن وارا وغيرهُ

جيڪي ماڻهو انگريز جي پيرمان لنگهي ڏاري مُلڪ ۾ ويا هُجن ۽ ڏاري مُلڪ مان لنگهي انگريز جي پير ۾ آيا هُجن تن بابت هن قانون جي تعميل ڪرڻ گهرجي

جيڪي ماڻهو ڏرمسالائن وغيرہ ۾ هُجن ٿِن جو ڏينهه جي مُهل شُمار ڪرڻ گهرجي ۽ جي رات جو وڃڻا هُوندا ٿِن کي شايد ٻيءَ ڏينهه تاءِ ترسائي سگهبو—جيڪي ڪلي مَيدان ۾ سُمهندا هُجن ۽ جنڪي گهر نہ هُجن تن سان بہ اِنهيءَ وانگر هلت ڪرڻ گهرجي پر رهندڙ آڪه جا جيڪي ماڻهو رات جي ڪُم تي رڪيل هُجن ٿِن جو سندن پهنجن پهنجن گهرن ۾ شُمار ڪرڻ گهرجي

جي مدرسه ۽ مڪتب ۽ اسايلم ۽ اسپيتال ۽ ترنگ ۽ ٻيءَ اڏاوت سرڪاري يا خانگي هُجن نِن ۾ جو شُمار ڪجي سو اُنهيءَ اڏاوت جي اندر جي اختيارين وارا ماڻهو هُجن تنڪي ڪرڻ گهرجي ۽ اُنهن جائن ۾ جيڪي تحقيق رهندا هُجن سي سب پڻ اُنهيءَ شُمار ۾ اچڻ گهرجن جيڪي فقط ڏينهه يا رات جي ڪُم تي رڪيل هُجن ۽ جيڪي پهنجن ڪُٽمبن سان گڏ ٻيءَ ڪنهه هنڌ رهندا هُجن سي ڪُٽمبن سُوڌا شُمار ڪجن لشڪري چاوڻين ۾ سِول عملدارن جي معرفت شُمار ڪرڻ ۾ ايندو ۽ لشڪري عملدارن جي معرفت محض لشڪري حدن جي اندر ڪرڻ ۾ ايندو—جيڪي عملدار اسٽاف تي يا جنرل ڊيوٽي تي آهن جي هاڻي رجمنٽ جي لئنن ۾ رهن ٿا تن جي واسطي ۽ پين شن وارن جي واسطي ۽ جيڪي صدر بازار ۾ رهن ٿا يا صدر بازار جا آهن تن سڀني جي واسطي سِول عملدار جوابدار رهندا پوءِ فڪر نہ آهي تہ اوسجو ڏينهه غير حاضر هُجن ۽ ذهاري غير حاضر هُجن جيئن تہ صاحب لوڪن جا نوڪر—يا جيئن تہ رجمنٽ جي لئنن ۾ ڪاريگر يا پورهيت

لشڪري

هيٺين جي واسطي لشڪري عملدار جوابدار رهندا—

١—جنگي ماڻهو يُورپي ۽ ڏيهي ۽ سندن ڪُٽمب يا جيڪي منجهون رجمنٽ جي لئنن ۾ رهندا هُجن سي

٢—رجمنٽ جا نوڪر—جي تحقيق رجمنٽ جي لئنن اندر رهندا هُجن

٣—رجمنٽ جا عملدار ۽ جيڪي سندن نوڪر تحقيق پهنجن صاحبن جي جائن ۾ رهندا هُجن

٤—رجمنٽ جي عملدارن جا ڪُٽمب ۽ سندن نوڪرن جا ڪُٽمب جن سان مڙيان شرط لاءِ آهن

٥—عملدار ۽ ڪُٽمب—سندن نوڪر ۽ تن جا ڪُٽمب—جي رجمنٽ جا نہ هُجن پر ڪنهه رجمنٽ جي لئنن ۾ رهندا هُجن

سڀني درجن جا سنڌي ۽ غير سنڌي عملدار سي عملدارن ۾ اچي ٿاوجن اِي سمجهڻ گهرجي

دوراڪت آدم شُماري نہ ٿئي تهنلاءِ جن جي واسطي ملينري وارا جوابدار آهن تن کان سوائي باقي سڀني ملينري حدن جي صفائي آدم شُماري جي رات جو سبح لئي کان وٺي سبح اُپر تي تاءِ ڪرڻ ۾ ايندي تہ چڱو ٿيندو

درياني ڪرت ڪندڙن ماڻهن جي نسبت ۾ هيٺيان قانون سڀني جي هدايت لاءِ آهن

دريائي

سڀني قسمن جي ڪناري تي ويندڙ ٻيڙيءَ هن درجي ۾ اچي ٿي وڃن يعني نندي جي ۽ ڇڏي مارڻ جي ٻيڙي وغيرهه ۽ سڀني کي گهمندرڪري سمجهي ٿو سگهجي يعني اُهن جو شمار هڪڙي رات تي ئي رکڻ لڳهر جي جن جهازن تي رجسٽر ٿيل نمبر آهن تن کي شمار ڪندڙن جا فارم ڏيڻ گهر جن اهڙي طرح تہ جڻ گهر آهن— ۽ فارمن تي جي نمبر هُجن سي جهازن جي رجسٽر ٿيلن نمبرن جهڙا هُئڻ گهر جن— فارمن تي ضرور بندر يا جاءِ جو نالو هُئڻ گهر جي— ايترو سڀڪهه هنڌا ڪي ڪري ٿو سگهجي— ۽ پڪا مقرر جهازن وارا سدن پهنچن پهنچن نمبرن جي سامهون داخل ڪرڻ گهر جي سڀڪهه فارم جا ٻہ فرد هُئڻ گهر جن— جنه بندر يا جاءِ جو جهاز هُجي تهير اصل رکجي ۽ ٻئي فردني ڊپليڪيٽ جو لفظ لکجي ۽ جهاز جي مالڪ کي ڏجي ۽ پڪي طرح حُڪم ڏجيس تا پهچي بندر يا جاءِ مان وڃڻ جي وقت کان وٺي موٽي آوتي آچڻ تا ۽ جنه جاءِ ۾ وڃي تهير اهو ڏيکارج ۽ پوءِ جنه آفيس مان آوجاري ٿيو هُجي تنه آفيس ۾ ڏئي چڏج جڏهه جهاز پهنچي بندر يا جاءِ ۾ نہ هُجي تڏهه ڊپليڪيٽ تي لکڻ گهر جي ڏاربون مُلڪ ۽ آوجاري ڪوٽواريءَ آفيس ۾ رکجي— اُنجو اصل جهاز جي مالڪ کي ڏجي ۽ اڳي جي فهمايشُ لکيلُ آهن سي بہ ڏجنس

٢ اهئي طرح بندر بندر يا جاءِ جاءِ جي وچ ۾ ڪمي بيشي نڪري سگهندي چاڪون تہ اصل يا ڊپليڪيٽ جو حاضر ڪرڻ سو هڪڙو ڏوچر (يعني دستاويز) ٿيندو تہ جهاز وارن جو سدن بندر ۾ خواهه ٻئي هنڌ شمار ٿيو آهي اِنهئي طرح دوراڪت شمار کو ٿورو ڪرڻ ۾ ايندو ۽ آدم شماريءَ جي رات جيڪي ڪناري کان پري هوندا تن سڀني جو پڻ حساب ڪرڻ ۾ ايندو

٣ جي جهاز مُسافر چار هيو ويندا هُجن تن کي فارمن جا ٻہ فرد ڏيڻ گهر جن ۽ آهي فارم هانڪارڻ کان اڳي پرڻ گهر جن پر شرط هئي آهي تہ جڏهه آدم شماري ڪجي ڏهکان آڳي ڏن ڏيهن جي اندر هانڪار جي— وري هئي بہ شرط آهي تہ جيستا ۽ آدم شماري ٿي رهندي ٻيستاءِ آهي جهاز جيڪس ڪناري کين لڏندا— ڪناري وارن آگبوٽن جي حالتہ بندر بندر جي وچ ۾ جو وقت اُڀي سو ٿورن ڪلاڪن ۾ ساري تو سگهجي— تهير اِنهئي کان جيڪڏهه ڪا حرڪت نہ ٿيندي تہ بہ ٿوري ڪا ٿيندي— سڙهن وارين ٻيڙين لاءِ گهڻي خبرداريءَ جو ضرور ٿيندو تہ جيڪي سمو مهنو يا مهني ڪان مٿي خبر حاضر هوندي تن ۾ نڪرڻ کان آڳي آدم شماري ٿي ۽ جيڪي ٻئي ڪنهه هنڌ وڃي ڪناري لڳندي هُجن تن جا فارم تيا سُجي تا سگهن ۽ اُنهن جي صفائي ڏيوڻي سگهي

۴ مهاڻا جي ڏهاري بازارين ۾ مڇي وڪڻندا هُجن تن کي حاضرن واڳو ڀڻڻ گهر جي ۽ جيڪي ڪناري کان پري مڇي لوڻڻ ۾ رُڌل هُجن تن جو بہ سُندن پهنچن پهنچن گهرن ۾ شُمار ڪجي پر اُنهن لاءِ نشان ڪجي تہ ٿوريءَ مدت لاءِ غير حاضر

۵ جيڪي ماڻهو ٻيڙين ۾ چڙهي ويندا هُجن سي جيڪڏهن ٿي سگهي تہ آخرين شُمار جي وقت سج اُڀي کان سج اُڀرڻ تا ۽ پهنچن پهنچن ڏار ڏار جهازن ۾ ٿي اُڏجن يا اُنهن کي جهازن ۾ بہ ڳڻي ٿو سگهجي ۽ پوءِ وري ڪناري تي بہ ڳڻي ٿو سگهجين — سيني ٻيڙين وغيرہ جي اهڙيءَ طرح قطار ڪرڻ گهر جي جو آخرين شُمار ڪرڻ سرڪوٽي

۶ ڏاري ملڪ جا جهاز ۽ هوم (يعني ملڪ جا) جهاز جي ڏاري ملڪ جي واپار ۾ رُڌل هُجن سي جيستا ۽ لنگر نہ اچي ڪن ٽيستا ۽ نہ ڳڻجن يعني جيڪڏهن آخرين شُمار تا ۽ لنگر هڻي ڪناري تي نہ رهن تہ اُنهن کي فارم ڏيڻ نہ گهر جن

معلوم ٿيندو تہ شُمار ڪندڙ جي فارم ڀرڻ لاءِ جا خبر گهر جي تهنجو وڏو پاڳو هوپ صاحب جي ڪتاب جي ڳوٺ جي فارم نمبر ۱۳ مان ۽ تعلقي جي فارم نمبر ۳۴ مان ملي سگهندو يا ملڻ گهر جي تهڪري محلي جي ۽ گهرن جي نمبرن جي — ۽ گهرن جي قسم ۽ نمبرن جي — ۽ رهندڙ مُڪيم مرد يا زال جي نالي جي — ۽ جيڪي گهر جا ماڻهو پائنچي تہ نڪي جائي ڇڏيءَ ويندا تن جي نالي جي برابر ڀرڻ لاءِ جلد بندوبست ڪرڻ گهر جي باقي رهيل خانا نہ ڀري تا سگهجن — اُهي سڀڪي تعلقي جي مُڪيم آفيس ۾ تپاسن گهر جن

ايندڙ فبروري مهاڻي جي تاريخ ۱۵ ڏاري سڀ فارم پُرڻ ۽ جاچڻ يا تپاسڻ يا درست ڪرڻ يا ڦيرائڻ — ۽ وري تپاسڻ ۽ وري وراهڻ گهر جن تهڪان وڏيڪ دير ڀرڻ لڳهر جي ۽ پوءِ اُهي وري هڏ هڏ تپاسڻ گهر جن تا تہ آدم شُماريءَ جي تاريخ تا ۽ جيڪا ڦير گهير ٿي سا ڪرڻ ۾ اچي پوءِ نوان جاول چوڪر لکڻ گهر جن ۽ جيڪڏهن ڪو مري وڃي تہ جنهن سٽ ۾ جيئرا لکيا هُوا تنهن سٽ تي قلم هڻي ليڪ پائي ڇڏ جي ۽ ريمارڪ جي خاني ۾ مري ويو اُهي لفظ لکڻ گهر جن

جن جائين ساڻ نہ تعلقي جا نہ ڳوٺ جا فارم لاڳو آهن تن جائين جي واسطي خاص بندوبست جو ضرور ٿيندو — ۽ ڪلڪٽرن کي سمجهڻ گهر جي تہ ڪورو صرفو نہ ڪري خبرداريءَ سان خرچ تي نظر رکي اهڙا مڪاني بندوبست ڪن جن مان سندن رائي ۾ اچي تہ چڱو نتيجو پيدا ٿيندو

خصوص هيئن بر لکي تو سمجهي تہ اصل فارمن ۾ جيڪي ٽيرگهيرڪجن سي سب جيڪڏهن ٿي سگهي نہ ڳارهي مُسَ ساڻ ڪجن۔

جڏهن ننڍا ايڪندڙ جڙي رهن تڏهن اصل فارم بمبئي ۾ آدم شماريءَ جي آفيس ڏانهہ موڪلجن ۽ ڳنڍين جي بند ڪرڻ ۽ تورڻ وغيرہ بابت بمبئي جو دستور هلائڻ گهرجي

(صحيح) جان لمسڊين صاحب

سنيٽري ڪمشنر بمبئي جي سرڪار جو

سنيٽري ڪمشنر جي آفيس

تاريخ پهري نومبر سنہ ۱۸۷۱

(True Translation.)

OODHARAM THAWURDASS,

Officiating Sindee Translator to Government in Sind.

48. Not the least of our difficulties has been that of Language. Everything had to be prepared in English, and then translated into—

1. Marathi.
2. Guzerathi.
3. Canarese.
4. Oordoo.
5. Sindi.
6. Arabic.

To avoid the chance of contradictory passages and arbitrary renderings of the same word or phrase, each translation had to be made, more or less, by one and the same person, and all of them are now recorded. On the next occasion instructions will again be wanted, and then, for the vernacular copies, it will be an advantage to have those versions of terms and expressions which have once been used, and acted on.

Compilation Forms.

49. Some 55,000 copies of these instructions were issued, and, concurrently with their preparation, there had to be got ready those forms in which the final results were to be exhibited. The original forms have already been shown at pages 69 to 75, but subsequently they were much altered as will be seen by the following :—

No. 35c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

Census.

Simla, the 30th September 1871.

Read the following correspondence on the subject of the forms for exhibiting the final result of the general census of 1871 :—

Circular to local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 433 to 442, dated 23rd January 1871.

Letter from Chief-Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 73-3, dated 13th February 1871.

" " " Central Provinces, No $\frac{325}{25}$, dated 16th Feb. 1871

" " " Oudh, No. 1025, dated 28th February 1871.

" " Resident at Hyderabad, No. 4, dated 20th April 1871.

" " Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. $\frac{208}{1}$, dated 26th June 1871.

" " Government of Madras, No. 1188, dated 10th July 1871

" " " North-W. Provinces, No. 1229A, dated 4th August 1871.

" " " Bengal, No. 2375, dated 11th August 1871.

Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 21st August 1871.

Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 2361, dated 26th August 1871.

" " Government of the Punjab, No. 1515, dated 4th September 1871.

RESOLUTION.—In January last 10 forms for exhibiting the results of the census of 1871 were forwarded to local Governments and Administrations for their opinions and suggestions.

2. These forms were the following :—

1. General statement of area and population.
2. General statement of population according to age.
3. General statement of population according to education.
4. General statement of population with reference to land revenue.
5. General statement of population according to caste.
6. General statement of population according to occupation
7. List of towns and villages classified according to population.
8. Table of towns of which the inhabitants exceed 5,000 according to population.
9. General detailed statement of population.
10. Statement showing the population in towns.

3. The replies from the several authorities consulted have now been received and carefully considered.

4. The general division of population adopted in the forms originally proposed was that of "Hindoos," "Mahomedans," and "others." It has been pointed out that in British Burmah Buddhists should be shown separately, and the Government of Madras supports the proposal of the local Board of Revenue to admit a class of "Europeans and Eurasians." The necessity of some such modifications must be conceded; but the basis of classification should be religion. The Governor General in Council has therefore decided on the following main classification :—

1. Hindoos.
2. Mahomedans.
3. Buddhists.
4. Christians.
5. Others.

5. It has been objected to Form I. in the shape first proposed that the columns exhibiting the average of each sex and of each of the five great classes to the square mile are useless, and the Governor General in Council agrees in this view. In the revised form these columns have been omitted. On the other hand, columns for certain percentages have been introduced, and the statement of infirmities has been amplified so as to show the number labouring under each kind of infirmity. In deference to the wishes of the Government of Madras, the term village has been added to the "Mouza or township" of the third column. The Government of India cannot, however, consent to forego the column for "enclosures." In some provinces the statistics of "enclosures" as compared with "houses" will be valuable as indications of the condition of the people, and where, as in Madras, enclosures do not prevail, the house will be taken as the enumerator's unit, and the columns involving statistics of enclosures can be left blank.

6. The original Form I. has therefore been re-arranged and divided into three :—

I. A. Abstract.
" B. Details of population.
" C. Infirmities.

7. The proposed Form II. has been modified by the addition of divisions for Buddhists and Christians. It should be accompanied by a percentage statement II. B, showing in the same number of columns the percentage of male Hindoos not exceeding one year on the total Hindoo population, and so on. Owing to the change in the enumerator's form, which has been allowed in the Lower Provinces, it will not be possible to fill up this pair of forms as they stand, for those provinces.

8. The educational statement (No. III.) has required modification. In the first place the two classes of Buddhists and Christians have been added, and in the second place, inasmuch as there are persons under the age of 12 who can read and write, while there may be those above that age who would be more properly described as "under instruction," it has been determined to use the alternative definition throughout. The statement should be accompanied by a calculation of percentages in the Form III. B.

9. It has been pointed out by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces that the enumerator's forms for females, if filled up in the third manner, will not enable a compiler to classify females educationally, according to the proposed final form. In the revised enumerator's form, therefore, the column for "number of females of each age able to read and write or under instruction" has been placed immediately after the column for "number of females under each division of age." This will obviate the difficulty.

10. Form V. has been divided into two, *viz.* :—

V. *a.*—Statement of religions.
V. *b.*—Statement of nationalities, races, tribes and castes.

11. In regard to Form VI. the previous instructions will hold good. The *enumerators* will, as a rule, enter the occupation of each person in the vernacular. It will be for the *compiler* to classify the entries in the manner prescribed.

12. Forms VII. and VIII. have been generally accepted, and call for no remark.

13. Form No. IX. shows nothing which is not exhibited by the revised Form I., and may, therefore, be omitted altogether.

14. Form X. (revised Form IX.) has been modified so as to include the two additional classes of Buddhists and Christians, and three columns have been added, showing—

(*a.*)—The municipal income.
(*b.*)—The municipal expenditure.
(*c.*)—The incidence of municipal taxation.

*I. A.	V. A.
" B.	" B.
" C.	VI.
II. A.	VII.
" B.	VIII.
III. A.	IX.
" B.	

15. The annexed forms* have, accordingly, been finally decided upon, and should be adopted everywhere for the contemplated census, except in the Lower Provinces, where they must suffer such condensation as the permission to employ a less detailed enumerator's form renders necessary.

No. 1.—General Statement of Area and Population.

A.—ABSTRACT.

* DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE. TALOOKAS.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages, Mouzahs, or Townships.	Number of Enclosures	Number of Houses.	Total Population.	Averages calculated from preceding columns. Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, Mouzahs, or Townships, per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, Mouzah, or Township.	Enclosures per Square Mile.	Persons per Enclosure.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	13
Total....												

No. 1.—General Statement of Area and Population.

B.—DETAILS OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE. TALOOKAS.	Total population.	Houses. Of the better sort. Number of houses.	Houses. Of the better sort. Number of their inhabitants.	Houses. Of inferior sort. Number of houses.	Houses. Of inferior sort. Number of their inhabitants.	Details of population. Total males.	Total females.	Hindoos. Males.	Hindoos. Females.	Hindoos. Total.	Mahomedans. Males.	Mahomedans. Females.	Mahomedans. Total.	Buddhists. Males.	Buddhists. Females.	Buddhists. Total.	Christians. Males.	Christians. Females.	Christians. Total.	Others. Males.	Others. Females.	Others. Total.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Total....																						

DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE. TALOOKAS.	Percentages calculated on preceding columns. Of inhabitants of houses of the better sort on total population.	Of inhabitants of houses of inferior sort on total population.	Of Hindoos on total population.	Of Mahomedans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Hindoos. Of Hindoo males on total Hindoo population.	Hindoos. Of Hindoo females on total Hindoo population.	Mahomedans. Of Mahomedan males on total Mahomedan population.	Mahomedans. Of Mahomedan females on total Mahomedan population.	Buddhists. Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Buddhists. Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Christians. Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Christians. Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Others. Of other males on total other population.	Others. Of other females on total other population.
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Total....																			

No. 1.—General Statement of Area and Population.

C.—INFIRMITIES.

DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE. TALOOKAS.	Population. Males.	Population. Females.	Population. Total.	Insanes. Males.	Insanes. Females.	Insanes. Total.	Idiots. Males.	Idiots. Females.	Idiots. Total.	Deaf and Dumb. Males.	Deaf and Dumb. Females.	Deaf and Dumb. Total.	Blind. Males.	Blind. Females.	Blind. Total.	Lepers. Males.	Lepers. Females.	Lepers. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total....																		

DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE. TALOOKAS.	Percentages calculated on preceding columns. Insanes. Insane males on total male population.	Insanes. Insane females on total female population.	Insanes. Insanes on total population.	Idiots. Idiot males on total male population.	Idiots. Idiot females on total female population.	Idiots. Idiots on total population.	Deaf and Dumb. Deaf and dumb males on total male population.	Deaf and Dumb. Deaf and dumb females on total female population.	Deaf and Dumb. Deaf and dumb on total population.	Blind. Blind males on total male population.	Blind. Blind females on total female population.	Blind. Blind on total population.	Lepers. Leper males on total male population.	Lepers. Leper females on total female population.	Lepers. Lepers on total population.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Total....															

* Where these terms appear in the Forms they have been substituted to suit this Presidency.

No. II. A.—*General Statement of Population according to Age.*

DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE.	HINDOOS.*									POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.								
TALOOKAS.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Males ..																		
Females ..																		
Total....																		

* The same for Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians, and Others.

No. II. B.—*Percentages relating to Ages.*

DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE.	HINDOOS.†									POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.								
	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL HINDOO POPULATION.									PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.								
TALOOKAS.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Males..																		
Females .																		
Total....																		

† The same for Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians and Others.

No. III. A.—*General Statement of Population according to Education.*

DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE.	HINDOOS.*						TOTAL POPULATION	
	Not exceeding 12 years of age		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age		Above 20 years of age.			
TALOOKAS	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.	Number of Persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons	Number able to read and write, or under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males ...								
Females ...								
Total .								

* The same for Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians, and Others.

No. III. B.—*Percentages relating to Education.*

DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE.	HINDOOS.†						POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.					
	PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE WHOLE HINDOO POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.						PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
TALOOKAS.	Not exceeding 12 years	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years	Exceeding 20 years	Not exceeding 12 years	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years	Exceeding 20 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total...												

† The same for Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians, and Others.

No. V. A—*Statement of Religions.*

NAME OF DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE.	Sex.	1 Hindoos. Sects in as great detail as practicable.								2 Mahomedans. Sects in as great detail as practicable.			3 Christians. Sects in as great detail as practicable.							4 Buddhists. Sects, if any, of a religious kind		5								
Talookas.		Shankar, or Smarta, or Shaiva.	Madava, or Vir Vaishnava, or Vaishnava.	Ramanuj.	Lingayet.	Swami Narayen.	Wallabacharya.	Kabir Panthis.	All who simply worship some god or goddess without knowing anything of theology.	Ascetics, Religious Mendicants, &c.	Total.	Sunni.	Shiah.	Total.	Armenian.	Baptist.	Episcopalian (Church of England).	Greek.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Native Christian.	Total.	Jains.	Total.	Jews proper.	Beni Israel.	Total.	Shensoy.	Kudmee.	Total.	Sikhs proper.	Nanuk Panthis.	Total.	Brahmos.	All others.	Total.
	Males																																					
	Females																																					
	Total...																																					

No. V. B—*Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes, and Castes.*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Sex.	Non-Asiatics.					Mixed Races.				Asiatics. Exclusive of Natives of India and British Burmah.																	Original Tribes.*					"Hindoos.					Mahomedans.															
		English, Scotch, and Irish.	All other Europeans.	Americans.	Africans	Australasians.	Total.	Eurasians.	Indo Portuguese.	Allothers.	Total.	Afghan or Cabuli.	Arab.	Armenian.	Bagdadi.	Belooch.	Brahooe.	Cashmeri.	Chinese.	Egyptian.	Georgian.	Japanese.	Malay.	Mekranee.	Persian.	Syrian.	Turk.	All others.	Total.	Bheels.				Total	Brahmins.†	Khatriyas.†	Vaisyas.†	Sudras.†	Total.	Persons of Hindoo origin not recognising distinctions of Caste; such as Sikhs, Native converts, &c.	Syed.	Sheik.	Pathan.	Mugul.	Memon.	Borah.	Khojah.	All others.	Total.	All other Asiatics.	Others.	Total.
	Males ...																																																								
	Females .																																																								
	Total...																																																								

* Names of Tribes in the District to be written in the blank Columns as required.
† Each District must prepare a supplementary form for the sub divisions of Hindoos, giving the totals under the proper heads in these Columns.

No. VI.—*General Statement of Population according to occupation.*

Classes and Orders.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Persons employed under Government, or Municipal, or other local authorities			
II. Professional persons			
III. Persons in service or performing personal offices			
IV. Persons engaged in agriculture, and with animals			
V. Persons engaged in commerce and trade			
VI. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations; and engaged in the sale of articles manufactured, or otherwise prepared, for consumption			
VII. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.....			
ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS.			
CLASS I.—*Persons employed under Government, &c.*			
a.—Military and Marine			
b—Police			
c—All others			
d.—Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments			
&c., &c. (as detailed in pp. 98-102.)			

No. VII.—*List of Towns and Villages classified according to Population.*

	Number of Towns and Villages containing										
	Less than 200 inhabitants.	From 200 to 500 inhabitants.	From 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	From 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	From 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.	From 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.	From 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	From 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	From 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	From 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	Above 50,000 inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total...											

No. VIII.—Table of Towns of which the Inhabitants exceed 5,000, arranged according to Population.

Talookas.	Names of Towns.	Number of Inhabitants.
1	2	3

No. IX.—*Statement showing Population in Towns.*

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.			Buddhists.			Christians.			Others.			Total.			Gross Municipal Income.	Gross Municipal Expenditure.	Rate of Municipal Taxation per head of Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Total. . . .																					

16. It will have been observed that a most important form (No. IV.) is passed over in the above remarks. As originally framed, the Governor General in Council has found it open to many objections, and a revised form has now been prepared, and will be submitted for the opinions of local Governments and Administrations.

Order.—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution, with the forms referred to, be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance, and with a request that a report on the suitability of the revised Form IV. may be submitted with the least practicable delay.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Tabulation Sheets.

50. Although these forms were complete in themselves they were yet incomplete, for there had yet to be devised for them, those accessory, or tabulation sheets, which were the basis of all work subsequent to the enumeration. It was in these sheets, that, for each independent unit, the first totals were first entered, and then the *sums* were transferred to the compilation forms. The forms and sheets were issued in English, Marathi, Guzerathi, Canarese, and Sindi : there were some 777,600 sheets, and about 150,130 forms. The sheets are here given for record.

TABULATION SHEET for Compilation Form No. I. B.

District or Collectorate.	Houses of the better sort and their Inhabitants.		Houses of the inferior sort and their Inhabitants.	
Talukas.	Number of Houses.	Number of their Inhabitants.	Number of Houses.	Number of their Inhabitants.
Total of each Column				

TABULATION SHEET for Compilation Form No. I. C.

INFIRMITIES.

Males. { Insane		
Idiot		
Deaf and Dumb from Birth ...		
Blind ..		
Leper ... { White Leprosy. Black Leprosy.		
Eunuch		
(The same for females excepting the last entry.)		
	Total ..	

TABULATION SHEET for Compilation Form No. II. A.

Population according to ages. *Sex*_____ { *N.B.*—One of these Forms to be used for Males and another for Females. The word Male or Female being written on the line after the word Sex.

HINDOOS. { Not exceeding 1 year . ..		
Above 1 and not exceeding 6...		
„ 6 „ „ 12 ...		
„ 12 „ „ 20 ...		
„ 20 „ „ 30 ...		
„ 30 „ „ 40 ...		
„ 40 „ „ 50 ...		
„ 50 „ „ 60 ...		
Above 60 years ...		
The same for Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians, and others	Total...	

TABULATION SHEET for Compilation Form No. III. A.

General Statement of Population according to Education. _____ *Sex.*

N.B.—One of the Forms to be used for Males only and another for Females. The word Male or Female to be written on the blank line as required.

HINDOOS.	Not exceeding 12 years of age	Number of Persons ... Number able to read and write, or under instruction.		
	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years ...	Number of Persons ... Number able to read and write, or under instruction.		
	Above 20 years of age	Number of Persons ... Number able to read and write, or under instruction.		
The same for Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians, and others...			Total....	

TABULATION SHEET for Compilation Form No. V. A. —*Statement of Religions.* *Sex* _____

N.B.—One of these Sheets to be used for Males and another Sheet for Females.

HINDOOS.		Sánkar, or Smarta, or Shaia ..		
		Madhava, or Vir Vishnaiva, or Vishnava		
		Ramanuj		
		Lingayet		
		Swami Narayen		
		Wallabacharya		
		Kabir Panthis...		
		All others who worship some god or goddess, knowing nothing of theology		
		Ascetics, Religious Mendicants, &c.		
MAHOMEDANS.		Suni		
		Shia		
CHRISTIANS.		Armenian		
		Baptist		
		Episcopalian (Church of England)		
		Greek		
		Presbyterian		
		Roman Catholic		
		Wesleyan		
		Native Christian		
BUDDHISTS ...		Jain		
OTHERS.	Jews ..	Jews proper		
		Beni Israel		
	Parsees	Shenshoys		
		Kudmees		
	Sikhs	Sikhs proper		
		Nanuk Panthis		
	Brahmos	Brahmos		
	All others.	All others	Total...	

TABULATION SHEET for Compilation Form No. V. B.—*Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes, and Castes. Sex.* _ { *N B*—One Sheet to be used for Males and another Sheet for Females.

	NON-ASIATICS...	English, Scotch, and Irish...	
		All other Europeans ...	
		Americans	
		Africans	
		Australasians	
	MIXED RACES ...	Eurasians	
		Indo-Portuguese ...	
		All others	
ASIATICS.	EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES OF INDIA AND BRITISH BURMAH.	Afghan or Cabuli ...	
		Arab	
		Armenian	
		Bagdadi	
		Belooch	
		Cashmeri	
		Chinese	
		Egyptian	
		Georgian	
		Japanese	
		Malay	
		Mekranee	
		Persian	
		Syrian	
		Turk	
		All others	
	ORIGINAL TRIBES	Bheels	
	HINDOOS ...	Brahmins	
		Kshatrias	
		Vaisyas	
		Sudras	
		Persons of Hindoo origin not recognizing distinction of castes; such as Sikhs, Native converts, &c., &c ...	
	MAHOMEDANS ...	Syed	
		Sheik	
		Pathan..	
		Mogul	
		Memon...	
		Borah	
		Khojah...	
		All other Mussalmans...	Total....
		All other Asiatics ...	

Names of original Tribes to be written on the blank lines as required.

TABULATION SHEET for Compilation Form No. VI. *in detail.* _ _ _ *Sex.* { *N.B.*—One Sheet to be used for Males only and another for Females The word Male or Female to be written on the blank line at the top as required.

CLASS I.	
A.—Military and Marine	
B.—1. Police, Government	
„ 2. Do. Municipal	
„ 3. Do. Village or rural	
C.—All other Government Servants ...	
D.—Consuls or Agents of Foreign Govts., &c., &c., as detailed in pages 98—102 ...	Total....

BOMBAY TABULATION SHEET—to give the Educational Statistics required by the Director of Public Instruction. _____ *Sex.* { *N.B.*—One of the Forms to be used for Males only and another for Females. The word Male or Female to be written on the blank line as required.

HINDOOS ...	Not exceeding 12 years	Under instruction at school or elsewhere	
		Not actually under instruction but able to read and write ...	
		Not under instruction and unable to read and write ...	
	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 ...	Under instruction at school or elsewhere...	
		Not actually under instruction but able to read and write ...	
		Not under instruction and unable to read and write ...	
	Above 20 years of age	Under instruction at school or elsewhere	
		Not actually under instruction but able to read and write ...	
		Not under instruction and unable to read and write ...	
	The same for Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians, and all others.		Total....

51. With the Forms and Sheets the following general instructions were prepared, and issued, showing how they were to be used. The original Form No. IV., Land, having been found inapplicable to this Presidency, another was drawn up and substituted:—

Instructions for compilation.

CIRCULAR No. 148.

To all Collectors and Political Agents.

The following are the general instructions for exhibiting the results of the Census:—

1. With this Office Memo. No. $\frac{B}{77}$, dated 3rd November 1871, there were sent out samples of the Forms marginally noted, and copies are now issued both in English and in the several vernaculars. The vernacular copies are for general use throughout the District or Collectorate, and the English copies are for each head central office only.

No. 1 A, 1 B, 1 C, 2 A, 2 B, 3 A, 3 B, 4, 5 A, 5 B, 6, 7, 8, 9

2. The Talook, or its equivalent, will be the *collective* unit of compilation—the Village being the *independent* unit—so the results should everywhere be given in a Talookwar Form.

3. With the Forms now distributed there are the following accessory or tabulation sheets:—

1	..... for Form No. 1 B.	.....	requires	 1	Clerk.
1	..... „ „ ..... 1 C.	.....	„	 1	„
1	pair* „ „ ..... 2 A.	.....	„	 2	„
1	„ „ „ ..... 3 A.	.....	„	 2	„
1	„ „ „ ..... 5 A.	.....	„	 2	„
1	„ „ „ ..... 5 B.	.....	„	 2	„
1	„ „ „ 6	.....	„	 2	„
1	„ „ Bombay No. III.....	.....	„	 2	„

* One for Males and one for Females.

4. These tabulation sheets are the ground-work of all the final compilation—and the following explanation as to how they should be used may perhaps be useful:—

A special reader must be so placed that all may see, and hear him; taking up each Enumerator's form he must read aloud each line of its several columns, and, as he reads, the clerks must note down, each on his own sheet, the item of information for that sheet—for instance, when he gives out the number of houses of the better sort, that number must at once be taken down by the clerk for the tabulation sheet of compilation form No. 1 B.

5. The following are the detailed explanations regarding the compilation forms, and their tabulation sheets :—

No. 1 *A. Abstract.*—This, although first on the list, will be amongst the last to be made up, for it is literally an abstract of completed forms.

No. 1 *B. Details of Population.*—This, too, is an abstract, but, to facilitate the filling in of columns 3, 4, 5, 6, there is a tabulation sheet, and it should be made up first of all, so that its total of persons may be used to check the totals on other sheets, it should be kept in figures, but all the others should be kept by marks, and the total of each line only given in figures thus =20.

No. 1 *C. Infirmities.*—This also is an abstract, and has its tabulation sheet, it is particularly asked that the attempt may be made to distinguish the *white* from the *black* leprosy.

No. 2 *A. General Statement of Population.*—This classes the details according to age, and has its tabulation sheet.

No. 2 *B. Percentages relating to Age.*—This is a mere summary of No. 2 A.

No. 3 *A. Educational.*—This gives the results according to the classification ordered by the Government of India, and there is a tabulation sheet.

No. 3 *B. Percentages relating to Education.*—This is a summary of No. 3 A.

In addition there is the *Bombay Form No. III.* to give the information required by the Director of Public Instruction; it has a tabulation sheet, and one for percentages.

No. 4. *Land.*—The form, as issued by the Government of India, was not suitable for this Presidency, so another was drawn up, and submitted for sanction, but no definite instructions have yet been received regarding it. It has already been issued in a Talookwar form, and will be adopted should no order be received to the contrary.

No. 5 *A. Religion.*—Under this head the chief points to be noted have already been given in the "definitions" circulated with this office memo. No. A 304, dated 1st November 1871. The first division of the people will be into Hindoo—Mussulman—Boodhist—Christian—All others,—and no difficulty need be apprehended except perhaps with the numerous sub-divisions of Hindoos.

Brahmins may all be ranged under one or other of the 4 Veds, and the 3 following schools of philosophy :—

1. Adwaita.
2. Dwaita.
3. Visishth Adwaita.

The first are Smartas or Shivas— followers of Sánkara Acharya.
The second are the Vir Vishnaivas—followers of Madhva Acharya.
The third are Sri Vaishnaivas— followers of Ramanuj.

Strictly speaking these differences are only for the Brahmins, but they are shared by very many Hindoos of caste and education, who may all perhaps be classed under the following sects :—

1. Sánkar, or Smarta, or Shaiva.
2. Madhva, or Vir Vishnaiva, or Vishnaiya.
3. Ramanuj or Sri Vaishnaiva.
4. Lingayet.
5. Swami Narayen.
6. Wallabacharya.
7. Kabir Panthis.

The prevailing sects in each locality should be given in as great detail as possible and all supplemental lists should be forwarded. Ascetics, religious mendicants, and such like, must be classed by their tenets—and the great mass of the people, who know nothing of philosophy and who simply worship some god or goddess, should be returned under one head, the deity being mentioned.

No. 5. *B. Nationalities.*—This exhibits the different castes and classes and its tabulation sheet should be made up immediately after that for Form No. 1 B.

No. 6. *Occupations.*—The list is in accordance with that drawn up by Colonel Strachey, and the form now issued in 9 pages, and headed "No. VI. in detail," is the amplification of the "classification" mentioned in the heading of Form No. VI. first circulated. There is a tabulation sheet, and a 2-page form (a mere sum-

mary) headed "Classes and Orders." The tabulation sheet should be filled in first, then the 9-page form, and then the 2-page form. The 9-page-form, like the tabulation sheet, is available for use in every village; and, in thus using it, the name of the village and the Talooka *must* be given.

No. 7.
No. 8. } These need no explanation.
No. 9.

6. It is absolutely necessary that the Enumerator's forms of each Talooka should be treated separately, that is to say, the packages of any one Talook must be examined, compiled *and re-packed before those of another Talook are opened.*

This of course is on the supposition that in each Collectorate all will be compiled in one central office. The Enumerator's forms, and the tabulation sheets which have exhausted them, should be kept together until all the forms for the Talooka have been examined and then they should be compiled. When the compilation is finished, the Enumerator's forms, the tabulation sheets, and the compilation forms should be packed separately, but put into one and the same cover, and marked with the name of the Talooka and Collectorate.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th January 1872.

P.S.—The English copies of each compilation form, and 20 English copies of each tabulation sheet will be sent by Book Post. The Vernacular copies, being more bulky, will be despatched by the readiest route, and advice of despatch will be given.—J. L.

52. Under instructions from the Government of India, the following changes were subsequently ordered to be made in Census Form No. VII., "List of Towns and Villages classified according to Population."

In the Form as issued the classes under Columns 6, 7, and 8 were as follows:—

Column 6—From 2,000 to 4,000 inhabitants.
" 7 " 4,000 to 6,000 "
" 8 " 6,000 to 10,000 "

The alteration was—

In Column 6—From 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.
" 7 " 3,000 to 5,000 "
" 8 " 5,000 to 10,000 "

53. The subjoined Alphabetical Index for Compilation Form No. VI. was prepared by Mr. Rangrao Bhimaji, the Acting Huzoor Deputy Collector, Alibag:—

Letter of the Alphabet.	Head of Occupation, Trade, &c.	Class.	Order.	Sub-order No.
A	Accountants	VI.	L.	4
	Actors	II.	F.	...
	Agents of Foreign Courts	I.	D.	...
	Agricultural Labourers	IV.	C.	...
	All other Domestic Servants, save III. A. 1. ...	III.	A.	2
	Animals for hire, keepers, &c., of	V.	C.	...
	Animal Oils and Fats	VI.	C.	3
	Annuities, living upon	VII.	"	2
	Architecture	II.	G.	...
	Arrowroot, makers of, &c.	VI.	M.	9
	Artificial Flowers	"	K.	25
	Artists	II.	F.	1

Letter of the Alphabet.	Head of Occupation, Trade, &c.	Class.	Order.	Sub-order No.
A	Ascetics	II.	A.	4
	Asses	IV.	D.	1
	Attorneys	II.	D.	2
	Auctioneers	V.	L.	2
B	Bakers	VI.	M.	3
	Bamboos, sellers of	"	N.	8
	" workers of	"	F.	10
	Bangles	"	I.	20
	Bankers, not being money changers... ...	V.	J.	1
	" bullion dealers, being also money changers	"	J.	2
	Barbers	III.	B.	1
	Barristers	II.	D.	1
	Baskets...	VI.	J.	7
	Bazaar supplies	"	M.	20
	Beads	"	K.	22
	Bearers of Palkees	V.	D.	1
	Beggars and Paupers	VII.	...	4
	Bhang	VI.	M.	22
	Bhoosa	"	N.	6
	Billiard-rooms	III.	C.	4
	Birds	IV.	D.	6
	Blacksmiths	VI.	I.	1
	Blankets or Woollen Goods, Weavers of ...	"	K.	5
	" " sellers of ...	"	"	6
	Boarding-house keepers	III.	C.	2
	Boats for hire, keepers of, &c.	V.	F.	...
	Bones	VI.	O.	6
	Bookbinders	"	L.	5
	Booksellers	"	"	4
	Brass-smiths and dealers	"	I.	6
	Beer Brewers and dealers	"	M.	17
	Brokers	V.	L.	1
	Bricklayers	VI.	F.	2
	Brick-makers	"	"	5
	Brooms and Brushes	"	J.	4
	Butchers and Meat-sellers	"	M.	11
	Builders	"	F.	1
	Builders of Boats...	"	H.	3
	Butter	"	M.	15
	Buttons, Beads, &c.	"	K.	22
C	Cabinet-makers	VI.	J.	1
	Cage-makers	"	I.	7
	Calenderers	"	K.	15
	Calico Printers	"	"	14
	Camels	IV.	D.	4
	Canework	VI.	J.	7
	Candles...	"	C.	2
	Caps	"	K.	20
	Carpenters	"	F.	8
	Carpets, Weavers of	"	K.	9
	" dealers	"	"	10
	Carriage-makers	"	G.	1
	Cart-makers	"	"	2
	Carvers...	"	"	9
	Caste-marks	III.	B.	4
	Chaff-sellers	VI.	N.	6
	Charcoal	"	"	3

Letter of the Alphabet.	Head of Occupation, Trade, &c.	Class.	Order.	Sub-order No.
C	Charitable Institutions	II.	A.	5
	Chemicals	VI.	M.	26
	Cheese-sellers	"	"	15
	Churches	II.	A.	1
	Cigars	VI.	M.	21
	Civil Engineering	II.	G.	...
	Clerks	V.	L.	4
	Club Managers	III.	C.	5
	Coal Dealers	VI.	D.	2
	" pits	"	B.	1
	Colourers	"	F.	11
	Combs...	"	J.	5
	Confectioners	"	M.	8
	Consuls...	I.	D.	...
	Contractors and Builders	VI.	F.	1
	Commission Agents	V.	L.	2
	Coopers	VI.	J.	10
	Coppersmiths and Dealers	"	I.	5
	Cotton Goods, Thread, Tape, &c., makers of ...	"	K.	3
	" " " " dealers in ...	"	"	4
	Cotton-presses and Screws...	V.	H.	1
	Cotton-spinning	VI.	D.	1
	Cotton-weaving	"	"	2
	Cowdung (fuel)	"	W.	4
	Crockery	"	I.	18
	Curriers	"	O.	1
	Cutlers	"	I.	3
D	Dancers	II.	F.	7
	Decorators	VI.	"	11
	Dividends on Shares, living upon	VII.	..	2
	Docks	VI.	H.	1
	Domestics, employed in the house	III.	A.	1
	" all others	"	"	2
	Drawing Masters	II.	F.	...
	Dressmakers	VI.	K.	19
	Drugs and Medicines	"	M.	25
	Dyers	"	K.	17
E	Education	II.	B.	...
	Electroplaters	VI.	I.	12
	Embroiderers	"	K	23
	Emigration Agents	V.	I.	1
	Engineering Branch, on Railways	"	A.	1
	Engravers	VI.	L.	8
	Engineers for Ships and Steamers	V.	F.	3
	Establishments on shore for ditto	"	E.	1
	afloat for ditto	"	"	2
F	Fans	VI.	J.	6
	Farriers	IV.	G.	..
	Fats	VI.	C.	3
	Felts	"	K.	11
	Female Children	VII.	..	7
	Firewood	VI.	N.	2
	Fishermen and Fishmongers	"	M.	1
	Fireworks	"	"	29
	Flax, Spinners and Weavers	"	D.	7
	" sellers of	"	N.	8
	Flowers...	"	J.	20

Letter of the Alphabet.	Head of Occupation, Trade, &c.	Class.	Order.	Sub-order No.
F	Food	VI.	M.	20
	Forage for Animals	"	N.	6
	Fowls	"	M.	12
	Fowlers	IV.	H.	...
	Founders and Machine-makers	VI.	E.	1
	Fruits and Vegetables	"	M.	5
	Fullers	"	K.	16
	Funded Property, living upon	VII.	...	2
	Furniture-sellers	VI.	J.	1
G	Ganja	VI.	M.	22
	Garlands, &c., of flowers	"	J.	20
	Gas-fitters not employed in Gas-works ...	"	I.	9
	Gasworks	"	E.	2
	General Agents	V.	K.	1
	" Shopkeepers	"	"	3
	" Merchants	"	"	1
	" Retail-dealers	"	"	3
	" Shopkeepers, who are also money changers	V.	J.	5
	Ghee	VI.	M.	15
	Gilders	"	J.	9
	Girths	"	K.	28
	Glass Bottles	"	I.	18
	" Manufacture	"	B.	6
	Gloves	"	K.	21
	Goats	IV.	D.	3
	Gold-lace	VI.	K.	24
	Gold and Silversmiths	"	I.	10
	Gold-washers	"	I.	13
	Government servants, all others	I.	C.	...
	Grass	VI.	N.	6
	Grain Millers, &c.	"	M.	2
	Grain and Flour	"	"	1
	Grain-parchers	"	"	4
	Grass for thatching, &c.	"	N.	7
	Grindstones	"	J.	15
	Grocers	"	M.	6
	Gunmakers	"	I.	4
	Gunpowder	"	M.	29
H	Hair, dealers in	"	O.	6
	" dressers	III.	B.	1
	Halalcores	"	"	5
	Hand Pankhas	VI.	J.	6
	Hardware	"	I.	2
	Harness-makers	"	K.	27
	Hats	"	"	20
	Hawkers	V.	"	4
	Hemp, Flax, Rope and String	VI.	N.	8
	Hemp, dealers in...	"	K.	13
	" Spinners and Weavers	"	D.	7
	Herdsmen and Shepherds	IV.	E.	...
	Hides and Skins	VI.	O.	1
	Hookas	"	J.	14
	Horns	"	O.	6
	Horned Cattle, save IV. D. 1.	IV.	D.	2
	Horse-breakers	"	F.	...
	Horses	"	D.	1
	Hospital Attendants	II.	E.	3

Letter of the Alphabet.	Head of Occupation, Trade, &c.	Class.	Order.	Sub-order No.
I	Ice sellers	VI.	M	8
	Indigo	"	A.	1
	Inns, keepers of	III.	C.	1
	Interpreters	II.	D.	3
	Irrigation Works...	VI.	E.	4
	Iron and Hardware	"	I.	2
	Ivory	"	J.	18
J	Jewellers and dealers in Precious Stones ...	VI.	I.	14
	Jockeys	IV.	F.	...
	Jugglers	II.	"	7
	Jute, Spinners and Weavers	VI.	D.	7
	" Hemp " "	"	K.	12
K	Keepers of Cotton and other Screws and Presses	V.	H.	1
	" and users of Animals for hire ...	"	C.	...
	Kites	VI.	J.	13
L	Labourers, not Agricultural	VI.	I.	12
	" for wages, &c., Agricultural ..	IV.	C.	...
	Lac and Lacquered-ware	VI.	J.	17
	Lamps	"	I.	18
	Lanterns	"	"	11
	Law Clerks	II.	D.	3
	Leaf-plates	VI.	J.	19
	Leather Manufacture	"	C.	1
	" Workers and Sellers	"	O.	3
	" Dyers	"	"	4
	" Utensils, Ropes, &c.	"	"	5
	Lime-burners and Sellers	"	F.	7
	Literature and Science, &c.	II.	C.	...
	Lithographic Printer	VI.	L.	7
	Locomotive Branch of Railways	V.	A.	2
M	Machine-makers	VI.	D.	E.
	Madak	"	M.	22
	Male Children	VII.	...	6
	Maker of Caste-marks, &c.	III.	B.	4
	Manufacturers of Metals and Ores	VI.	"	3
	Mathematical Instruments	"	J.	15
	Mats, Fans, Hand-pankhas...	"	"	6
	Meat Sellers	"	M.	11
	Mechanics, not otherwise described	"	E.	5
	Medicines	"	M.	5
	Medical Practitioners	II.	E.	1
	Merchants in Special Goods	V.	K.	2
	Messengers	V.	D.	3
	Metals	VI.	B.	3
	Midwives and Nurses	II.	E.	4
	Military and Marine	I.	A.	1
	Milk Sellers	VI.	M.	14
	Milliners and Dress-makers	"	K.	19
	Ministers of Religion, Priests, &c.	II.	A.	7
	Missionaries	"	"	2
	Mookhtyars	"	D.	2
	Monastic Orders	II.	A.	3
	Money-changers, proper	V.	J.	3
	" " Exchangers of Copper ...	"	"	4
	Mosques	II.	A.	1
	Mules	IV.	D.	1

Letter of the Alphabet.	Head of Occupation, Trade, &c.	Class.	Order.	Sub-order No.
M	Museums	II.	C.	...
	Musical Instruments	VI.	J.	6
	Musicians and Singers	II.	F.	6
N	Newspaper and Periodical Publications ...	VI.	L.	6
	Nurses	II.	E.	4
O	Officiators in Churches, Temples and Mosques ...	II.	A.	1
	Opium	VI.	M.	22
	Opticians	"	I.	15
	Ores	"	B.	3
P	Packers and Weighmen	V.	H.	2
	Painters	II.	F.	2
		VI.	"	11
	Palkee-bearers	V.	D.	1
	" &c., Makers	VI.	J.	3
	Pan and Betel	"	M.	23
	Paper-makers and Stationers	"	L.	3
	Paupers	VII.	...	4
	Perfumes	VI.	M.	24
	Persons employed in building Ships... ...	"	H.	2
	Pensioners	VII.	...	3
	Periodical Publications	VI.	L.	6
	Persons having no ostensible income ...	VII.	...	4
	Petition Writers	II.	D.	3
	Photographers	"	F.	4
	Pickles	VI.	M.	6
	Pigs	"	D.	5
	Plates and Plated-ware	"	I.	...
	Pleaders	II.	D.	2
	Police, Government	I.	B.	1
	" Municipal	"	"	2
	" Village	"	"	3
	Porcelain Dealers	VI.	I.	18
	Porters	V.	D.	2
	Pottery	"	I.	19
	Precious Stones	"	"	14
	Preserves	"	M.	6
	Priests	II.	A.	1
	Prints and Pictures	VI.	L.	9
	Printers	"	"	1
	" Materials...	"	"	2
	Proprietors, not Cultivating	IV.	A.	1
	" Cultivating	"	"	2
	Prostitutes	VII.	...	8
	Provisioners, Dealers in Food, &c.	VI.	M.	20
	Public Entertainments, Keepers of places of ...	III.	C.	3
	Publishers	VI.	L.	4
Q	Quarries and Quarrymen	VI.	F.	6
R	Reeds	VI.	F.	10
	Religious Mendicants	II.	A.	4
	Rents of Houses and Shops, living upon ...	VII.	...	1
S	Saddle-cloth, Girth, &c.	VI.	K.	28
	Saddlers	"	"	27
	Sailmakers	"	H.	4
	Salt	"	B.	4

Letter of the Alphabet.	Head of Occupation, Trade, &c.	Class.	Order.	Sub-order No.
S	Saltpetre, makers of	VI.	B.	5
	Do. dealers in	„	M.	28
	Salt, dealers in	„	„	27
	Sandalwood	„	J.	18
	Sawmills	„	E.	4
	Science	II.	C.	...
	Scientific Societies	„	„	...
	Sculptors	II.	F.	3
	Seal Engravers	VI.	I.	16
	Sellers of Timber...	„	N.	1
	Shawl Weavers ... ... } „ Wool, Spinners ... ... }	„	A.	7
	„ „ Dealers in	„	„	8
	Sheep	IV.	D.	3
	Sherbet-makers	VI.	M.	18
	Shikarees	IV.	H.	...
	Shepherds	„	E.	...
	Ship-chandlers	VI.	H.	5
	Ship-builders, &c....	„	„	2
	Shipping Agents and Surveyors	V.	L.	3
	Ships and Steamers—see Establishments ...	„	E.	1 and 2
	„ „ Engineers for	„	„	3
	Shoemakers	VI.	K.	26
	Shopmen	VI.	L.	5
	Silk-producers	V.	D.	3
	„ Goods, Weavers and Spinners	„	K.	1
	„ „ Dealers in	„	„	2
	„ Sellers	„	D.	4
	Singers...	II.	F.	6
	Snuff	VI.	M.	21
	Soap-makers, &c....	„	„	30
	Spices	„	„	6
	Stationers	„	L.	3
	Sticks	„	J.	12
	Stockings	„	K.	21
	Stonemason	„	F.	3
	Sugar, Makers of, &c.	„	M.	7
	„ Manufacturers, &c.	„	A.	2
	Surveyors	V.	L.	3
	Surveying	II.	G.	...
	Sword and Gun-makers	VI.	I.	4
T	Tailors	VI.	K.	18
	Tanners and Curriers	„	O.	2
	Tea Manufacturers	„	A.	3
	„ Dealers in and Tasters of	„	M.	10
	Telegraphic Branch, Railways	V.	A.	3
	Tenants	IV.	B.	...
	Timber	VI.	N.	1
	Tinmen	„	A.	8
	Thatchers	„	F.	9
	Tobacco	„	M.	21
	Toys and Kites	„	J.	13
	Traffic and General business, Railways ...	V.	A.	4
	Translators	II.	D.	3
	Trappings	VI.	K.	28
	Turners	„	J.	8
	Tarban-makers and Winders	„	K.	20
U	Undertakers	VI.	J.	3
	Upholsterers	„	„	2

Letter of the Alphabet.	Head of Occupation, Trade, &c.	Class.	Order.	Sub-order No.
V	Vakils	II.	D.	2
	Vegetable Oil Sellers	VI.	A.	5
	„ „ Makers	„	„	4
	Vegetables	„	M.	5
	Veterinary Surgeons	II.	E.	2
	Vinegar	VI.	M.	19
W	Warehousemen	V.	G.	...
	Washermen	III.	B.	2
	Water Carriers	„	„	3
	Watchmakers	VI.	I.	17
	Well-sinkers and Makers	„	F.	4
	Weighmen	V.	H.	2
	Wheeled Conveyances	„	B.	...
	Whips	VI.	J.	12
	Wickerwork, &c....	„	„	7
	Wine and Spirits, Distillers, &c.	„	M.	16
	Wire-drawers and Workers, and Cage-makers..	„	I.	7
	Wool Producers	„	D.	5
	„ Sellers	„	„	6
	Woollen Goods, Weavers	„	K.	5
	„ „ Sellers	„	„	6
	Women, without any occupation, and Wives, so described	VII.	...	5
	Workers of Coalpits	VI.	B.	1
	„ of Quarries and Quarrymen ...	„	F.	6

54. It will be remembered, that the Director of Public Instruction had suggested certain changes in the Education column of the Enumerator's form, and that those changes were modified by the Government of India, and sanctioned. To meet Mr. Peile's wishes a compilation form was specially prepared, and issued, together with a Percentage sheet, and they were those now given. A special Land Form was also prepared, more in accordance with the Revenue system of this Presidency, and that also is here recorded, together with the Imperial Form subsequently ordered. The Cattle Form was amplified, and that too is given.

BOMBAY FORM No. III.—*General Statement of Population according to Education.*

[This Form is not sanctioned by the Government of India, but the Director of Public Instruction particularly asks for the information.]

DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE.	HINDOOS.*												TOTAL POPULATION.				
	UP TO 12 YEARS OF AGE.				ABOVE 12 AND UP TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.				ABOVE 20 YEARS OF AGE.								
TALOOKAS.	No. of persons.	Under instruction at school or elsewhere.	Not actually under instruction, but able to read and write.	Not under instruction and unable to read and write.	No. of persons.	Under instruction at school or elsewhere.	Not actually under instruction, but able to read and write.	Not under instruction and unable to read and write.	No. of persons.	Under instruction at school or elsewhere.	Not actually under instruction, but able to read and write.	Not under instruction and unable to read and write.	No. of persons.	Under instruction at school or elsewhere.	Not actually under instruction, but able to read and write.	Not under instruction and unable to read and write.	TOTAL.
1	2	3			4	5			6	7			8	9			10
Males																	
Females																	
Total .																	

* The same for Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians, and Others.

BOMBAY FORM.—*Percentages relating to Education.*

DISTRICT OR COLLECTORATE.	HINDOOS. †									POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.								
	Percentage of those under instruction at school or elsewhere upon the whole Hindoo population of the same age and sex.			Percentage of those not actually under instruction but able to read and write upon the whole Hindoo population of the same age and sex.			Percentage of those not under instruction and unable to read or write upon the whole Hindoo population of the same age and sex.			Percentage of those under instruction at school or elsewhere upon the Total population of all Religions of the same age and sex.			Percentage of those not actually under instruction but able to read and write upon the Total population of all religions of the same age and sex.			Percentage of those not under instruction and unable to read or write upon the whole population of all Religions of the same age and sex.		
TALOOKAS.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Males.....																		
Females.....																		
Total ...																		

† The same for Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians, and Others.

No. IV.—STATEMENT of Population with reference to Land and Land Revenue.—(Imperial Form.)

District.	Total Population.	Total Agricultural Population.	Total Male Agriculturists above 20 years of age.	Area in square miles of Land paying Government Revenue, Quit-rent, or Peshcush.				Area in square miles of Land not paying Government Revenue, Quit-rent, or Peshcush.				Total.				Amount of payments to Government whether as Land Revenue, Quit-rent, or Peshcush, including, where such exist, *Water advantage but not Water rates.*	Amount of local Rates and Cesses paid on Land.	Total of two preceding columns (a)	Amount of Rent, including local Cesses paid by Cultivators. (a).	Percentage of Agriculturists on total Population.	Average number of Persons dependent on each Male Agriculturist above 20 years of age.	Average number of Acres cultivated by each Male Agriculturist above 20 years of age.*	Average incidence of Amount of payments specified in Column 17 per Acre of Revenue-paying culturable (b) area.	Average incidence of Amount of payments specified in Column 17 per Acre of Revenue-paying cultivated area.	Average incidence of local Rates and Cesses per Acre of cultivated Land.*	Average incidence of Rent paid per cultivated Acre.*
				Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.*	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.*	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.*	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

(a) Note.—In Districts under Raiyatwari Settlement, Columns 19 and 20 will be identical. * See para. 2 of the Resolution. (b) Note.—Culturable includes both cultivable and cultivated.

Bombay Form.—No. IV.—TALOOKWAR RETURN of Villages, Hamlets, &c., showing the Detailed Area, Revenue Demand, Rates of Revenue per Acre, and proportions of Cultivated Total Area for the Collectorate of. _____

Name of Talooka.	Number of Villages.		Number of Hamlets.		Number of Houses.	Total Area in Square Acres.	Government Land.								Inam or Alienated Lands.			Total collected by Government under Columns 8, 11, and 12.	Detail of Column 10.*					Total of Areas of Columns 8 and 12.	Percentage of Column 15 on Column 7.
							Occupied, Assessed.			Unoccupied, Assessed.			Unarable, Unassessed.	Realization from Sale of Grazing, &c., and on land in Columns 9 and 10.											
							1	2	3	1	2	3			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.			Area.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Area.		Area.	Assessment.	Collected as Government Rent, &c.		Unassessed Unarable Land.	Village Sites.	Roads.	Rivers and Nullas, &c.	Tanks.†		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9			10	11	12			13	14					15	16
Total																									

* These heads are all in the Survey Akar Bund, except the area of Tanks, which must be ascertained from Survey Register of Lands in the possession of every Koolkurnee.

† The Area of those Tanks only need bee given which form entire Reveuue Servey nnmbers.

Talookwar Return showing the Number of Cattle in the _____ Collectorate.

TALOOKAS	Elephants.		Camels		Horses.												Country Ponies.		Mules.		Oxen.	Cows.	Bulls for Breeding.	Buffaloes.		Asses.		Sheep.		Goats.	
					Arab.		Persian.		English.		Australian		Cape.		Country.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F				M.	F	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.
Total..																															

55. The following correspondence relates to the contemplated procedure for the City of Bombay. It will be seen that, as early as September 1871, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Crawford, had divided the City into 26 Census Sections and 1,338 enumerators' beats; and, under Mr. Superintendent Mills of the Police Force, the Police were so familiarised with these beats, that, at any time, they could have taken the enumerators through them. Registers for each beat were carefully prepared showing the number of houses, &c., and it was also settled what were to be the forms for collecting the descriptive details, and for compiling the final results. Other preliminary arrangements of Mr. Crawford's were equally good, but owing to the state of the Municipal finances, they could not be carried out. Eventually, however, everything was settled. Government gave a lump sum of Rs. 12,000, and a like sum was voted by the Bench of Justices, and there was sanctioned a special form for enumeration, which, whilst it gave all the information required for imperial purposes, gave also a number of details invaluable to the several Departments of the Municipality.

Arrangements for the City of Bombay.

No. 4633 A of 1871.

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

General Department.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th September 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Government Resolution No. 2466 of 4th September, and with reference to para. 14, which relates to the census of the City of Bombay, to make the following observations:—

2. In my letter No. 584 of 5th February (para. 4) I stated that I should, as a preliminary step, order the re-numbering of all the houses in Bombay, that I should also (para. 5) endeavour to obtain monthly or bi-monthly returns of the population in the immense chawls, or tenant houses; by which means I should train a large number of men in my employ in the work of enumeration, and prepare beforehand the descriptive details of the census.

3. Government were pleased, in Government Resolution No. 422 of 18th February, to approve these proposals; and I was about to submit, both to the Government and to the Bench of Justices, an estimate of the cost, and had already commenced the work of dividing

the city into beats, when Government Resolution No. 734 of 16th March informed me that the idea of taking the census during the current year had been abandoned by the Government of India.

4. Having reason, however, to believe that this decision would be re-considered, I continued and completed the work of dividing the city into beats, and I also allotted members of my own and Police Establishments to groups of beats, and obtained several returns of chawl populations.

5. I had proceeded thus far when the serious deficit in the Municipal income for the current year loomed before me; a general remorseless reduction of establishments followed, and all the arrangements made for allotting the beats were dislocated, while my establishments were pared down to such a degree that no extra work extending over any time can be undertaken by them.

6. Thus I have not been able to carry out my original scheme in its entirety, and must altogether abandon (because of the expense) the idea of re-numbering the houses at present.

7. This much, however, has been done in anticipation of the census, and it will relieve us of much labour at the last moment. The Town has been carefully divided into Sections and into enumerators' beats. A Register giving the number of houses in each beat has been prepared, and all the forms for the collection of descriptive information and its compilation afterwards, have been settled. This has been done at a cost of Rs. 2,811, which has yet to be paid.

8. It remains for me to explain how I now propose to carry out the census, and to submit an estimate for the cost, half of which, by the orders of the Government of India, is to be defrayed by the Municipality, and half by Government.

9. The total number of Sections into which the City has been divided is 26, and enumerator's beats 1,338. To collect all the descriptive details beforehand, and to distribute all the Householder's Schedules, four clear days beforehand, I propose to entertain 700 enumerators for 16 days from the 1st to the 16th December, at one Rupee per diem. Each man to be told off to two contiguous beats.

10. These enumerators will be supervised and generally instructed in their duties by superior officers from the Municipal and Police establishments told off to Sections at once.

11. By the 14th of December the descriptive details will be in the office, and all the Householder's Schedules will be distributed by the 10th or 11th.

12. In order to allow one man to each beat, 700 more enumerators will be required from all public offices on the last day (15th December), each of whom will be told off to one of the paid enumerators already entertained. There will thus, on the night of enumeration, be one enumerator to each beat, and half the number of enumerators will already be familiar with the ground to be travelled over, not altogether ignorant of it as on a former occasion. Of this total of 700 official enumerators, I can supply 250 from the Municipal and Police Establishments, and I shall require from Government Offices named in Government Resolution of 18th February 450 more, which there should be no difficulty in obtaining.

13. On the morning of the 16th, all the Schedules will be in the Central Office, and being at once sorted, and arranged according to the beat register, the work of compilation can commence from the following morning.

14. For the purposes of compilation, an establishment will be required for a term of 4 months, of the strength shown in the accompanying estimate, which is based on the calculation that there will be 120,000 schedules to compile, and that one man can complete 30 Schedules in one working day.

15. At the head of the whole system I shall place Mr. Superintendent Mills, whose services Mr. Souter has been good enough to place at my disposal, and whom I have already employed in arranging the beats and registers. He was employed in the former census, probably knows the City as well as any person in it, and is well known and respected by all, being also very methodical and possessed of great tact and temper.

16. He must begin work on the 1st October with a small establishment shown in the estimate. Mr. Mills should receive an allowance of 150 Rupees per mensem in addition to his present pay, or in all Rs. 500 per mensem while employed on the census, which will not leave him much beyond his actual expenses for conveyance.

17. Commanding Officers of Regiments and Detachments, and heads of schools and other large public establishments, will be asked in writing to make a return of all persons under their charge on the night of the census.

18. The census of the Harbour should be undertaken by the Master Attendant under general instructions from me, the services of the Water Police being placed at his disposal.

19. It will be seen that the total estimate of cost is Rs. 26,105, and on the receipt of the Government sanction, which I beg may be immediately accorded, I will, at the next Bench Meeting, ask sanction for a moiety of this expenditure from the revenue of the coming year.

20. The actual cost of Dr. Leith's Census of 1864 was, as I learn from the Accountant General, Rs. 24,955-9-4; but I have found it impossible to classify the expenditure for comparison with the present estimate.

21. As there is not an hour to lose, Mr. Mills will commence work on the 1st October, in anticipation of sanction.

22. With reference to para. 12 of this letter, I beg to suggest that it will very greatly facilitate our operations, prevent hurry and confusion at the last moment, and afford a better chance for accuracy if Government will place their official enumerators at my disposal entirely from 1 P.M. on the 14th December, and for the whole of the 15th December.

Soliciting the earliest possible reply.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Estimate of the Cost of the taking of the Census of the City of Bombay in December 1871.

Printing Charges.						
For printing 120,000 Householder's Schedules, at Rs. 18 per 1,000 copies	2,160	0	0			
For printing 2,000 Descriptive forms, at Rs. 18 per 1,000 copies	36	0	0			
For printing 10,000 Tabulation forms at Rs. 18 per 1,000 copies	180	0	0			
For printing 100 copies Census Compilation at Rs. 3 per page	300	0	0	2,676	0	0
Supervision.						
1 Superintendent, at Rs. 500 per month, for 6 months	3,000	0	0			
1 Clerk on Rs. 50 per month, for 3 months, from 1st October	150	0	0			
1 Clerk on Rs. 30 per month, for 3 months from 1st October	90	0	0	3,240	0	0
Enumeration.						
700 Enumerators, for sixteen days, at the rate of 1 Rupee each day	11,200	0	0	11,200	0	0
Collecting of Census and Details—						
700 Clerks from public offices, each 1 Rupee for conveyance hire	700	0	0			
1,000 Small ink bottles, at 1 anna each ...	62	8	0			
155 Pounds of candles, at 6 annas per pound	65	10	0			
Ink, pencils, twine, &c.	50	0	0			
Boat hire for harbour and petty contingencies	200	0	0	1,078	2	0
Compilation of Census Report.						
40 Clerks, for four months, at Rs. 30 each per month	4,800	0	0			
1 Clerk, for four months, at Rs. 50 per month	200	0	0			
Contingencies	100	0	0	5,100	0	0
Carried over.....				23,294	2	0

Brought over.....		23,294 2 0
ALREADY EXPENDED.		
For dividing the city into Enumerator's beats, numbering them, and making the preliminary arrangements	2,811 0 0	2,811 0 0
Total Rs....		26,105 0 0

(Signed) A. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 2784 OF 1871.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1871.

Forwarded to J. Lumsdaine, Esquire, for opinion and report.

2 The printing charges might, it is suggested, be provided for at the same rates as those that have been determined on for the Presidency generally.

3. Mr. Lumsdaine is specially requested to report whether he considers the charge on account of the Superintendent necessary, and whether 700 enumerators might not do the work in less than fourteen days.

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 183 OF 1871.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Poona, October 1st, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by last night's post, of your "Immediate" No. 2784, dated 29th instant, forwarding for opinion and report letter No. 4633-A, dated 26th idem, from the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay.

2. In this letter, Mr. Crawford writes under the impression that, for the purposes of the Census, and for Census compilation, the City of Bombay is to be held as separate and distinct from the rest of the Presidency, and that its arrangements are to be special and separate from those which may be called imperial arrangements.

3. Under the "separate" system, as compared with the integrant, the information collected would of course be more elaborate, and the details elicited would be invaluable, as municipal data for local measures; but they could find no possible place in the imperial scheme where the heads have already been specified under which is to be obtained, for all India be it remembered, a general knowledge of the people and the country; so obviously it is essential that, for all India, this information should be collected upon one uniform system; and on this ground alone, it is desirable that for Bombay the general plan should assimilate to that proposed for general adoption. In other words, the details of enumeration and the sectional compilations should be entrusted to local management; but the final compilation should be made in the Central Office, where a large and costly agency will be employed upon the general and uniform tables for the entire Presidency.

With regard to printing I may state that the forms for the city can be supplied at a week's notice, and at a rate considerably lower than that quoted by Mr. Crawford.

With regard to the proposed employment of 700 enumerators for sixteen days, Mr. Crawford is such a master of organization, that it is with great diffidence I venture to ask whether this time has not been fixed with reference to the more elaborate information that would be required were this Census a repetition of that taken in 1864.

Under completed arrangements the City has been divided into 1,338 enumerators' areas or "beats," and allowing 200,000 forms there will be 150 for each beat. This at the rate of 25 per day would occupy six days; however, on this point, I am not in a position to do more than hazard an opinion, for I know nothing of the working details.

With regard to superintendence, it must depend upon whether the compilation is to be undertaken by the Municipality or by the Central Office, and the same may be said of the charges on account of compilation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN LUMSDAINE,

Sanitary Commissioner.

No. 4740 of 1871.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

SIR,

Referring to my letter No. 4633-A of 26th ultimo, I beg to suggest that it is desirable that the Census of this city be formally taken, not merely under the General Orders of Government, but also under the provisions of the Sections 217 to 223 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, which prescribes the steps necessary to be adopted and imposes penalties for neglect to furnish information.

2. If Government approve this suggestion, I will, under Section 217, apply at the next Bench meeting for sanction to the Census on the 15th December next.

3. And I now apply, under Section 219, for formal sanction of the Governor in Council to the form of schedule herewith sent.

4. You will observe that this form resembles that used in Dr. Leith's Census of 1864, though it is in somewhat more detail.

5. It contains all the information required for the Imperial Census.

An early reply is solicited.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner.

1. Any Householder unable to fill up his own Schedule may authorize any other person to fill it up for him.

2. Educated native gentlemen can, and no doubt will render very great assistance by filling up the Schedules for their tenants or neighbours who cannot write.

3. It will be the duty of the appointed enumerators to complete the Returns if defective, and correct them if erroneous.

4. The Municipal Commissioner trusts that all the inhabitants will, without hesitation, voluntarily furnish the information regarding themselves and their families required to ensure correct Returns and render it unnecessary for him to have recourse to the penalties of the law in any instance.

१. ज्या घरधण्यास आपलें पत्रक भरतांना येत नाहीं त्याणें दुसऱ्यापासून भरवावें.

२. आपले भाडोत्री किंवा शेजारी ज्यास आपली पत्रकें भरतां येत नाहीं त्याचीं तीं पत्रकें भरण्यास येथील विद्वान ग्रहस्थ मंडळी मदत करतील यांत संशय नाहीं.

३. या कामासाठीं जीं माणसें मोजणारे नेमलें असतील त्यानीं जीं पत्रके अपुर्तीं भरलेलीं किंवा खोटीं लिहिलेलीं असतील तर तीं बरोबर करावीं हें त्याचे काम आहे.

४. मुनिसिपाल कमिशनर साहेब अशी अशा कारितात कीं पत्रकें भरून न दिल्हें असतां कायद्याप्रमाणे खटला चालऊन लोकांस सजा न व्हावी ती अशी कीं येथील सर्व राहिवाशी लोकांहीं आपआपले कुटुंबा संबंधी जी खबर पाहिजे ती देण्यास अनुमान करूं नये म्हणजे कायद्याची जरूरी नाहीं.

૧. હરએક ઘરધણી પોતાનું પત્રક પોતે ભરી નહીં શકે તો તે હરેક બીજા શખ્સપાસ ભરાવે.

૨. શીખેલા દેશી ગરસથો પોતાના ભાડુતો અને પડોશીઓ જેઓને લખતાં નહીં આવડે તેઓને મદત કરશે અને બેશક પત્રકો ભરવાને મોહોટી મદત આપી શકશે.

૩ અગર પત્રકો અધુરાં હોએ તો ગણતી કરનારની ફરજ છે કે તેને પુરાં કરવાં અને અગર તેમાં કાંઇ ચુક હોએ તો દરૂસત કરવાં.

૪. મીઉનીસીપલ કમીશનર આશા રાખેચ કે સરવે લોકો પોતા તથા પોતાના કુટુંબ જે ખબર જોઇએ તે વગર અડચણે અને પોતાની ખુશીથી આપે.કે તેથી ખરાં પત્રકો બની શકે અને કોઇપણ કારણસર જે એવાં કામની ગફલતને વાસતે ધારાની રૂએ દંડછે તે અમલમાં લાવવાને જરૂર નહીં પડે.

Register No.

रजिस्टर नंबर.

રજીસ્ટરનું ના૦

HOUSEHOLDER'S RETURN FOR

घरवाल्याचें पत्रक.

ઘરવાળાનું પત્રક.

CENSUS OF 21ST FEBRUARY 1872.

सन १८७२ चे फेब्रुवारी माहिन्याचे २१ वे तारिखेस वस्तीची गणती करण्या बद्दलचे

સને ૧૮૭૨ ના ફેબરવારી મહીનાની તા૦ ૨૧ મીએ વસ્તીની ગણત્રી કરવા બાબત.

SECTION.

भाग. ... ...

ભાગ .....

STREET OR WAREE.

रस्ता किंवा वाडी. ... ...

રસ્તો અથવા વાડી.....

HOUSE NO.

घरचा नंबर. ... ...

ઘરનો નંબર .....

This house is occupied by ( ) families, each receiving a Census paper.

वस्ती मोजण्याचे कागद दिले पाहिजेत अशीं कुटुंबें घरांत राहात असतील त्यांची संख्या.

આ ઘરમાં..... કુટુંબો રેહેછે અને દર કુટુંબનેસારૂ એક એક ગણત્રી નું કાગળ આપીઆમો આવીઉછે.

OF PERSONS IN THE FAMILY.

या कुटुंबांत असणारी मनुष्याची संख्या.

આ કુટુંબમાં.....લોકની સંખ્યા છે.

SIGNATURE OF ENUMERATOR WHO DISTRIBUTED.

कोणी वाटलें.

કોણે વેંહેચ્યાં.

WHO COLLECTED.

कोणी जमा केले.

કોણે જમાં કીધાં.

वस्ती मोजणाराची सही.

વસ્તી ગણનારની સહી.

N.B.—If a house is let or sub-let to separate Families or Lodgers each occupier must make a Return for his portion on a separate paper.

जर एखादें घर वेगवेगळाले कुटुंबास अथवा निरनिराळें राहाणारांस भाड्यानें दिलें असेल तर प्रत्येक कुटुंबानीं अथवा रहणारानीं आपआपली हकीकत वेगळ्या कागदावर लिहावी.

જો એકાદ ઘર વેગવેઘળા કુટુંબને અથવા જુદાજુદા રેહેવાસીને ભાડે આપીઉ હયે તો પ્રત્યેક કુટુંબ અથવા રેહેનારાઓએ પોત પોતાની હકીકત જુદા કાગળપર લખી જણાવી.

This page to be filled in and signed by Enumerators, before delivering the paper to the householder.

हा कागद घरवाल्यास देण्या पूर्वी वस्ती मोजणारानें हें पृष्ठ भरून यावर सही करावी.

આ કાગળ ઘરવાળાને આપ્યા પેહેલાં વસ્તી ગણનારાએ આ પાનું ભરીને તેઉપર સહી કરવી.

PENALTIES.

TAKE NOTICE.

Extract of Act No. 2 of 1865.

220. Any person wilfully neglecting or refusing correctly to fill up and affix his signature to any such Schedule or Return so left at his house or place of residence, or who shall neglect or refuse to return the same to the Enumerator or other Officer when called upon so to do, or to furnish the necessary information to an Enumerator to fill up the same for him if he do not know how to write, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200, and may also be detained in custody until he shall have correctly filled up and signed the same Schedule or Return.

221. Any Enumerator or other subordinate Officer employed in the collection of such Schedules or Returns, if he shall find any of the same defective, or in any respect improperly filled in, shall return the same to the occupant of the house or resident to which they relate; together with a written or printed notice requiring that the same be duly filled in or amended within a specified period not less than 24 nor more than 48 hours, and if such occupant shall then fail so to fill in or amend any such Schedule or Return he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, and may also be detained in custody until he shall correctly fill in or amend the said Schedule or Return.

शिक्षा.

जाहीर खबर केली जाते कीं,

सन १८६५ चा आक्ट २ रा खालील कलमा प्रमाणें.

२२०. आपले घरीं किंवा राहण्याचे जागीं दिलेली सदर्हू प्रकारची यादी किंवा पत्रक बरोबर भरून त्यावर सही करण्यास जो मनुष्य बुद्धया हयगय करील किंवा नाहीं म्हणेल अथवा ती यादी किंवा पत्रक परत मागितलें असतां मोजणीदारास किंवा इतर अमलदारास परत करण्यास हयगय करील किंवा नाहीं म्हणेल अथवा आपणास लिहितां येत नसेल तेव्हां आपणासाठीं ती यादी किंवा पत्रक भरून देण्यासाठीं जी बातमी अवश्य असेल ती बातमी मोजणीदारास देण्यास जो हयगय करील किंवा नाहीं म्हणेल ती दोनशें रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल.

२२१. अमुक पत्रकांत व्यंग आहे किंवा तें बरोबर भरलें नाहीं असें सदर्हू प्रकारचीं पत्रकें जमा करण्याचे कामावर ठेवलेले मोजणीदारास किंवा ताब्यांतील इतर अमलदारास वाटेल तर तें पत्रक ज्या घराचे किंवा राहण्याचे जागेचे असेल त्या घराचे किंवा जागेचे उपभोग करणारास तें परत करावें. आणि ठरविलेले वेळांत तें योग्य रीतीनें भरून किंवा नीट करून द्यावें म्हणून त्यास एक लिहिलेली किंवा छापलेली नोटीसही द्यावी. वेळ ठरविणें ती चौवीस कलाकांहून कमी किंवा अठ्ठेचाळीस कलाकांहून अधिक ठरवूं नये. आणि सदर्हू प्रकारचा उपभोग करणारा ती यादी किंवा पत्रक सदर्हू प्रमाणें भरून देण्यास किंवा नीट करून देण्यास चुकेल तर त्या गोष्टीची शाबिती झाली असतां तो पराकष्ठा दोनशें रुपयां पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल. आणि तो पत्रक बरोबर भरून किंवा नीट करून त्यावर सही करून देई तों पर्यंत त्यास अटकावून ठेवण्याचाही अधिकार आहे.

દંડ.

ચેતવણી.

આક્ટ ના૦ ૨ જો૰સને ૧૮૬૫ ના મધેથી કાહાડેલા ફકડાઓનો તરજુમો.

૨૨૦. પોતાને ઘેર અથવા રેહેવાની જગાએ આપેલી સદર્હૂ યાદી અથવા પત્રક બરાબર ભરીને તેઉપર સહી કરવાની જે માણસ જાણીજોઇને ગફલત કરશે, અથવા ના કેહેશે, અથવા તે યાદી અથવા પત્રક પાછું માગે ત્યારે ગણનારને અથવા બીજા અંમલદારને પાછું આપવાની ગફલત કરશે અથવા ના કહેશે, અથવા પોતાને લખતાં આવડતું નહીં હોય ત્યારે પોતાની વતી તે યાદી અથવા પત્રક ભરાવવાસારૂ જે ખબરની જરૂર હોય તે ખબર ગણનારને આપવાની જે માણસ ગફલત કરશે અથવા ના કેહેશે તે બસેં રૂપિઆસુધી દંડને લાયક થશે. અને તે પત્રક બરાબર ભરીને તેઉપર સહી કરી આપે ત્યાંહાંસુધી તેને અટકાવી રાખવાનોપણ અખત્યાર છે.

૨૨૧. ફલાણાં પત્રકમાં ખામી છે અથવા તે બરાબર ભ-યું નથી એવું તે પત્રકો એકઠાં કરવાના કામઉપર રાખેલા ગણનારને અથવા તાબામાંહેના અંમલદારને માલમ પડે તો તે પત્રક જે ઘરનું અથવા રેહેવાની જગાનું હોય તે ઘર અથવા રેહેવાની જગા વાપરનારને તે પાછું આપવું. અને ઠરાવેલી મુદતમાં તે બરાબર ભરીને અથવા દુરસ્ત કરીને આપવું એવી તેને એક લખેલી અથવા છાપેલી નોટિસપણ આપવી. મુદત ચોવીસ કલાકથી ઓછી અને અડતાલીસ કલાકથી વધારે ઠરાવવી નહીં. અને સદર્હૂ વાપરનારો તે યાદી અથવા પત્રક ઉપર કહ્યાપ્રમાણે ભરી આપવાને અથવા દુરસ્ત કરી આપવાને ચુકશે અને તે વાત તેનીઉપર સાબીત થશે તો ઘણામાંઘણા બસેં રૂપીઆસુધી દંડને લાયક થશે અને તે તે પત્રક બરાબર ભરીને અથવા દુરસ્ત કરીને તેઉપર સહી કરી આપે ત્યાંહાંસુધી તેને અટકાવી રાખવાનોપણ અખત્યાર છે.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS FAMILY, OF VISITORS, SERVANTS, *Lodgers*, AND THEIR FAMILIES, AND OF ALL OR ITS PREMISES, ON THE NIGHT OF

તારીખ ૨૧ મી માહે ફેબ્રુવારી ૧૮૭૨ ચે રાત્રીસ યા ઘરાંત કિંવા ઘરાચે વાડ્યાંત યા કુટુંબાંતીલ મનુષ્યેં વ પાહુણે વ ચાકર. કિતી યા સર્વાંસ તપશીલ જે હજરહોતે ત્યાંચી માત્ર નાંવેં દાખલ કેલીં આહેત જીં મનુષ્યેં તારીખ ૨૧ ફેબ્રુવારી રોજી રાત્રીં ગૈરહજર

તા. ૨૧ મી ફેબરવારી સને ૧૮૭૨ ની રાતરે આ ઘરમાં અથવા આ ઘરને લગતી જગામાં આ કુટુંબનાં માણસો તથા પરોણા તથા કેટલા અને અસ્ત્રીઓ કેટલી એ સઘળાની વીગત જે હાજર હતાં તેઓનાંજ નામો દાખલ કીધાં છે, તારીખ ૨૧ મી ફેબરવારીની રાતરે ફેબરવારીએ પાછો આવનો

Name, Relationship *or position with reference to head of family, as Wife, Son (Servant, &c.)* નાંવ કિંવા નાતેં કિંવા કુટુંબાંતીલ મુખ્ય મનુષ્યાસીં સંબંધ જસેં, સ્ત્રી, પુત્ર, ચાકર ઇત્યાદિ. નામ અથવા સગપણ અથવા કુટુંબના મુખીય શખ્સ સાઠનો સંબધ જેમ કે બાએડી, છોકરાં (ચાકર વીગેરે.)	SEX. સ્ત્રી કિંવા પુરુષ. પુરૂષ અથવા સ્ત્રી.	AGE AS NEAR AS KNOWN. વય ઠાઉક અસેલ ત્યાપ્રમાણે માલમ હોએ તેપ્રમાણે ઉમર.	CONDITION.	RELIGION. ધર્મ. ધરમ.	CASTE, OR CLASS. ન્યાત કિંવા જાત. નીઆત અથવા જાત.
Enter first, the present head of the family by Name, and then the other Members of the family, each on a separate line; the Males by name, but the females may be entered merely as Mother, Wife, Sister, Aunt, Niece, &c., and unnamed infants as Son or Daughter of the head of the family, or as the case my be. In like manner, enter the names or relationship of Visitors, Servants, and others, and their families. — No person absent on the night of 21st February to be entered here except those who may be travelling or out at work during that night and who return home on February 22.	Opposite each individual, write M. against Male, F. against Female.	For infants under 1 Month write the age in days. Under one year, give the age in months, above One year, give age last birthday in years, without fractions.	Enter here married, unmarried, or widowed as the case may be.	*Her enter opposite to each individual's name the religion and sect to which he or she belongs. In case of Mahomedans state whether Sunni or Shiah.*	In the case of Hindoos, and also of all low caste persons, state the particular subdivision of caste.
કુટુંબાંતીલ હલ્લીં જો મુખ્ય અસેલ ત્યાંચે નાંવ પ્રથમ લિહાવેં આણિ મગ કુટુંબાંતીલ બાકીચ્યા મનુષ્યાંચીં નાંવેં નિરાનિરાળે ઓળીબર લિહાવાં. પુરુષાંચીં નાંવેં લિહાવીં. આણિ સ્ત્રિયાંવિષયીં આઈ કિંવા બાયકો કિંવા બહીણ કિંવા મામી કિંવા કાકી, કિંવા ભાચી કિંવા પુતણી, વગૈરે અસેં લિહાવેં. આણિ ત્યા મુલાંચીં નાંવેં ઠેવિલીં નસતીલ ત્યાંસ કુટુંબાંતીલ મુખ્યાચાચ મુલગા કિંવા મુલગી જસે અસેલ તસે લિહાવેં આણિ ત્યાચ પ્રમાણે પાહુણ્યાંચી વ ચાકરાંચી વ ઇતરાંચી વ ત્યાંચે કુટુંબાંચીં નાંવેં વ નાતીં લિહાવીં.	પ્રત્યેક આસામીચે સમોર પુરુષ કિંવા સ્ત્રી જસેં અસેલ તસે લિહાવેં.	એકા મહિન્યાચે આંતીલ વયાચેં મૂલ અસલ્યાસ તેં કિતી દિવસાંચે આહે તેં લિહાવેં. દોનવર્ષાંચે આંતીલ વયાચેં મૂલ અસલ્યાસ ત્યાચેં વય કિતી મહિન્યાચેં આહે તેં લિહાવેં. દોન વર્ષાંહૂન અધિક વયાચે મૂલ અસલ્યાસ ત્યાચા માગલા જન્મદિવસ ઝાલા ત્યા દિવશીં જિતકે વર્ષાંચેં વય ઝાલેં અસેલ તિતકીં વર્ષેં માત્ર લિહાવીં મહિને વ દિવસ લિહૂં નયેત.	લગ્ન જાહલેલે લગ્ન ન જાહલેલે અથવા નવરા કિંવા બાયકો મેલેલે જસેં અસેલ તસેં યેથે લ્યાહાવેં.	યેથેં પ્રત્યેકાચે નાંવાં પુઢે ત્યાચા અથવા તિચા ધર્મ કિંવા ધર્માચા પંથ અથવા ભેદ લિહાવા, મુસલમાન અસલ્યાસ સુની કિંવા શિયા લિહાવા.	સર્વ હિંદુનીં વ નીચ જાતીચે લોકાનીં આપઆપલી જાત લિહાવી.
કુટુંબમાં હમણાં જે મુખીઅ હોએ તેનું નામ પેહેલું લખવું અને પછે કુટુંબનાં બાકીનાં માણસોનાં નામો જુદીજુદી લીટીએ લખવાં. પુરૂશોનાં નામો લખવાં. અને અસ્તરીઓ વીશે મા અથવા બાએડી (વહુ) અથવા બેહેન અથવા મામી અથવા કાકી અથવા ભાણેજ અથવા ભતરીજી ઇતીઆદી એ રીતે લખવું. અને જે છોકરાંનાં નામ પાડેઆં નહીં હોએ તેઓને કુટુંબના મુખીઅનો છોકરો અથવા છોકરી જે પ્રમાણે છે તે પ્રમાણે લખવું, અને એજ પ્રમાણે પરોણાનાં તથા ચાકરોનાં તથા બીજા માણસોનાં તથા તેઓના કુટુંબનાં નામો તથા સગપણ લખવા.	દરએક આસામીની સામને પુરૂશ અથવા સ્ત્રી જે પ્રમાણે હોએ તે પ્રમાણે લખવું.	એક મહીનાની અદરની ઉમરનું છોકરૂં હોએ તો જેટલા દીવસનું છોકરૂં હોએ તેટલા દીવસ લખવા. બે વરસની અદરની ઉમરનું છોકરૂં હોએ તો જેટલા મહીનાનું તે છોકરૂં હોએ તેટલા મહીના લખવા. બે વરસ કરતાં વત્તી ઉમરનું છોકરૂં હોએ તો તેની ગઇ જનમગાંઠને દીવસે જેટલાં વરસ પુરાં થઆં હોએ તેટલાં વરસજ લખવાં. મહીના તથા દાહાડા લખવા નહીં.	પરણેલો કુંવારો અથવા રંડાએલો જેમ હોય તેમ હીંયાં લખવું.	દરએક શખસના નામની સામે તેઓનો ધરમ અને નીઆત લખવી. મુસલમાન હોએ તો સુની અથવા શીઆ લખવું.	સરવે હીંદુની નીચ જાતના લોકોની પોતપોતાની જાત લખવી.
3	A	4	B	5	6

N.B. –If this sheet has not lines enough, add to it additional paper and complete the list.

ટીપ.—યા તાવાંત ઓળી પુરત્યા નસતીલ તર આગલી કાગદ લાવૂન તપશીલ પુરા કરાવા.

ટીપ.– આ કાગળનાં તાવમાં જોઇએ તેટલી લીટીઓ નહીં હોએ તો બીજો કાગળ લગાડીને વીગત પુરી કરવી.

વિદ્યેચે કલમાંતીલ અ. સદરાખાલીં ઝાવિષયીં નયે. પ્રથમત: શાળેંત અસણારાંચી સંખ્યા લિહાવી, જ્યાસ લિહિતાં વ વાચતાં યેતેં કિંવા યેત નાહીં હે લિહાવેં. નાંવાચી સહી માત્ર કરતાં યેતે પરંતુ વાચતાં યેત નાહીં

બહિરે વ મુકે વ આંધળે વ વેડે હે શેવ્યાંચે શબ્દ લિહિણ્યાચી અવશ્યકતા અસેલ તેથેં તી લિહીત

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHETHER ADULT OF CHILD, MALE OR FEMALE, WHO ABODE IN THIS TENEMENT THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1872.

व त्यांचे कुटुंबांतील मनुष्यें होतीं त्यांची यादी आणि त्या पैकीं वयांत आलेलीं किती व मुलें किती आणि पुरुष किती व स्त्रिया असतील आणि त्यांतून तारीख २२ माहे मजकूर रोजीं सकाळ पर्यंत घरीं येऊं शकणार नाहींत तीं यांत लिहूं नये.

ચાકરો તથા ભાડુતો અને તેઓના કુટુંબના માણસો હતાં તેઓની વીગત અને તેઓમાં પુખ્ત ઉમરના કેટલા અને છોકરાં કેટલાં અને પુરૂષો જે શખ્સ હાજર નહીં હોએ તેને નોંધવો નહીં પણ જે શખ્સ બાહેરગામ ગયો હોએ અથવા જે શખ્સ બાહેર કામે ગીયો હોએ પણ તા૦ ૨૨ મી હોયે તો તેને નોંધવો.

RACE OR NATIONALITY. ज्ञात किंवा प्रज्या. જાત તથા પ્રજા.	RANK, PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION. धंदा. ધંધો.	BIRTH PLACE. जन्म भूमी. જન્મ ભુમી.	VACCINATED OR NOT. देवी काढल्या किंवा नाहीं. શીતલા મુકાવી અથવા નહીં.	EDUCATION. विद्यासंबंधी. વીદ્યા સંબંધી.			REMARKS. शेरा. શેરો.
Europeans of unmixed parentage enter their nationality. Mixed European and Indian enter as Eurasian. Portuguese, Parsees, and Jews enter as such. Native Christians and others recognizing no distinction or caste, enter the race or caste descended from.	Persons unemployed enter the occupation last engaged in. Females and children having no occupation enter as wife, daughter, scholar, son, &c. Persons living on rents or dividends to be so entered. Persons supported by public charity enter as paupers.	Opposite the names of those born in England, write the *country*, and *town*, or *Parish*. If born in Scotland, Ireland, the British Colonies, or East Indies, state the *country*. If born in Foreign parts, state the *country*; and if also a British Subject, and "*British subject*," or "*Naturalized British subjet*," as the case my be.	Enter here if Vaccinated or not.	Receiving instruction at School or elsewhere.	Not actually under instruction but able to read and write.	Not under instruction and unable to read and write.	If any one in the List is insane, dumb or altogether blind or lame *from birth*, a *leper* or an *eunuch*, write the word in this column opposite the name of the person afflicted.
	ज्या मनुष्यास हल्ली धंदा नसेल त्याणीं आपला मागचा धदा किंवा हुद्दा लिहून द्यावा.						
युरोपियन व इंडियन यांपासून उत्पत्ती असल्यास "युरेशियन" यासदराखालीं लिहावें. पोर्टुगीस असल्यास "पोर्टुगीस" जू असल्यास "जू" व पार्शी असल्यास "पार्शी" असें लिहावें. नेटिव ख्रिस्ती व जे दुसरे लोक जात मानीत नाहींत त्यांणीं आपली मूळ उत्पत्ती ज्या जातिपासून झाली असेल त्या जातीचें नांव लिहावें.	ज्या बायकांस किंवा मुलांस कांहीं धंदा नसेल त्याणी अमुकाची बायको, मुलगी, मुलगा अथवा विद्यार्थी असें लिहावें. भिक्षा मागून निर्वाह करणारे मुलास भिकारी असें लिहावें. भाड्यावर किंवा शेराचे वेंहचणीवर जे आसामी निर्वाह करीत असतील त्याणीं तसें लिहावें.	दर एक असामीचे नांवा समोर तो ज्या देशांत किंवा प्रांतांत जन्मला असेल तो देश किंवा प्रांत या आसनांत लिहावा.	देवी काढविल्या आहेत किंवा नाहीं हें येथें लिहावे.	शिकणारे. (अ.)	लिहितां व वाचतां येतें. (ब.)	लिहितां व वाचतां येत नाहीं. (क.)	यायादींतल कोणी मनुष्य जन्मापासून वेडा किंवा मुका किंवा अगदीं आंधळा किंवा लंगडा किंवा नपुंसक किंवा रक्तपिती असल्यास त्या प्रमाणे त्याचे नांवा समोर या आसनांत लिहावें.
येलायवुं युरोपीयन अने ईनडीअन लोहीनो होय तो तेने युरेशीअन लखवो, पोरचुगीश, पारशी अने जु होअे तो तेम लखवो. क्रीश्चीअन धरममां वटलायला अने बीजाओ जे ओनी चोकश जात नहीं होय तेओनां बापदादानी ओलाद लखवी.	छोकराओने वीद्यारथी लखवा नहीं तेओनी मानो अथवा बापनो अथवा तेओनुं गुजरान जे चलावतो होअे तेनो धंधो लखवो. भीख मागीने गुजरान करनारा छोकराओने भीखारी अे रीते लखवुं. भाडां उपर अथवा शेरानी वेंहचणी उपर जे माणसो गुजरो करता होअे तेओअे ते प्रमाणे लखवुं.	दरअेक आसामीनां नामनी सामे ते जे देशमां अथवा परांतमां जनमीओ होअे ते देश अथवा परांतनु नांम लखवुं.	શીતલા મુકાવીઆચ અથવા નથી મુકાવીઆ તે લખવું.	શીખનારી—અેરેજ નીશાળે અથવા ઘેર અભ્યાસ કરનારી.	શીખેલી—અેરેજ નીશાળે જતીહતી હોયે અને લખતાં વાચતાં આવડતું હોયે તે.	વગર શીખેલી—અેરેજ જેઓને લખતાં વાચતાં આવડતું નહીં હોયે તે.	આ યાદીમાંનું કોઇ માણસ ગાંડુ અથવા મુગું અથવા આંધળુ અથવા લંગડુ અથવા હીજેડો હોય તો તે પ્રમાણે તેના નામનીસામે આ ખાનામાં લખવું.
7	8	C	D	9			

लिहिले आहे त्याविषयींच पुन: ब. किंवा क. सदरा खालीं लिहूं नंतर शाळेंत नसणारांची संख्या लिहावी व जे शाळेंत नसून ज्यास वाचतां येतें परंतु लिहितां येत नाहीं, व ज्यांस आपलें त्यांस "वाचतां व लिहितां येत नाहीं" या सदरांत लिहावें. कलमांत नांवासमोर दाखल करावे व जेथें "जन्मापासून" हा जावा. कुष्ठव्याधीचे व नपुंसक असल्यास तेंही दर्शवावें.

Signature _____

सही _____

સહી _____

The Municipal Commissioner requests that every one at whose house or place of residence this paper is left, will return it to the Enumerator or other Officer who may call for it, as correctly and accurately filled in as possible, as shown in the subjointed example :—or if the Householder does not know how to write, the information necessary to fill in the form may be furnished verbally to the Enumerator who will call for it.

This paper will be called for after 8 P.M. on the 21st or on the morning of 22nd of February 1872. Householders will greatly assist in the collection, if before leaving home on that day, they will deliver this to their servants, with express orders to promptly hand the same to the Enumetrator.

Office of the Municipal Commissioner, February 1872.

Example of a Householder's Return filled in.

No.	Name or Relationship.	Sex.	Age as near as known.	Condition.	Religion.	Caste or Class.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation.	Birth-Place.	Education.			Vaccinated or not.	Remarks.
	3	A	4	B	5	6	7	8	C	9			D	
1	Edward Thompson ...	M.	39 years ...	Married ...	Episcopalian. ...	" ...	English... ...	Merchant's clerk ...	London...	.....	Able to write	.....	Vaccinated ...	
2	Wife of do. ...	F.	28 years ..	Married ...	do.	" ...	Eurasian ...	Clerk's wife,. ...	Belgaum.	.....	Do.	.....	Do. ...	
3	James Thompson	M.	6 years ..	Unmarried ...	do.	" ...	Do. ...	Clerk's son	Bombay..	At School	.....	.....	Do. ...	
4	Daughter of Householder	F.	15 months...	Do. ...	do.	" ...	Do. ...	Clerk's daughter ...	Bombay.	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...	
5	Fatima..	F.	30 years ...	Unmarried ...	Roman Catholic ...	" ...	Negro-African...	Ayah.	Africa ...	.....	.....	Unable to write	Not Vaccinated.	
6	Antone Baretto. ...	M.	24 years ...	Do. ...	do.	" ..	Portuguese .	Domestic Servant...	Goa ...	.....	.....	.. ...	Do. ...	
7	Rama	M.	32 years ..	Married ...	Hindoo	Dher.. ...	.....	Mussal	Surat ...	.....	....	... .	Do. ...	
8	Rama's wife	F.	18 years ...	Married ...	do.	Do. ...	.....	Mussal's wife ...	Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...	
9	Rama's daughter ...	F.	17 days ...	Unmarried..	do.	Do. ...	.....	Mussal's child ...	Bombay..	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...	
10	Narayen..	M.	23 years ...	Married ...	do.	Maratha ...	.....	Coachman... ...	Nasik ..	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...	
11	Abrahim.	M.	40 years ..	Widower ..	Soonee	.....	Mahomedan ...	Water-carrier ..	Dekhan..	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...	
12	Halalcore Women ...	F.	35 years ...	Widow ...	Hindoo	Bhungee ...	.....	Halalcore	Bombay..	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...	

ज्या ज्या मनुष्याचे घरीं किंवा राहण्याचे जागीं हे पत्रक देण्यांत येईल त्याणे तें खालीं लिहिलेले नमुन्याप्रमाणें भरतां येईल तितकें बरोबर रीतीने भरून जो वस्ती मोजणारा किंवा इतर अमलदार तें मागण्यास येईल त्यास तें परत द्यावें; अथवा घरवाल्यास लिहितां येत नसेल तर पत्रक भरण्यासाठीं जी बातमी जरूर असेल ती जो वस्ती मोजणारा तें पत्रक मागण्यास येईल त्यास तोंडीं सांगावें असें मुनिसिपाल कमिशनर यांचे सर्वांस सांगणे आहे.

घरवाल्यानें पत्रक कसें भरून द्यावें त्याचा नमुना.

नांव किंवा नाते.	स्त्री किंवा पुरुष.	वय ठाऊक असेल त्या प्रमाणें.	स्थिती.	धर्म.	कोम किंवा वर्ग.	ज्ञात किंवा देश.	धंदा.	जन्मभूमी.	विद्या संबंधी.	देवी काढलेला किंवा नाहीं.	शेवट.
३	ए	४	बी	५	६	७	८	सी	९	डी.	
१ एडवर्ड टामसन ...	पुरुष.	३९ वर्षे	लग्न झालेला.	येपिसकोपलीन.	,,	इंग्लिश	व्यापाऱ्याचा कारकून	लंडन.	लिहितो.	देवी काढलेला.	
२ त्याची बायको ...	स्त्री .	२८ वर्षे	लग्न झालेली.	,,	,,	इरप्रोयन	कारकुनाची बायको.	बेळगांव...	...	,,	
३ जेम्स टामसन ...	पुरुष.	६ वर्षे	कुवार.	,,	,,	,,	कारकुनाचा मुलगा.	मुंबई.	शाळेंत.	,,	
४ घरवाल्याची मुलगी	स्त्री .	१५ महिने	कुवारी.	,,	,,	,,	कारकुनाची मुलगी.	मुंबई.	...	,,	
५ फातमा ...	स्त्री .	३० वर्षे	कुवारी.	रो. क्याथालिक.	,,	ने. आफ्रिकन	आया ...	आफ्रिका	...	लिहितां येत नाहीं. देवी न काढलेल्या.	
६ आंतोन बरेटो ...	पुरुष .	२४ वर्षे	कुवार.	,,	,,	पोरटुगीज.	घरांतला चाकर	गोंवे	...	,,	
७ रामा ...	पुरुष .	३२ वर्षे	लग्न झालेला.	हिंदु	घेड		मशाल	सुरत	...	,,	
८ रामाची बायको ...	स्त्री .	१८ वर्षे	लग्न झालेली.	,,	,,		मशालाची बायको	सुरत	...	,,	
९ रामाची मुलगी ...	स्त्री .	१७ दिवस.	कुवारी.	,,	,,		मशालाची मुलगी	मुंबई	...	,,	
१० नारायण ...	पुरुष .	२३ वर्षे	लग्न झालेला.	,,	मराठा		गाडी हांकणारा	नासिक	...	,,	
११ इब्राहिम ...	पुरुष .	४० वर्षे	रंडका.	सुनी	,,	महामदन.	पाणक्या	दक्षण	...	,,	
१२ भंग्याची बायको ...	स्त्री .	३५ वर्षे	विधवा.	हिंदु.	भंगी	,,	भंगीण	मुंबई	...	,,	

મીયુનીસીપલ કમીશનર સરવેને અરજ કરેછે કે જે જે માણસને ઘેર અથવા રેહેવાની જગાએ આ પત્રક આપવામાં આવે તેણે તે હેઠળ લખેલા નમુનાપ્રમાણે ભરાએ તેટલું બરોબર રીતે ભરીને જે વસ્તી ગણનાર અથવા બીજો અંમલદાર તે માગવા આવે તેને તે પાછું આપવું ; અથવા ઘરવાળાને લખતાં આવડતું નહીં હોય તો પત્રક ભરવાસારૂ જે ખબર આપવાની જરૂર હોએ તે ખબર જે વસ્તી ગણનાર તે પત્રક માગવા આવે તેને મોહોડે કેહેવી.

મીયુનીસીપાલ કમીશનરની હકીકત તા. ૨૧ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૭૨.

ઘરવાળાએ પત્રક કીરીતે ભરી આપવું તેનો નમુનો.

	નામ અથવા સગપણ.	પુરૂષ અથવા સ્ત્રી.	માલમ હોય તે પ્રમાણે ઉમર.	સ્થીતી.	ધરમ.	કોમ તથા વરગ.	જાત તથા પ્રજા.	ધંધો.	દેશ.	વિદ્યા સંબંધી.		શીતલા કહડા વેલા અથવા નહીં કહાડા-વેલા.	શેરો.
	૩	એ	૪	બી	૫	૬	૭	૮	સી	૯		ડી	
૧	એડવર્ડ ટામસન	પુરૂષ ...	૩૯ વરસ ...	પરણેલો	એપીસકોપેલીયન	,, ...	ઇંગલીશ ...	વેપારીનો કારકુન ...	લંડન	...	લખતા આવડેચ ...	શી. કહાડેલા.	
૨	એની બાયડી	સ્ત્રી.....	૨૮ વરસ ...	પરણેલી	,, ...	,, ...	ઇયુરાશીઅન	કારકુનની બાયડી...	બેલગામ ...	...	... ...	,, ...	
૩	જેમ્સ ટામસન	પુરૂષ ...	૪ વરસ ...	કુમારો.	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	કારકુનનો છોકરો...	મુંબાઇ.....	નિશાળે	... ...	,, ...	
૪	ઘરવાળાની છોકરી ...	સ્ત્રી.....	૧૫ મહીના.	કુમારી.....	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	કારકુનની છોકરી...	મુંબાઇ.....	...	... ...	,, ...	
૫	ફાતમાં.....	સ્ત્રી	૩૦ વરસ ...	કુમારી.....	રોમન કેથલીક.	,, ...	નેટીવ આફ્રીકાન	આયા	આફ્રિકા ...	...	...	લખતાં નથી આવડતું. નહીં કહાડેલા	
૬	આંતોન બરેટો	પુરૂષ ...	૨૪ વરસ ...	કુમારો	,, ...	,, ...	પોરટુગીજ.	ઘરનો ચાકર	ગોવા	...	...	,, ...	
૭	રામો	પુરૂષ ...	૩૨ વરસ ..	પરણેલો.	હીંદુ ...	ઘેડો ...	.....	મશાલ.....	સુરત	...	... ...	,, ...	
૮	રામાની બાયડી	સ્ત્રી. ...	૧૮ વરસ ...	પરણેલી	,, ...	,, ...	.....	મશાલની બાયડી ...	સુરત	...	... ...	,, ...	
૯	રામાની છોકરી	સ્ત્રી. ...	૧૭ દિવસ...	કુમારી.....	,, ...	,, ...	.....	મશાલની છોકરી ...	મુંબાઇ ...	...	... ...	,, ...	
૧૦	નારાયણ	પુરૂષ ...	૨૩ વરસ ...	પરણેલો.	,, ...	મરેઠો ...	.....	ગાડી હાંકનાર	નાસક	...	... ...	,, ...	
૧૧	ઇબ્રાહીમ.....	પુરૂષ ...	૪૦ વરસ ...	રંડાએલો	સુની ...	,, ...	મહમદેન ...	પાણીવાળો	દખણ	...	... ...	,, ...	
૧૨	ભંગીઆની બાયડી...	સ્ત્રી. ...	૩૫ વરસ ...	વીધવા.....	હીંદુ ...	ભંગી ...	.....	ભંગીએણ	મુંબાઇ ...	...	... ...	,, ...	

APPENDIX B.

Form of Descriptive Register for Census of 1872.

DIVISION. SECTION.

Name of Street or Ward.	Assessment Number of House, Chawl or Property.	The House is or is not inhabited.	The House has a Flower Garden.	The House has a Market Garden.	The House has no Garden.	The Roof of this House is: Thatched	Tiled.	Metal Roof.	Terraced Roof.	The House has Outhouses on the Premises: Inhabited: Tiled.	Inhabited: Thatched.	Not Inhabited: Tiled.	Not Inhabited: Thatched.	Floors including Ground Floor: In the House	In the Outhouses.	Total Floors.	Families: In the House.	In the Outhouses.	Total Families.	Persons: In the House.	In the Outhouses	Total Persons.	Privies: Detached.	Inside on Upper Floor.	Inside on Lower Floor.	Cesspool or not on Premises.	Stables: Detached.	Inside.	Occupant's water supply where obtained from: Water or Tank or Well on the Premises.	Water or Tank or Well not on the Premises.	Halalcore Service: Municipal.	Private.	Number and Description of Animals kept on the Premises: Horses	Mules.	Asses.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Pigs.	Goats.	Vehicles: Drawn by Horses: On two Wheels	On four Wheels	Drawn by Bullocks: On Springs.	Labour Carts.	Is insured or not.	Is lighted in Gas or not.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
																																																The building is used as a Dwelling, or Warehouse, an Office, a Temple, a Mosque, a Church, a Chapel, or a School. A Town Hall, Theatre, Mill, Museum, Shop, Foundry.

No. 2876.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1871.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 4633-A, dated 26th September 1871.—Submitting, with his remarks and observations, an estimate of the cost of the taking of the Census of the City of Bombay.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, No. 183, dated 1st October 1871.—Submitting his opinion and report on the above letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 3740, dated 2nd October 1871.—Suggesting, with reference to his letter No. 4633-A of 26th ultimo, that the Census of the City be formally taken, not merely under the general orders of Government, but also under the special provisions of the Municipal Act, which prescribes the steps necessary to be adopted, and imposes penalties for neglect to furnish information; stating that if Government approve of the suggestion, he will apply at the next Bench meeting for sanction to the Census of the 15th December next, and requesting sanction of Government to the form of schedule enclosed under Section 219 of the Municipal Act.

RESOLUTION.—A copy of Mr. Lumsdaine's report is to be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for his information.

2. The Census of the Town and Island of Bombay must, for imperial purposes, be taken according to the forms laid down for the whole of India. Not the slightest deviation can be permitted either in the enumerators' forms, or in the manner in which the returns are to be subsequently classified and compiled.

3. It will, no doubt, be a good opportunity for obtaining fuller and more complete information for Municipal purposes; but His Excellency in Council is satisfied that any attempt to combine in one enumeration paper the two kinds of information, will inevitably result in confusion and failure. They must therefore be kept quite distinct.

4. Government will gladly entrust the work of taking the Imperial Census to the Municipal Commissioner who is, unquestionably, in every respect, the fittest person to undertake it, but it must be on the distinct understanding that he will rigidly adhere to the forms laid down for the whole of India, and that the final compilation of the results is to be made in the Central Office for the entire Presidency.

5. If Mr. Crawford will submit, after consultation with Mr. Lumsdaine, a new revised estimate of what he considers will be the cost of taking the Imperial Census, minus the expense of final compilation, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to make over to him such lump sum as may be considered reasonable for that purpose.

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4937 OF 1871.

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th October 1871.

SIR,

In acknowledging Government Resolution No. 2876 of 1871, I beg to report that Mr. Lumsdaine and I have had a consultation on the subject of the Census.

We assume that the Government have already practically sanctioned the Census under Section 217 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, but we are anxious that there should be an explicit sanction

We are agreed that it is essential that the Census of this City should be taken under the provisions of the Municipal Act.

We are agreed that the proposed Municipal enumerator's form contains all the information requisite for the imperial form, and that it will be sufficient that the Sanitary Commissioner be supplied, for imperial purposes, with a complete set of imperial schedules properly filled in from the Municipal forms when collected.

We consider that a lump sum of Rs. 12,000 will be a fair charge for the cost of taking the Imperial Census, minus the expense of final compilation; and if Government sanction this sum, I will apply to the Bench for a further grant of Rs 12,000.

Not a day is to be lost, as the next Bench meeting is on the 22nd, and notice of the resolution must be given by the 20th instant, which a clear month's notice is required under Section 217 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

I leave the Sanitary Commissioner to state what course he would adopt in the event of Government disapproving these proposals.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner.

No 12-B of 1871.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 17th October 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I had a final interview this morning with the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of Government Resolution No. 2876, dated 7th instant.

We are both of opinion that it will be better to take the Census under those sections of Bombay Act II. of 1865 which specially provide for it; because if there be no legal provision, (and I venture to suggest that there should be everywhere,) it is almost certain that those having a smattering of law will throw obstacles in the way, not only as regards their own immediate people, but by letting others know that they are not bound by law to give the information asked for.

The enumerator's form proposed by Mr. Crawford will have the same headings as the form for the rest of the Presidency, and the additional details will be as valuable indirectly to Government as they will be directly to the Municipality.

I would propose, therefore, that a lump sum of Rs. 12,000 be placed at Mr. Crawford's disposal to be met by a grant for a like amount by the Bench. Should, however, the Bench decline to vote their moiety, the total expenditure will be about Rs. 20,000.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN LUMSDAINE,

Sanitary Commissioner.

No. 289 of 1871.

To

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES,

Bombay.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Bombay, October 30th 1871.

SIR,

In reminding you that a general Census is about to be taken throughout all India, I have the honor to inform you that Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the Census operations in this City, provided a like amount be given by the Bench; and in now asking for their sanction to the grant, I need hardly urge the expediency of using this opportunity to obtain those data so absolutely necessary for effective Municipal administration.

Those of the Justices who have attempted to deal with the incidence of taxation, and those who have devoted themselves more especially to the social and physical condition of the City and its people, will remember how, at the very outset, their inquiries were baulked and well nigh baffled by the want of reliable statistics. These statistics will be supplied by the forthcoming Census; they will form a sound basis for future measures, and in discussion will be invaluable, because irresistable.

I may add that the Government contribution will suffice for the general information required for Imperial purposes, and the Municipal moiety is wanted to supplement this information with details which will be useful to the Bench, and the Bench only.

I have already been in communication with Mr. Crawford, and, in his absence, I now venture to ask that you, in your official capacity, will apply to the Bench with a view to the expenditure being sanctioned.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) JOHN LUMSDAINE,

Sanitary Commissioner.

No. 158 of 1871.

To

Dr. JOHN LUMSDAINE,

Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay having at an adjourned Special General Meeting, assembled on the 23rd instant, taken into their consideration your letter No. 289 of 1871 dated 30th October last, requesting the sanction of the Bench to a grant for carrying on Census operations in the City, passed the following resolution thereon, viz. :—

"That the Bench sanction the payment of the sum of Rs. 12,000 towards the Census operations of the City, provided a like sum be provided by Government."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th November 1871.

No. 3515.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1871.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, No. B—12, dated the 17th October 1871—Stating, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2876 of the 7th idem, that he had a final interview with the Municipal Commissioner, and that it has been agreed between them, for reasons given, that it will be better to take the Census under those sections of the Bombay Act II. of 1865 which specially provide for it; adding that the enumerator's form proposed by the Commissioner will have the same headings as the form for the rest of the Presidency, and the additional details will be as valuable to Government indirectly as they will be directly to the Municipility; and recommending that a lump sum of Rs. 12,000 be placed at its disposal, to be met by a grant for a like amount by the Bench. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 4937, dated the 16th October 1871, on the same subject. Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, No. 392, dated the 25th November 1871.—Forwarding copy of a letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, who communicates the sanction of the Bench to payment of the sum of Rs. 12,000 towards the Census of the City, provided a like sum be given by Government.

RESOLUTION.—The Census of the City of Bombay is to be taken under the provisions of Section 217 of Bombay Act II. of 1865; and the necessary notification is to be published in the *Government Gazette*, and in the English and Vernacular newspapers.

2. The enumeration will take place on the night of 21st February 1872.

3. Provided the forms to be used by the Commissioner contain precisely the same headings as those laid down in the form prescribed and sanctioned by the Government of India, Government will not object to the addition of extra columns for the embodiment of such additional information as the Commissioner may deem it advisable to record.

4. A sum of Rs. 12,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, on the understanding that the entire work of both enumeration and subsequent classification will be done for this amount.

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1871.

Under the provisions of Section 217 of Act II. of 1865, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that an enumeration of the inhabitants of the City of Bombay be made on the night of the 21st February 1872, under the superintendence and control of the Municipal Commissioner, in conjunction with the Sanitary Commissioner, who will supervise the general Census of the Bombay Presidency.

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
Under Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, December 1871.

Erratum.—In the Notification regarding the Census of the City of Bombay, published in the *Government Gazette* of 30th ultimo, page 1259, *for* "night of the 22nd February 1872," *read* "night of the 21st February 1872."

By order,
(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
Under Secretary to Government.

जनरल डिपार्टमेंट.

मुकाम जंजिरे मुंबई तारीख २८ माहे नवेंबर सन १८७१.

जाहीरनामा ऐसाजे मुंबई शहरांत राहणारे लोकांची गणती सन १८७२ चे फेब्रुवारी महिन्याचे २१ वे तारिखेस रात्रीं करावी असें सन १८६५ चे २ रे आक्टाचे २१७ वे कलमांतील ठरावाअन्वयें बंदेगान आलीनवाब मुस्तताब हजरत रैट आनरबल धी गवरनर साहेब बाहादूर दर इजलास कौन्सिल याणी फरमाविलें आहे. सदर्हू कामाची देखरेख व निर्बंध म्युनिसिपल कमिशनर व सानिटरी कमिशनर याणी मिळून ठेवावा. मुंबई इलाक्यांतील बस्तीचे एकंदर गणतीची देखरेख सानिटरी कमिशनर हे ठेवितील.

बमुजिबे हुकूम,
एडवर्ड विलियम रेवन्सक्राफ्ट साहेब बाहादूर,
आकार्टिंग चीफ सेक्रेटरी निसबत सरकार यांची सही.

(Signed) VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

જનરલ ડિપાર્ટમેંટ.

મુકામ જંજીરે મુંબઈ તારીખ ૨૮ મી માહે નવેંબર સન ૧૮૭૧.

જાહેરનામું એહેવું જે મુંબઇ શેહેરમાં રેહેનારા લોકોની ગણતરી સન ૧૮૭૨ ના ફેબ્રુઆરી મહિનાની ૨૧ મી તારીખની રાતે કરવાનું સન ૧૮૬૫ ના ૨ જા આકટની ૨૧૭ મી કલમના ઠરાવપ્રમાણે બંદેગાન આલી નવાબ મુસ્તેતાબ હજરત રાઇટ આનરબલ ગવરનર સાહેબ બાહાદુર દર ઇજલાસ કૌંસિલે ફરમાવ્યું છે. એ કામની તપાસ અને નિર્બંધ મ્યુનિસિપલ કમિશનર અને સાનિટરી કમિશનર એ બેઉ જણાએ મળીને રાખવો. મુંબઇ ઇલાકાની વસ્તીની કુલ એકંદર ગણતરીનાં કામની તપાસ સાનિટરી કમિશનર રાખશે.

બમુજબે હુકમ,

એડવર્ડ વિલિયમ રેવન્સ્કાફ્ટ સાહેબ બાહાદુર,

આકિંટંગ સીક્રેટરી નિસબત સરકાર એઓની સહી.

(True Translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Government.

جنرل ڈیپارٹمنٹ

ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے کہ شہر بمبئي مین رہنے والے لوگونکي تعداد سنہ ۱۸۷۲ کے فیبروري مہینے کي ۲۱ تاریخ کو رات کے وقت لینا ایسا سنہ ۱۸۶۵ کے ۲ اکٹ کے ۲۱۷ قلم کے ٹھراو کے روسے بندگان عالي نواب مستطاب حضرت رایٹ آنربل گورنر صاحب بہادر در اجلاس کونسل نے فرمایا ہے اور اوپر لکھے ہوئے کام کا انتظام اور بندوبست میونیسپل کمشنر و سانیٹري کمشنر نے ملکے رکھنا بمبئي علاقے کي بستي کي کُل تعداد کا انتظام سانیٹري کمشنر رکھینگے

بموجب حکم

(صحیح) ایڈورڈ ولیم ریونس کرافٹ صاحب بہادر

اکٹنگ چیف سکرٹري سرکار

مقام بمبئي تاریخ ۲۸ ماہ نومبر سنہ ۱۸۷۱

(Signed) VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Government.

56. The following correspondence will show how the services of the Educational Department were sought and obtained. Of course, it was never meant that the village teachers were at once to blurt out that no fresh taxes were intended; but, remembering how in the native mind this dread is ever uppermost, it was thought that by none could it be so well combated as by the school-master. In his hours of teaching he could explain what were the objects and uses of a Census; and these explanations would be carried away and reported in all directions: then, when the workman's day was over, and when, in familiar converse, the measure was discussed by the elders, then, if suspiciously or designedly, it was hinted that a tax would follow, then might the school-master speak with authority, then might he quote his instructions received direct from THE SIRCAR, and none would be more readily heard and believed. Nowhere, perhaps, is there a more powerful lever, and nowhere certainly was it better used.

Assistance from the Educational Department.

No. 278 OF 1871.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 27th October 1871.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to suggest that the Director of Public Instruction may be invited to assist in the endeavour to familiarise the great mass of the people with the idea of a Census.

I can imagine no more powerful agency than that of the Educational Department by which to reach the real and inner life of the people; and I would suggest that all the executive branch (all down to the village school-master) should lose no opportunity of explaining to pupils (and thus indirectly to parents), that the Census is in no way to be regarded as the prelude to fresh taxation of any sort, but that the sole object of the Government is to try and obtain a more intimate and actual knowledge of its people; to lighten their burdens where they can be lightened, and to equalize them; to foster education; to give help where help is needed; and to ameliorate generally their material and moral progress.

If these points are explained to the youth of the country, through the familiar voices of their teachers, one may be sure they will be taken up, and repeated in countless households, and not only will the people learn to look upon the measure without suspicion, but haply they may be induced to co-operate, and thus secure a more successful issue.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Sanitary Commissioner.

No. 1095.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 30th December 1871.

The Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 3186, dated the 2nd November 1871.

Transfers a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, No. 278, dated 27th ultimo, suggesting that the Director of Public Instruction may be invited to assist in the endeavour to familiarise the mass of the people with the idea of a Census.

The Director of Public Instruction, No. 3985, dated the 28th November 1871.

States that if Government think it desirable, a circular, such as that of which a draft is appended for approval, regarding the proposed Census, may issue to the Educational Inspecting Staff.

RESOLUTION.—The proposal of the Director of Public Instruction should be approved, and he should be requested to issue the circular without delay.

2. A copy of the circular should at the same time be forwarded to the Revenue and Judicial Departments, in order that similar instructions may be circulated among the officials of those departments.

3. The correspondence should be placed in the Editor's Room.

(Signed) W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, November 1871.

To

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS.

SIR,

I am directed by Government to make the Census intelligible to the masses through the employés of the Educational Department.

2. The Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors are now moving about the districts, and daily meeting the heads of town and village communities. They can do much to familiarise the masses with the objects of the Census, if they make it a daily subject of conversation and instruct the village school-masters to do the same.

3. But what they say must be judicious. It will do more harm than good probably to begin by declaring that the Census is *not* a contrivance for imposing taxes, or doing any other disagreeable thing, which the suspicion of the ignorant may suggest. It will be enough when such ideas are broached by their hearers to contradict them summarily on the authority of Government, and appeal to the known good faith and trustfulness of British Rule.

4. They should rather begin with the real objects in view, some of which I will endeavour to describe.

In the first place, it may be pointed out that a Census is nothing new. The Village Accountant has been accustomed to make periodically a rough Census. So has the Survey Department. Nor is it special to India. All civilized countries take a Census from time to time. England has just completed one. Then it may be pointed out that while the Village Accountant's Census is incomplete, the Government wishes to have true and exact information; and to get true and exact information a very methodical, formal, and summary enquiry has to be made.

So far the method. Then, as to the object of the Census: first may be mentioned the desire of all educated people to possess correct statistics of the population, the different religions and castes, the state of education, the employments of the people, the comparative density of population. A man must know something of these matters before he can take an intelligent interest in his country. We are not much interested in Central Africa, because we know very little of the number or condition of its inhabitants.

The Census is intended then to increase and correct the public knowledge of the country.

If any one wishes to bring before Government the wants of a town or district, he will find it very difficult to state his views distinctly without the knowledge given by a Census.

So in a greater degree must Government possess this knowledge, for it is the business of Government to know all about the people and to ascertain their wants.

One large branch of the Census returns has to do with education. These returns will show how each part of the country is progressing in regard to education; and, by comparing these returns with the number of schools, it will be known where more schools are wanted.

Again, by the returns of religion and race, it will be known where the Mahomedans or some other sect or race most abound, and where special schools should be provided for them.

The return showing the number of persons to a square mile, will show in what parts of the country roads, or railroads, or irrigational works may be made with most profit.

Again, there are returns of the insane, deaf, dumb, &c. Government will be guided by these returns in establishing asylums for the benefit of these unfortunate people.

The returns of occupation will show the trades which are followed in different places, and enable Government, or private persons, to improve the processes of manufacture, or the means of transporting the goods which are manufactured. They will also show what industries are extinct, or pining, and remedies may be applied.

In short, what the Census is to give is the knowledge without which a Government can do little for its people. Just as a good Collector, when he comes to a village, asks the patel all about it and its people, to find out what they want; so will information be collected by the Census about the whole country at once.

It may be pointed out, that women and children count as people as much as men. Nothing special is asked about them, and the men have only to say how many of them there are. If they conceal this, they will make the Census returns false, and Government will suppose that their village is of less importance than it is.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. B. PEILE,

Director of Public Instruction.

57. The enumerator's forms were issued upon Collectors' estimates, but some of the requisitions had evidently been framed under a misconception of what was wanted: however, there was little time for reference, and the supply had to be ordered in advance. The following list gives the number of forms of all kinds, and it will be seen that, out of a total of 6,199,743 enumerator's forms, the surplus balance was only 125,862:—

3,807,331	enumerator's	forms issued to		Collectorates.
2,240,028	Do.	do.	do.	Native States.
22,472	Do.	do.	do.	Army.
3,000	Do.	do.	do.	G. I. P. Railway.
1,000	Do.	do.	do.	B. B. and C. I. Railway.
6,073,881	Do.	do.	do.	
125,862	Do.	do.	in reserve.	
6,199,743	Do.	do.	printed.	
916,175	tabulation sheets.			
160,280	compilation forms.			
55,003	definitions No. $\frac{A}{304}$ Nov. 1st, 1871.			
500	instructions No. 148 January 30th, 1872.			
7,331,701	Total printed.			

58. The compilation forms were issued at the rate of 1 set to every 1,000 enumerator's forms supplied, and the tabulation sheets at the rate of 10 per 1,000.*

59. Before speaking of our organisation in detail, let me show what it was at Home. From Lewis' Digest it will be seen that ENGLAND and WALES are divided into 626 Superintendent Registrars' Districts, and these again are subdivided into 2,195 sub-districts, each having its Local Registrar of births and deaths. For Census purposes these divisions were adopted, and the sub-districts were sub-divided into 31,916 *enumeration districts;* so arranged that, as a rule,

* *Note.*—Supplementary estimates were received and complied with.

no enumerator had to visit more than 200 houses in towns, or to travel more than 15 miles to a smaller number in the country. In addition to the 31,916 districts there were 627 public institutions, each with a distinct enumerator; so in all there were 32,543 districts. County gaols, prisons, reformatories, work-houses, hospitals, barracks, and lunatic asylums, whose inmates exceeded 200 persons, were treated as separate districts, and the Governor or principal officer was appointed the enumerator. The navy was dealt with under orders from the Admiralty, and the rest of the floating population was enumerated by officers of the Customs.

English method and agency.

60. The house-holder's schedules having been distributed one week before the day fixed upon for the Census, they were filled in at leisure by owners, or occupiers; so practically the people were enumerated by their own agency. On the day of the Census each enumerator collected and revised his quota of schedules, and, having done so, he then copied them into an enumeration book, and added a summary of the total of houses and persons. His schedules, book, and summaries were then handed over to the Registrar of the sub-district, and by him they were collated and revised: a summary for the sub-district was prepared, and with all the other documents was sent to the Superintendent Registrar. He, in his turn, made a general revision, tested everything, and satisfied himself that all had been done efficiently. At the end of the time allowed for these local examinations everything was sent up to the central office, and, remembering that the schedules were collected on the 3rd April 1871, the perfection of the arrangements is proved by the fact, that everything had been received in London by the end of May; and so ready was the master's hand, that the preliminary report was submitted to Parliament within 3 months of the date of the Census.—The cost of the enumeration agency alone was £78,900, or Rs. 7,82,990, and the following was its strength:—

627	Superintendent Registrars.		
2,197	Registrars of sub-districts.		
32,606	Enumerators————	627	for Public Institutions,
		66	for Boats and Barges.
35,430		31,913	for elsewhere.
		32,606	

61. In addition to the ordinary difficulties which must always beset an Indian Census, there were others for us, brought about by the unfortunate delay in issuing the house-holder's schedules, here called the enumerator's froms. As voluntary agency was out of the question, there was the stronger reason why they should have reached the very smallest areas long before the day fixed upon for the enumeration. They were quite as elaborate as those usd at Home, and time was necessary to understand what exactly was wanted for each column: more especially was time required to frame *in concert with the Collectors*, those rules which were to serve for guidance. The work was new, and the agency employed knew nothing of its purport, except in a very general way, whilst the dearth of qualified enumerators was such that almost any one had to be engaged, and that, too, without his seeing the forms until a day or two before they were to be filled in.

62. As regards the filling in, the following instructions were issued:—

"It will be seen that a great portion of the information required for the filling in of the Enumerator's form is, or should be, obtainable from Village Form No. 13, and Taluka Form No. 34 (Hope's Manual); so early arrangements might be made for the filling in of enclosure and house numbers—of the quality and number of the house, of the name of the chief male or female resident, and of such members of the family as are neither likely to leave the place nor to die. The remaining columns can also be filled in, and when filled, they should be tested at the Head Office of the Taluka."

"All the forms should have been filled in—examined, tested, corrected, or altered—re-tested, and re-distributed by, at latest, the 15th of February next, and they should then be further examined locally, so that changes to date may be noted; newly-born children must then be entered, and if any have died, the pen should be run through the line that showed them as living, and the word '*Dead*' should be put in the column for *Remarks*."

"For places to which neither Taluka nor Village Forms are applicable, a special arrangement will be necessary, and Collectors are to understand that, having regard to careful expenditure, but as carefully avoiding a false economy, they are to make such *local* arrangements as will, in their judgment, best conduce to a successful issue."

"It is particularly requested, that all alterations in the original forms may, if possible, be made in *red* ink."

"When subordinate compilations have been made, the *original* forms are to be sent back to the Census office in Bombay, and the Bombay method should be repeated as regards packing, weight of packages, &c."

See page 77, para. 40.

63. Further instructions were issued with the forms for exhibiting the final results—they were the following :—

"It is absolutely necessary, that the enumerator's forms of each taluka should be treated separately—that is to say, the packages of anny one taluka must be examined, compiled, and *re-packed, before those of another taluka are opened.*"

"This of course is on the supposition, that, in each collectorate all will be compiled in one central office. The enumerator's forms, and the tabulation sheets which have exhausted them, should be kept together until all the forms for the taluka have been examined; and then they should be compiled. When the compilation is finished, the enumerator's forms, the tabulation sheets, and the compilation forms, should be packed separately, but put into one and the same cover, and marked with the name of the taluka and collectorate."

64 As regards the preliminary *local* arrangements, they were thus laid down in the Resolution notifying that the Census was to be taken :—

G. R. No. 2446 Sept. 4 1871, pages 79-80.

"15. His Excellency in Council would impress upon all executive officers, the very urgent necessity for at once making such preliminary arrangements as will tend to facilitate the final enumeration. Districts and Cities, and Towns and Villages should be divided, and sub-divided into well defined areas, and in each the number of houses should be specified, and arranged with reference to house-to-house visitation. These areas should be told off as enumerators' charges, and village officers and others should be familiarized with them; each house will be the unit of enumeration; each village the unit of classification."

"16. Each enumerator is to be instructed to report himself at his post by 9 A.M. on the morning of the 15th December next,* and there will then be given to him the forms which have been filled in for his area. He will at once proceed to that area, and satisfy himself beyond all doubt that the enclosure and the houses within it have been arranged and specified, that the numbers assigned to them correspond with the numbers on their respective forms: that the name of the chief male resident has been rightly filled in, and that the other columns are correct in all details. This should all be completed by noon of the 15th December."

* When the date of the Census was postponed from December 15th 1871 to February 21st 1872, this notification was republished with altered dates.

"17. The actual enumeration will commence on or about 8 P.M. on the 15th December and each enumerator will then take with him the completed, and scrutinized form for each house of his area; arranged as far as possible in the order in which each house is to be visited; and in token of his having visited it, he will take upon the form the signature, or mark, of some one adult member of the household."

"18. On the following day, or as soon after as possible, each enumerator will deliver in at the office from which he received them, such forms as were handed over to him, and he will attend for their subsequent examination in the head office in each taluka; and when this examination is completed, the work of the paid enumerators will be finished, and they will be furnished with certificates that they were employed. Those Government officials and servants who were lent from other Departments will be returned as soon as possible after the 16th December; and Collectors will make their own arrangements with regard to their own taluka and village officials being retained for the subsequent compilation."

65. The enumerator's form or house-holder's schedule contains information under several heads—14 for males, and 12 for females—so obviously the worth of the compilation must depend upon the accuracy with which this information is transferred to those forms in which it is to be exhibited; and, without knowing it, I had sketched out the method followed at Home. The village and the taluka were respectively the *independent*, and the *collective* units of compilation, as were the English villages and sub-districts: in the same way that the local registrars made up their summaries, books, and schedules, our village tabulations were to be made up, and sent, together with the enumerator's forms, to the head office in each taluka, and there the taluka compilation was to be prepared. The Mamlutdars were our local registrars, and in the same way that the latter transmitted their compilations and records to the Superintendent Registrars, the former were to send theirs to the Collectors. The talukwar compilations, the village tabulation sheets and enumerator's forms were all to be sent to the head office of the district, or collectorate, and there the collectorate or district compilations were to be made: these again, with all the subordinate and contributory records, were to be sent to Bombay, and here worked up into the final tables, and report for the presidency.

Bombay method and proposed agency.

66. This was the original scheme, but subsequently it was so far modified that the village enumerator's forms were not sent to Bombay. It was ruled by Government, that "unless the collectorate compilations contain internal evidence of carelessness leading to inaccuracy, they may be accepted as correct." This order was passed upon a letter of mine, in which it was pointed out, that if the collectorate compilations were to be accepted unconditionally, it would save the retransit to Bombay of 6 million forms, the work would be comparatively light, and the working office proportionately small. If, on the other hand, they were to be tested by percentages of the forms from which they were to be prepared, a large and costly office would be required, and the work would be most laborious. It was also said, that provided the collectorate compilations were based upon the talukwar returns, tested in the central office of the DISTRICT by the enumerator's forms from which those returns had been prepared, the intelligence and the supervision in that office would be a guarantee for their correctness; but, it was added, *upon no other conditions should they be accepted as correct.*

G. R No. 2287, June 7th 1872.

No. 678, May 29th 1872.

67. This alternative proposal was not one of choice, but of necessity; for when the original estimate of one lakh was sanctioned by the Government of India, no definite plan had been arranged: it was only known somewhat vaguely what was to be be provided for; so under these circumstances it is not strange that the sum allotted was insufficient. Had every return of every sort been sent to Bombay, the cost would have been greater, and the office work heavier; but to me personally it would have been more satisfactory, for whilst a host of references would have been avoided, all errors could have been corrected here by the original forms.

THE CENSUS OFFICE.

68. The office in Bombay was not opened until the 8th January 1873, nearly 11 months after the Census was taken, and this entails a somewhat lengthy explanation. Obviously no *central* office was needed until the subordinate returns were finished, and whatever tended to retard their completion would necessarily delay the opening of the office in which they were to be examined, and compiled.

69. It has been said that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 had been allotted for the Census generally; and, when the enumeration was over, the financial position was this:—In Bombay the expenditure and the liabilities were Rs. 63,598-12-11, whilst minor grants had been sanctioned amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 59,550-4-10; so the original allotment had been exceeded by Rs. 23,149-1-9. This too had only given us the *enumeration*: the *compilation* was yet to be made, and no one could then have hazarded a guess as to what that would cost. I may add, that the financial year was about to close, and then, not only would all unexpended balances lapse, but a fresh grant would be necessary before any money could be obtained.

G. R. No. 2562, Sept. 13th 1872.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Correspondence, office contingencies, &c.	654	2	8
Local printing, and transit charges	616	5	8
Paper and printing in Bombay—paid	32,328	4	7
Ditto due *about*	30,000	0	0
	63,598	12	11
For Northern Division ... 17,566 12 0			
„ Southern „ ... 19,450 8 10			
„ Sind „ ... 10,333 0 0			
„ Bombay City 12,000 0 0			
„ Aden 200 0 0			
	59,550	4	10
	1,23,149	1	9

70. In this uncertainty I applied, two days after the Census had been taken, for an additional sum of Rs. 1,00,000; for it was hoped that, after meeting our liabilities, the balance of Rs. 76,850-14-3 would carry the measure to completion. A circular was issued to Collectors, and others, telling them that a further grant had been asked for, and suggesting that, unless they were prepared to undertake the compilation for their Districts without further pecuniary aid, it would be better to suspend all measures until a definite reply had been received from the Government of India.

Letter No. 390, Feb. 23rd 1872.

No. 401 onwards, Feb. 26th 1872.

71. In reply to my application I was directed to state how the original grant had been disbursed, and to submit estimates of further requirements. Up to this time there had been no accounts of outside expenditure; so all I could do was to take as expended the several sums which had been sanctioned, and add to them whatever had been paid, and was due in Bombay. This was done, and the statement was submitted; but, with regard to fresh estimates, it was pointed out that there were no data by which to frame them, for hitherto the Collectors had been too busy with *enumeration* to think even of *compilation*. It was suggested that, pending the receipt of the subordinate estimates, "the sanction for all local expenditure in connection with compilation be suspended for the present, unless the work can be carried on by the ordinary revenue establishments." The Collectors were asked to say, at an early date, what Government servants were available for the work, and what paid agency would be required.

G. R. No. 950, Feb. 28th 1872.

Letter No. 430, March 2nd 1872.

No. 439 onwards, March 5th 1872.

72. The suggestion having been sanctioned, it was notified, and the Government of India was asked for a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000; but no statement of the liabilities incurred would appear to have been forwarded with the request, for it was asked in return, "How the money already spent has been expended", and "How the further money asked for is to be applied." Information as to further expenditure could only be given when all of the Collectors' estimates had been received; and, although they had been asked for on the 5th March, only 13 had been sent in up to the 14th May, and they were not altogether satisfactory; so under the circumstances I determined not to wait for any

G. R. No. 119, March 13th 1872.

G. R. No. 1697, April 13th 1872.

more. A detailed account of actual expenditure and liability was submitted, as far as I myself could vouch for it; and it was asked that the unexpended and unadjusted balance of the original grant might be allowed, together with the amount by which that grant had been exceeded. Between the account now submitted on the 14th May and that submitted on the 2nd March, the only difference was, that whilst Rs. 60-2-0 were to be added for office charges, Rs. 6,476-14-0 were to be deducted for printing: the former item was "*about* Rs. 30,000": but this was the actual still unpaid. Taking the unadjusted balance of the original grant as fairly due to us, we only required an additional sum of Rs. 16,732-5-9. In the account which was first submitted, the excess was shown as Rs. 22,649-1-9, whilst now it is given at Rs. 16,733-5-9. This seeming discrepancy is soon explained: the difference is Rs. 5,915-12-0, and if to this item there be added the Rs. 500 for Ahmadabad, and the office charge of Rs. 60-2-0 for March, we get Rs. 6,475-14-0, the difference between the estimate and actual for printing; thus:—

Letter No. 641, May 14th 1872.

654	2	8	Office, &c.
616	5	8	Mofussil printing.
32,328	4	7	Bombay „
33,598	12	11	Actually paid.
66,401	3	1	Unadjusted balance.
1,00,000	0	0	

*47,550	4	10	Sanctioned for Mofussil.
12,000	0	0	„ Bombay City.
23,524	2	0	still due for printing.
60	2	0	Office for March.
83,134	8	10	due.
33,598	12	11	paid.
1,16,733	5	9	total expenditure and liability.
1,00,000	0	0	
16,733	5	9	excess over original grant.

* Rs. 500 of this amount was sanctioned for Ahmadabad by the Revenue Commissioner, N.D., under G. R. No. 59, Jan. 5th, 1872.

30,000	0	0
23,524	2	0
6,475	14	0

22,649	1	9
16,733	5	9
5,915	12	0
500	0	0
60	2	0
6,475	14	0

73. It was also suggested that fresh estimates should be submitted. I may mention that about this time there was a positive want of money, and an advance of Rs. 1,000 had been sanctioned to meet current expenditure. I must also mention that complete Census Returns for the AHMADABAD DISTRICTS were received on the 4th May—just 72 days from the day when the enumeration was made, and the entire cost to Government of both enumeration and compilation was only Rs. 500.

G. R. No. 1861, May 4th 1872.

74. In noticing my letter No. 641, dated May 14th 1872, it was ruled that a copy of it, with the accounts, should be forwarded to the Government of India, with a request for the unexpended balance, and the amount exceeded. With regard to the 13 estimates which had been received, it was said "as regards future requirements it is impossible to look at the estimates without astonishment at the difference in the demands of the District Officers. Thus while TANNA is content with Rs. 1,000, SURAT with Rs. 1,425, KANARA with Rs. 1,424, and the PANCH MAHALS with Rs. 700, SATARA asks for

G. R. No. 2087, May 23rd 1872.

Paragraph 3.

Rs. 22,700, and KHANDESH for Rs. 24,816, while in AHMADABAD the whole work of compilation has been already completed at a cost of Rs. 500 only. It will be Dr. Lumsdaine's duty to enquire most narrowly into the cause of these discrepancies, and to ascertain how it is that in AHMADABAD the work has been done so cheaply, and expeditiously, and why "the plan adopted there cannot be extended to the other Collectorates. Fresh estimates should be then obtained from the District Officers, and, after careful review by the Sanitary Commissioner, submitted to Government."

Government Memorandum No. 2510, June 25th, 1872.

75. On the 25th June 1872 a telegram was received from Simla sanctioning unavoidable current expenditure. No general estimate for compilation could be submitted to Government until all the subordinate estimates had been received, and the last batch came through the Revenue Commissioner S. D. These fresh estimates were called for by circular letter dated 28th May 1872. The total amounted to Rs. 53,812-4-6, or, with 10 per cent. for contingencies, Rs. 59,193-4-6. As far as could be ascertained now, the cost of the enumeration had been Rs. 41,638-14-8, of the office Rs. 1,039-2-2, and of printing Rs. 55,852-6-7; so the grand total was Rs. 1,57,723-11-11. These details were all submitted to Government, and it was pointed out that provision was only made here for the Mofussil compilation.

With his letter No. 4090, August 15th, 1872.

Letter No 884, August 27th 1872.

G. R. No. 3913 October 9th 1872.

76. On the 9th October 1872, the Collectors' estimates were rejected, and a scale of cost was laid down by which the total was reduced from Rs. 53,812-4-6 to Rs. 24,866-7-6. The reduction was one of Rs. 28,945-13-0. Exactly 229 days had elapsed from the date of my first application to the issuing of this Resolution.

77. This delay admits of the following analysis :—

	23rd February 1872.		Application first submitted to Government for further grant of Rs. 1,00,000.
5 days	28th	,, ,,	Government ask for accounts of expenditure, and estimates of requirements.
3 ,,	2nd March	,,	Accounts submitted.
3 ,,	5th ,,	,,	Collectors called upon for their estimates.
8 ,,	13th ,,	,,	Government ask Government of India for further grant.
30 ,,	12th April	,,	Government of India ask for accounts and estimates.
7 ,,	19th ,,	,,	Government ask me for them.
25 ,,	14th May	,,	Accounts submitted—for estimates see paragraph 72.
9 ,,	23rd ,,	,,	Forwarded by this Government to Government of India.
33 ,,	25th June	,,	Telegram from Simla, dated 21st, sanctions unavoidable current expenditure.
51 ,,	15th August	,,	Estimates received from all Collectorates.
12 ,,	27th ,,	,,	Submitted to Government with accounts.
43 ,,	9th October	,,	Final orders issued regarding compilation.
229			

Delay in Collectors' estimates.

78. If these dates be further scrutinized it will be seen that it was exactly 168 days from the day the Collectors' estimates were first called for until all were received: and until all had been received no general estimate could be prepared. All this delay was beyond my control; but in justice to the Collec-

tors there are shown the dates upon which the several estimates were received. On the first occasion they were called for on the 5th March 1872, and they came in as follows :—

1.	From	Kaira	on 9th March	4 days	after date	of circular.
2.	„	Surat	12th „	7	„	„
3.	„	Belgaum	14th „	9	„	„
4.	„	Satara	18th „	13	„	„
5.	„	Haidarabad	18th „	13	„	„
6.	„	Dharwar	20th „	15	„	„
7.	„	Khandesh	26th „	21	„	„
8.	„	Kolaba	4th April	30	„	„
9.	„	Panch Mahals	6th „	32	„	„
10.	„	Ratnagiri	8th „	34	„	„
11.	„	Tanna	11th „	37	„	„
12.	„	Nasik	22nd „	48	„	„
13.	„	Kanara	25th „	51	„	„

Further delay.

79. Having waited until the 14th May, and no more estimates having been received, the accounts alone were submitted to Government, and fresh estimates were called for by Circular Letter No. 649 onward, dated 28th May 1872. These were received as here shown :—

Divisions.	Collectorates.	Estimates received.		From May 28th, when called for.	
		1872.			
Northern Division.	Ahmadabad				
	Tanna	7th June		10	days.
	Kaira	13th „		16	„
	Panch Mahals	15th „		18	„
	Broach	29th „		32	„
	Khandesh	5th July		38	„
	Kolaba	9th August		73	„
	Nasik	9th „		73	„
	Surat	9th „ ...		73	„
Southern Division.	Kaladgi	7th and 24th June.	15th August—see para. 75.		
	Belgaum	10th June & 1st July			
	Dharwar	17th „ & 7th „			
	Ahmadnagar	20th & 26th June ...			
	Sholapur	24th June ...		79	„
	Satara...	5th July			
	Kanara	20th „			
	Poona...	30th „ ...			
	Ratnagiri	5th August ...			
Sind.	Shikarpur	14th June ...		17	„
	Thar and Parkar ...	15th „		18	„
	Haidarabad	18th „		21	„
	Karachi	25th „ ...		28	„
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	†			
	Aden	9th July		42	„

* For Ahmadabad, see note appended to account given in para. 72.

† For Upper Sind Frontier the compilation was made at Shikarpur.

80. By the above statement it will be seen that, although the estimates from Tanna were received within 10 days, nothing could be done with them until the 15th August, when those for the Southern Division were received. In the same way, the Kaladgi estimates remained with the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., from the 7th and 24th June till the 5th August, when he received those from Ratnagiri.

Preparation of general estimates and accounts.

81. As regards my own office, the accounts were submitted to Government 3 days after they were asked for; and 3 days after this, the Collectors were called upon for their estimates. When these had been received, one general estimate for the Presidency was prepared, and general statements of expenditure were brought up to the latest date obtainable. All this occupied 12 days, so I myself can answer for 18 days out of the 229. In addition, there was the delay that is unavoidable in correspondence with Government, and here the term is used advisedly as meaning the time that necessarily transpires before a subject can come under consideration, or before orders can be issued. If these concurrent periods be tabulated, they are much as follows :—

DELAY.

With Collectors' estimates.	With Government of Bombay.	With Government of India.	In Census Office.
26 days of March ...	5 days of February .	30 days from March 13th to April 12th	3 days, from Feb. 28th to March 2nd
30 „ April ...	11 „ March ...		
31 „ May ..	7 „ April ...	29 days from May 23rd to June 21st.	3 days, from March 2nd to 5th.
30 „ June ...	9 „ May . .		12 „ Aug. 15th to 27th.
31 „ July ...	4 „ June ...		
15 „ August ...	43 „ from Aug.27th to Oct. 9th.		
163	79 59	59	18
	138		

Letter No. 973.

82. It has been said that the Census Office was only opened on the 8th January 1873; but the application for the requisite accommodation was submitted to Government on the 16th October 1872, the very day after the receipt of the Resolution which laid down the scale of Collectorate compilation expenditure.

No. 3913, Oct. 9th, 1872.

It was first asked that some portion of the Esplanade pendalls might be allotted, but these it seems were wanted for military purpose an unoccupied floor of the new Secretariat was next thought of, but this was not available. None of the vacant buildings in the Collector's charge were large enough, nor was any suitable place to be had except by renting it, and money for rent could not be spared. At last it was asked that an old printing shed in the Secretariat compound might be used: it was only separated by its iron-barred windows from the Secretariat Stables, and Latrines, and Urinals; it was noisy, and offensive, at times horribly so; and although it was in no way suited for office work, it was to be had for nothing, and it was given. At this time my own office was in the main building, of which the shed was an outhouse; so, bad as it was, it was convenient; but when the offices were moved into the new Secretariat, the distance precluded anything like personal supervision, and there was the very greatest inconvenience in matters of

Difficulty in obtaining suitable office accommodation.

Make-shift.

Dec. 6th, 1873.

reference, and correspondence, and detail. To obviate this, it was asked that a room might be hired in the adjoining Municipal building, where one in every way suitable had been offered for Rs. 50 a month. This proposed arrangement was disallowed, on the ground that it was not advisable to incur the expenditure.

Letter No. 1377, Dec. 10th, 1873.

Government letter No. 4199, December 17th, 1873.

83. In the other Presidencies and Provinces, the original Enumeration Forms were examined in a central office, and their establishments were necessarily larger, for we only dealt with District compilations. But after all there was no great difference in the amount of work, for every figure in the compilations had to be tested; and when errors were found, it was just as easy to turn to the original forms, as to write here, there, and everywhere for explanations. The strength of the different central offices varied at different times according to the amount of work to be taken up, and ours has ranged from 15 to 11 clerks; but I give the maximum numbers. In the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES the office was opened on the 20th May 1872 and closed on the 15th December 1873; it began with 28 clerks, and the highest number was 509. In BENGAL there were 460. In MADRAS there were 200, with 6 Supervisors, 1 Manager, and Head Accountant, 1 Deputy Accountant, and 10 Servants. In addition there was a suitable office at Rs. 200 a month, and with this the total monthly cost was Rs. 5,520. In BOMBAY there were 3 Supervisors, 56 Clerks, and 2 Servants, and the monthly cost ranged from Rs. 716 to Rs. 1,640 :—

Comparative establishments in North-West Provinces, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

84. From the statement subjoined it will be seen that up to the 8th January 1873, the day the Census Office was opened, only 2 Districts out of 24 had submitted their returns, and their compilations were, in each case, made *before* the issue of the order laying down the scale of compilation expenditure :—

District Returns much delayed.

Government Resolution No. 3913, October 9th, 1872.

Number.	Districts.	Census Returns received.	Number of days from Census of 21st February 1872.
1	Ahmadabad	4th May 1872	72
2	Kaira	30th October „	251
3	Tanna	17th March 1873	389
4	Bombay City	1st April „	404
5	Belgaum	22nd „ „	425
6	Broach	5th May „	438
7	Kaladgi	5th „ „	438
8	Satara	13th „ „	446
9	Sholapur	15th „ „	448
10	Ahmadnagar	26th „ „	459
11	Haidarabad	29th „ „	462
12	Kolaba	12th June „	476
13	Kanara	8th July „	502
14	Panch Mahals	26th „ „	520
15	Surat	16th August „	541
16	Shikarpur	20th „ „	545
17	Upper Sind Frontier	20th „ „	545
18	Khandesh	25th „ „	550
19	Nasik	29th „ „	554
20	Thar and Parkar	15th September 1873 ...	571
21	Ratnagiri	4th October „ ...	590
22	Dharwar	10th „ „ ...	596
23	Karachi	13th November „ ...	630
24	Poona	24th „ „ ...	641

85. Except at AHMADABAD and KAIRA, nothing seems to have been done until the receipt of the order above quoted; nor were there any available funds. But then, on the face of this, there is the fact that, at AHMADABAD everything was finished 72 days after the Census had been taken, and the cost was Rs. 500. This however was only the cost to Government, in the same way that Rs.12,000 was the Government moiety of the cost for the Bombay City Census.

86. So marked was this dispatch, that I was directed to see whether the method and agency there employed could not be extended to the other DISTRICTS. The results of my inquiries were these: the compilation at the Central Office, the Huzoor, was based upon the Talookwar compilations, for the correctness of which the Mamlutdars were responsible. When these Talookwar compilations were finished, they were sent up to the Huzoor, together with their Tabulation Sheets, *but not their Enumeration Forms.* Two or three clerks were sent with them, and at the Huzoor, they were revised, checked, and tested, and then made up into one general set of Tables for the District. The Collector of AHMADABAD has reported that "every possible device that could be thought of to test the accuracy of the Returns reciprocally, as well as collatorally, was worked out, and every possible precaution was taken to prevent any errors from creeping in. Where errors or inconsistencies were discovered in these trials, they were rectified at once by reference to the Talooka Records."

Method and agency at Ahmadabad

87. Presumably these "Talooka Records" are the Enumeration Forms, and, without wishing to depreciate the value of the work done, I am still of opinion that it would have been better had they been sent to the Huzoor with the Tabulation Sheets, and Talookwar compilations. Had this been done there need have been no references, and the mere saving of these was something, for they were indispensable even where the difference was only that of one integer. The Collector says, that "the absence of the Enumerator's Forms did not interfere with the testing of the Talooka returns. To illustrate briefly the mode of testing adopted, one instance, that as regards population, would suffice. The column No. 6 in A. No. 1 gives the entire population. This column was made the basis for testing the figures as regards population in *all* the other statements. Thus test was taken to see whether in No. 1 B. the totals of the columns 7 and 8, and of 9 to 23 corresponded with No. 6 of A. No. 1. Then test was taken to see whether the totals of males and females in No. 2 A. under each denomination agreed with the figures in columns 9 to 23 of No. 1 B, and so on as regards the record in connexion with the general population in all the other statements."

88. Now, with all deference I think it was hardly safe to take as correct the total given in Form No. 1 A; for suppose, for a particular village, it gave the total as 150, and suppose by denominations there were returned 25 Hindus, 25 Mahomedans, 25 Buddhists, and 25 Christians, it may be assumed that the sum of the details would be the more correct; but suppose it was not, the original village Enumeration Forms could best tell how the missing 50 were to be distributed under the four denominations. Though no such mistake occurred in the Ahmadabad returns, there were other returns in which, over and over again, the total of one form differed from what should have been a similar total in another; and in a third it was again different. A small percentage of errors was to be expected, and in Ahmadabad even they were not absent; for instance in Bombay Form No. III. the total of males in the city, under 12 years of age, is given as 16,363; and of these the number under instruction is 3,635, or 22·21 per cent., but in column 47 of the percentage sheet it is shown as 27·69. In the same way from column 47 to 55 every single percentage is wrong, but the errors are due to a wrong principle having been followed in calculating them. Instead of taking the *total* of those under instruction, and working out its percentage on the

total under 12 years of age, the *sum* of the percentages for each of the 5 classes has been divided by 5, and the *mean* has been given—thus :—

Males under 12 years of age.		Under instruction.		
Ahmadabad City.	11,256 Hindus.	2,572	=	22·85 per cent.
	2,462 Mahomedans.	382	=	11·02 „
	1,515 Buddhists.	638	=	42·11 „
	37 Christians.	10	=	27·02 „
	93 Others.	33	=	35·48 „
	16,363	3,635		5) 138·48
				27·69

3,63,500−16,363=22·21 per cent.

89. In the line for females the error is more striking, for out of a total of 14,123 only 132 are returned as under instruction, and yet their percentage is given as 8·60 : it should be 0·93—thus:—

Females under 12 years of age.		Under instruction.		
Ahmadabad City	9,461 Hindus.	79	=	·83 per cent.
	3,307 Mahomedans.	22	=	·66 „
	1,248 Buddhists.	13	=	1·04 „
	26 Christians.	7	=	21·92 „
	81 Others.	11	=	13·58 „
	14,123	132		5) 43·03
				8·60

13,200÷14,123=0·93

90. In addition to the Collectorate Returns, received before the 8th January 1873, when the office was opened, others had been received from the Native States of CAMBAY, JINJIRA, MAHIKHANTA, and PAHLUNPUR, but these were less perfect. The Enumeration Forms too had been received from the Railways and from all Military Cantonments, except ASIRGARH, AUGUR, INDORE, and MEHIDPUR; but those from JACOBABAD were in Sindee, so they had to be translated. The tabulation of all the forms was the first work to be done, and it was carried out on the principle laid down in the memorandum of instructions for the Districts—thus :—

Tabulation of Enumeration Forms, 1873.

The clerks were divided into 4 sets of 8 each : one was the reader, and he was so placed, that all might see and hear him. The others had each a Tabulation Sheet, and where there was one for males and another for females, the same clerk had charge of both. Taking up each Enumeration Form, the reader read aloud each line of its several columns, and as he read, the clerks noted down, each on his own sheet, the special information for that sheet; for instance, when he gave out the number of Houses of the better sort, that number was at once taken down by the clerk who had the Tabulation Sheet for that detail : in the same way the other items were taken down, each under its own head, and as fast as one form was exhausted another was taken.

91. By the end of April 1873 the tabulation was finished, and in May the compilation was commenced. Necessarily this was less elaborate for Cantonments and Railways than for Collectorates; but the forms marginally noted were compiled, and in addition there were shown :—1. The Civil or Conjugal Condition. 2. The military strength in order of Regiments and Cantonments. The compilation work for the 2 Railways and 29 Cantonments was finished by the end of July; and whilst it was in progress, compiled returns were received from ASIRGARH, AUGUR, INDORE, and MEHIDPUR, but they were

I. B
I. C.
II. A.
II. B.
III. A.
III. B.
III. Bombay with Percentage
V. A.
V B.
VI.

very imperfect, and entailed much reference. From ABOO there was no return of Infirmities. From ASIRGARH there were no returns of Religion and Nationality, nor the Bombay Education Form with its Percentage Sheet. From AUGUR there were wanting the returns of Infirmities, and Occupations. From INDORE there was no return of Houses, with details of Population, nor of the Civil Condition. From MEHIDPUR the last mentioned return was wanting. These deficiencies have not been made good, nor can they be.

Tabulation Sheet for Bombay City.

92. The Tabulation Sheets for the CITY of BOMBAY were received in April 1873: their compilation was begun in June, and it took about a month. When it was finished for each ward and section of the City, the percentages were calculated, and an attempt has been made to classify all the castes under the 4 principal divisions of the Imperial Form.

93. Up to the end of July 1873 returns had been received from 12 Districts and 10 Native States. As yet nothing had been done with them, for the Cantonments, Railways, and Bombay City had been first taken in hand; but now that they were finished, the examination of the District Returns was commenced. For each there was a series of 19 Forms, and, as frequent reference will be made to them, they are here detailed: hereafter they will be alluded to by their distinguishing letters, or numbers, or purport:—

Districts.	*Native States.*
Ahmadabad.	1. Sawantwari.
Kaira.	2. Pahlunpur.
Tanna.	3 Jinjira.
Bombay City.	4. Cambay.
Belgaum.	5. Mahikanta.
Broach.	6. Kolapur.
Kaladgi.	7. S. M. Jaghirs.
Satara.	8. Jowar.
Sholapur.	9. Akalkot.
Ahmadnagar.	10. Jambughora.
Haidarabad.	
Kolaba.	

Examination of District Returns commenced August 1873.

No. I. A.—General Abstract.
No. I. B.—Houses and Details of Population.
No. I. C.—Infirmities.
No. II. A.—Ages.
No. II. B.—Age Percentages.
No. III. A.—Education.
No. III. B.—Education Percentages.
No. III.—Bombay.—Education with its percentage sheet.
No. IV.—Land.—Government of India Form.
No. IV.—Land.—Bombay Form.
No. V. A.—Religion.
No. V. B.—Nationality, &c., with supplementary sheet.
No. VI.—Occupations.
No. VII.—Town and Village classed according to population.
No. VIII.—Towns having 5,000 or more inhabitants.
No. IX.—Towns, with populations classed under four Principal Religions, and showing Municipalities, with income and expenditure.
D. Cattle Return, distinguishing sexes.

No. I. B.
No. II. A.
No. III. Bombay.
No. V. A.

94. Though the forms of this series may be compared one with another, and in this way checked, there are 4 of them which have been invaluable, and throughout they have been used for check and countercheck. In No. I. B. the total population is first given; the houses are then classified, and the people are divided into Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, Christians, and Others; and percentages are given for every detail. In No. II. A. the people are similarly divided, and for each class

they are sub-divided into 9 specified periods of age. In No. III. Bombay Form they are also classed, and are shown as—

a. Up to 12 years of age,

b. Between 12 and 20,

c. Above 20;

and for each period again they are shown as—

a. Actually under instruction,

b. Not under instruction, but able to read and write,

c. Unable to read and write.

Method of examining District Returns.

95. In No. V. A. they are shown under their various creeds. When the totals in these forms were found to agree, or were made to agree by correcting *obvious* errors, the sums of the age details were checked by those for education: the former under 9 specified periods, the latter under 3, each of 3 sub-divisions. Simultaneously there were tested the details for area and assessment, for religion, for nationality, and for caste, with its sub-divisions. In the Occupation Form the totals of the several orders, as detailed under their respective classes, were compared with the totals as given for those classes; and in the same way the totals of the several sub-divisions, as detailed under respective orders, were compared with the totals for those orders. The number of Towns and Villages was checked by Forms VII., VIII., and IX., and last of all No. I. A was compared with all those of which it gave an abstract. When all these compilations had been compared, checked, corrected and verified, the forms of averages and percentages were similarly examined, and by the end of August 1873 the returns of 5 Districts had been finished.

96. In that month returns were received for other 5 Districts: in September they came from Thar and Parkar, in October from Ratnagiri and Dharwar, on the 13th November from Karachi, and on the 24th November from Poona. These were the last to reach the office.

15th January to 15th July 1873.

97. The following is the work done since the office was opened on the 8th January 1873. A week was spent in arranging the returns, telling off the clerks into sets, apportioning work, &c., &c., and by the 15th everything was ready, and the real work commenced as described in paragraph 88. From January to July the Enumeration Forms were tabulated, and the compilations prepared for the 2 RAILWAYS and 33 CANTONMENTS, and the Tabulation Sheets for the CITY of BOMBAY were also compiled. From August to January 1874 the returns were examined, corrected, tested, and verified for 32 DISTRICTS, including 9 Native States, and this work was very heavy: it was delayed too by the numerous references which had to be made for all errors which were not merely slips of figures, or mistakes of method, like those already noticed.

From 16th July 1873 to 15th January 1874.

Nature of working.

Tabulation.

98. The nature of the work will be seen if I explain what is implied by tabulating the Enumeration Forms. We may take the Cantonments: there are 33 of them, and their total population is returned as 81,991—thus 56,924 males and 25,067 females. Now for each male there were 14 separate items, and for each female there were 12; so the total of entries was 1,097,740, and all had to be examined, and revised, and then classified. When this was finished their compilation was commenced, and here again there was an amount of work that

Compilation.

is not easily described, but it exceeded that for the tabulation, for it involved the working out of thousands and hundreds of thousands of examples in proportion. The compilation for the CITY of BOMBAY was also a heavy business, for it had to be made section by section; and as there were 29 of them, it was practically the compilation for 29 ordinary cities.

Nature of errors.

In No. I A.

99. In addition to the errors of accident and the mistakes of method, there were discrepancies which cannot even now be reconciled; for instance in Form No. I. A. there is shown the total amount of land in the DISTRICT, and the details of it are given in No. IV. and Bombay IV., so clearly the totals of these forms should be the same, but they are not. For NASIK, SATARA, and SURAT No. I. A. agrees with No. IV. but not with Bombay IV.: for AHMADNAGAR and SHOLAPUR, No. IV. and Bombay IV. agree with each other, but not with No. I. A.; and for BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BROACH, and AHMADABAD, each form differs from the other. For these differences there is now no remedy, and they may all be attributed to one, or other, or both of the following causes:—

Causes of errors.

a. The want of uniformity in preparing the DISTRICT Returns, due to want of time for preliminary arrangement.

b. The omission of subordinate areas as alienated villages, hills, &c., due to the want of a completed survey.

Errors in No. II. A., No. III. A., Bombay III.

100. In the forms relating to ages and education, the sums of details, as shown in one column, differed from the totals as given in another. Then again, in one case the total of sex was taken as 100, and the percentages were worked accordingly, whilst elsewhere they were calculated on the total population irrespective of sex. The whole of the percentages had to be worked upon one uniform method, and the recalculations involved immense labour.

No. IV. Imperial No. VI. Bombay.

101. As regards the forms which showed the relation of the people to the land and the revenue, there were two: one was the Imperial Form, and the other was sanctioned by this Government as more suited to the Revenue system of the Presidency. In this were the errors which seemed common to all the Returns: the sums of the details as shown in one column differed from the totals as given in another. The Imperial Form was only received on the 18th May 1872, nearly three months after the census had been taken, and as the Presidency Form had then been issued, the former was kept back until that form had been filled in. On the 9th July 1873 it was sent to Press, for additional copies to be struck off; on the 17th these copies were received, and on the 18th they were circulated. The explanatory order by the Government of India was circulated on the 1st August. In the subjoined statement there are shown the dates when this form was received duly filled in, and it will be seen that from BOMBAY CITY it came within 20 days after issue. By the end of January 1874, when the *examination* of the DISTRICT Returns was finished, it had only been received from 9 DISTRICTS: in February it came from 7 others: from 3 in March, 2 in April, 2 in May, and on the 24th July 1874 came the last from Tanna. At this time the *office* work of the DISTRICT compilations had been finished, and the printing was well advanced:—

Imperial form only received May 18th 1872.

Circulated July 13th 1873.

Received duly filled in between August 20th 1872 and July 24th 1873.

Districts.	Date of Receipt.	Number of Days from 18th July 1873.
1. Bombay...	7th August 1873	20
2. Haidarabad	1st September „	45
3. Karachi*	13th November „	118
4. Kanara	26th „ „	131
5. Panch Mahals	15th December „	150
6. Kaladgi	8th January 1874	174
7. Surat†	17th „ „	183
8. Kaira	23rd „ „	189
9. Broach	26th „ „	192
10. Ratnagiri†	10th February „	207
11. Khandesh	14th „ „	211
12. Satara†	20th „ „	217
13. Sholapur†	24th „ „	221
14. Belgaum†	24th „ „	221
15. Thar and Parkar	25th „ „	222
16. Ahmadnagar†	28th „ „	225
17. Kolaba†	12th March „	237
18. Ahmadabad†	13th „ „	238
19. Poona†	24th „ „	249
20. Shikarpur†	6th April „	262
21. Upper Sind Frontier† ...	6th „ „	262
22. Dharwar	6th May „	292
23. Nasik	21st „ „	307
24. Tanna	24th July „	371

* Information for columns 4 and 22, as required by Government Resolution No. 261, dated 27th January, had been received on 10th August 1874. (By this time the final General Compilation of this had been printed.)

† These Collectors had sent in their Returns for Districts collectively, but they were returned for Talookwar information.

Presidency compilations commenced in January 1874 and finished in May.

102. The *examination* of the DISTRICT Returns was finished in January 1874, and then was commenced the preparation of the compilations to exhibit the results for each DISTRICT separately, and for the Presidency generally. This work lasted until about the 15th May 1874, but other and heavy work was done at the same time. A lengthy abstract return was prepared for the Government of India: compilations were made for the Civil Cantonments of ADEN, BARODA, DEESA, MHOW, and RAJKOTE; and the returns of such NATIVE STATES as had sent them in were examined and compiled. These returns were received as here shown: —

Other work done at the same time.

Native States.	Census Returns received.	Number of Days from Census of 21st February 1872.
1. Sawatwari	10th October 1872	232
2. Pahlunpur	14th „ „	236
3. Jinjira	25th „ „	247
4. Cambay	30th „ „	252
5. Mahikanta	4th November „	257
6. Kolhapur...	14th February 1873	359
7. S. M. Jahagirs	14th „ „	359
8. Jowar	17th March 1873	380
9. Akalkot	17th June „	451
10. Jambughora	26th July „	521
11. Surat Agency	16th August „	542
12. Kutch	21st February 1874	731
13. Baroda	19th March „	737
14. Savanur	9th April „	778
15. Rewakanta	13th „ „	782
16. Satara Jahagirs	12th May „	811
17. Kattiawar	30th June „	830
18. Khandesh Agency	6th July „	866

Other works.

103. The following returns were received in the Vernacular, and had to be translated under special arrangements :—

Kattiawar	Baroda	In Guzerathi.
	Rajkote Station Civil	
	Morvi	
	Limri, partly ...	
Satara Jahagirs.	Punt Pratinidhi, Ound.	In Marathi.
	Punt Suchew, Bhor...	
	Nimbalkur, Phultun...	

104. No census was taken in the KHYRPUR STATE, but an incomplete abstract return was received on the 15th September 1874.

Amount of work between January 1873 and May 1874.

105. The amount of work done by the time the examinations and compilations were made for DISTRICTS, CANTONMENTS, and RAILWAYS, may partly be gathered from the number of entries dealt with; but although the percentages count as so many entries, each of them involved the working of an example in proportion :—

From Districts	467,687	entries.
„ Military Cantonments	1,218,742	„
„ Civil	14,665	„
„ Railways	125,068	„
„ Native States...	365,493	„
	2,191,655	„

106. In addition to the above there were the numerous explanatory and supplementary tables and statements which are indispensably necessary, so the real amount of work cannot wholly be represented.

Printing commenced December 5th, 1873.

107. The first form was sent to Press on the 5th December 1873, and from this time onwards there was a constant interchange of copy and proof. In addition to the *original* DISTRICT Returns, there were the general compilations, and what these were will be seen in the subjoined list :—

For Area and Population generally	4	Tables.	
„ Infirmities	2	„	
„ Ages and Percentages... ...	36	„	
„ Education	24	„	
„ Bombay Form...	36	„	
„ Imperial Land Form	1	„	
„ Presidency	1	„	
„ Religions and Percentages ...	32	„	
„ Nationalities, Caste, &c. ...	25	„	
„ Occupations	3	„	each of 11 sheets.
„ Towns	1	„	
„ Municipalities, &c.	25	„	
„ Town Population	24	„	
„ Cattle	1	„	
Total...	215		

108. The above were prepared for DISTRICTS, CANTONMENTS, RAILWAYS, and NATIVE STATES, and the *seeing* them through the Press has been no slight task; for instance, From No. I. A. was first sent on the 5th December 1873, but it was only finally printed on the 9th April 1874; No. I. B. was sent on the 6th January 1874, and finished on the 9th March; No. I. C. took from the 13th January to the 1st April; No. II. A. from the 25th March to the 1st May; No. II. B. from the 9th April to the 18th June; No. III. A. from the 17th April to the 10th July; No. III. B. from the 21st April, at Byculla Press, to 29th June; No. III. Bombay from the 21st April to the 11th July; the Percentage Sheet from the 21st April to the 5th July; Imperial No. IV. from the 8th May to the 6th August; Presidency No. IV. from the 8th May to the 24th August; No. V. A. from the 15th May to the 2nd September; No. V. B. from the 15th May to the 1st October; No. VII. from the 8th May to the 30th September; No. VIII. from May 8th to October 17th, and No. IX. from May 8th to October 23rd. The Cattle Returns were in the Press from the 28th of September till the 23rd October 1874.

Passing the forms through the Press.

109. For enumeration purposes the DISTRICTS generally were divided into 29,874 circles, of which 25,579 were rural and 4,295 were urban. The Army, the Railways, and Native States were taken separately. There were 34,939 Enumerators, and 13,552 of them were paid, whilst 21,387 were unpaid (chiefly from Government offices). There were 2,945 Superintendents, and 599 were paid, 2,346 being unpaid. The total of paid and unpaid *Enumerators* and *Superintendents* was 37,884, and whilst 14,151 were paid 23,733 were unpaid. The agency was supplied from various sources in the following proportions :—

Enumeration Agency.

From Educational Department	10·84	per cent.
,, Police	3·16	,,
,, Villages	37·71	,,
,, Government Offices	20·48	,,
,, Other Sources	27·61	,,
Unknown (76 persons)	0·20	,,
	100·00	

110. In the one district of Shikarpur there were more rural circles than for the whole of the KONKAN, or for all GUZERAT. Of paid Enumerators the greatest number was in SATARA (2,062), and of unpaid in Ahmadnagar (1,984).

111. But one paid Superintendent has been returned for the KONKAN, and he was in Bombay City. There were 45 for GUZERAT, of whom 22 were in the PANCH MAHALS and 20 in AHMADABAD, the remaining 3 were in SURAT. For SIND there were none. In the DECCAN there were 553, and 363 of them were in Sholapur. Of unpaid Superintendents there were 947 in Sholapur, 205 in Surat, 175 in Kaira, 229 in Ahmadabad, and 115 in Karachi. In Sholapur the number of Enumerators is given as 1,465 and of Superintendents as 1,310, but obviously in this district there could have been little difference between the two.

112. The details for DIVISIONS and DISTRICTS are given in the following table :—

Divisions and Districts.	Population	No. of Enumeration Circles.		Employed on Enumeration.									Sources of Enumerating Agency.					Average Number of Persons enumerated by each Enumerator.	Average Number of Enumerators under each Superintendent.	Average Number of Houses assigned to each Enumerator.
				As Enumerators.			As Superintendents.			As Enumerators and Superintendents.										
		Rural.	Town.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	From Educational.	From Police.	From Villages	Government Offices.	Others.			
Deccan	7,966,061	8,911	1,572	7,514	11,122	18,636	553	1,250	1,803	8,067	12,372	20,439	2,231	473	10,638	2,690	4,373	427	10	78·70
Konkan	3,259,776	5,070	1,237	2,638	4,476	7,114	1	264	265	2,639	4,740	7,379	693	295	1,263	2,359	2,764	458	28	79·28
Guzerat	2,910,522	4,332	567	1,728	4,022	5,750	45	668	713	1,773	4,690	6,463	1,008	214	1,752	1,530	1,959	489	8	134·06
Sind	2,192,415	7,266	919	1,672	1,767	3,439	..	164	164	1,672	1,931	3,603	175	216	634	1,180	1,358	638	21	130·17
Grand Total ..	16,228,774	25,579	4,295	13,552	21,387	34,939	599	2,346	2,945	14,151	23,733	37,884	4,105	1,198	14,287	7,759	10,459	464	12	93·15
Deccan. Khandesh	1,028,642	16	4	1,637	935	2,572	15	2	17	1,652	937	2,589	365	52	1,130	383	659	400	151	89·39
Deccan. Nasik	734,386	1,277	108	53	1,337	1,390	1	48	49	54	1,385	1,439	153	20	939	212	115	528	28	96·29
Deccan. Ahmadnagar	773,938	1,242	892	221	1,984	2,205	..	2	2	221	1,986	2,207	265	63	1,125	502	252	351	1,102	64·24
Deccan. Poona	907,235	1,777	392	1,000	1,268	2,268	78	87	165	1,078	1,355	2,433	392	49	797	520	675	400	14	62·91
Deccan. Satara	1,116,050	1,413	3	2,062	249	2,311	34	..	34	2,096	249	2,345	370	69	1,139	364	429	483	68	74·65
Deccan. Sholapur	662,986	910	130	464	1,001	1,465	363	947	1,310	827	1,948	2,775	150	12	1,295	186	1,132	453	1	74·97
Deccan. Belgaum	938,750	1,118	17	484	1,443	1,927	..	101	101	484	1,544	2,028	218	52	1,056	181	521	487	19	97·65
Deccan. Dharwar	988,037	14	15	..	1,902	1,902	..	58	58	..	1,960	1,960	168	100	1,357	245	90	520	33	107·82
Deccan. Kaladgi	816,037	1,144	11	1,593	1,003	2,596	62	5	67	1,655	1,008	2,663	150	56	1,800	157	500	315	39	55·35
Konkan. Kanara	398,406	1,015	144	..	1,106	1,106	..	73	73	..	1,179	1,179	101	60	483	372	163	361	15	82·91
Konkan. Ratnagiri	1,019,136	2,110	185	1,099	1,196	2,295	..	22	22	1,099	1,218	2,317	268	116	451	415	1,067	444	164	97·95
Konkan. Kolaba	350,405	701	75	359	417	776	..	22	22	359	439	798	105	37	9	288	359	452	35	9·[illegible]9
Konkan. Bombay City	644,405	..	689	689	790	1,479	1	27	28	690	817	1,507	20	34	..	764	689	436	53	20·07
Konkan. Tanna	847,424	1,344	144	491	967	1,458	..	120	120	491	1,087	1,578	199	48	320	520	491	582	12	101·62
Guzerat. Surat	607,987	967	129	142	1,270	1,412	3	205	208	145	1,475	1,620	280	106	629	432	223	420	7	97·46
Guzerat. Broach	350,322	6	8	206	677	883	..	52	52	206	729	935	192	18	349	210	266	397	17	109·54
Guzerat. Kaira	782,733	1,242	299	651	1,008	1,659	..	175	175	651	1,183	1,834	324	29	303	259	919	472	9	131·76
Guzerat. Panch Mahals	240,743	1,059	119	246	193	439	22	7	29	268	200	468	35	32	133	251	17	548	62	129·66
Guzerat. Ahmadabad	829,637	1,058	13	483	874	1,357	20	229	249	503	1,103	1,606	227	29	438	378	534	611	6	192·31
Sind. Karachi	423,495	748	344	594	368	962	..	115	115	594	483	1,077	22	68	..	296	668	440	8	1016·84
Sind. Haidarabad	721,947	944	194	610	453	1,063	..	14	14	610	467	1,077	62	45	221	318	431	679	76	44·29
Sind. Thar and Parkar	180,761	165	28	48	145	193	..	7	7	47	152	200	15	22	5	110	48	926	28	205·66
Sind. Shikarpur	776,227	5,406	351	384	733	1,117	..	19	19	384	752	1,136	71	65	369	410	201	695	59	12·90
Sind. Upper Sind Frontier	89,985	3	2	36	68	104	..	9	9	36	77	110	3	16	39	46	9	867	12	182·40

Cost of the Census.

Cost of Census

113. The total of payments on account of Census operations up to the end of 1874 has been Rs. 1,52,707, and the grant from Imperial Funds was Rs. 1,50,000, so our actual expenditure has exceeded the grant by Rs. 2,707, or Rs. 3,457 if Rs. 750 be added for January 1875. But against this sum may be shown recoveries by sale of office furniture no longer wanted, waste paper, &c., and although the amounts cannot yet be given, they are about Rs. 1,000 more or less. In addition to actual expenditure, there is the estimated cost of printing the Report: this, however, is only a ledger account with the Government Central Press, and involves no payments from this office. The amount is Rs. 15,500, and adding it to our actual expenditure, it makes a total of Rs. 1,68,207. The following are the several heads under which it is detailed:—

Heads of Expenditure on account of Census Operations.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Cost of Census of British-born subjects taken in 1871-72	749	2	10
2. Do. Printing, including paper, &c. (forms, &c.)...	56,200	4	7
3. Establishment (Central Office)	29,242	2	2
4. Contingencies	1,639	2	3
5. Cost of Enumeration and Compilation	64,419	9	6
6. Adjusted expenditure in Native States	456	11	5
7. Estimated cost of printing the Report in Government Central Press	15,500	0	0
Total Rs...	1,68,207	0	9

Paras. 36—37, p. 76 D, Vol. I.

114. With regard to the item for printing, &c. (Rs. 56,200), it has already been explained that we had to go into the market for our paper, and for the printing, packing, and despatch of forms, &c. Whether this was done in other Provinces is not stated, but as far as can be gathered from the Reports, the charges under the same heading are for Bengal Rs. 27,762, for Madras 28,449, and for the North-West Provinces Rs. 40,000. In the same way the cost of our office and contingencies is Rs. 30,881, against Rs. 1,01,082 for Bengal, Rs. 1,14,654 for Madras, and Rs. 57,471 in the North-West Provinces. In the subjoined table of comparative cost, the differences under the several heads may often be explained by local differences of system: for instance, where *all* the enumeration forms were compiled in *one* Central Office, as in Madras, a larger establishment was required than where, as with us, the District compilations were made at the head-quarters of each District, and were then sent to a Central Office to be re-cast and re-arranged for the Presidency. It is not to be supposed that the method followed here, in any way lessened the amount of the office work; on the contrary we should have been saved a host of references, had we had to deal with the original forms. If the sets of forms used were everywhere the same, the same heads of inquiry were not everywhere similarly elaborated, and in this way again there were differences, but, in a general way, it may be said that in this Presidency 25,086,318 persons were enumerated, and the cost per head was 1·29 pies; in Bengal the numbers were 66,856,859, and the cost was 0·62 pies; in Madras it was 1·06 pies, and the numbers were 31,597,872; in the North-West Provinces the numbers were 30,731,204, and the cost per head was also 1·06 pies; in England and Wales it was 10 pies per head (=5 farthings) and the numbers were 22,712,266. The actual cost of our enumeration and compilation, in the several Districts, was Rs. 64,419, and in Bengal it was 84,454: in Madras it was only Rs. 23,390, and in the North-West Provinces Rs. 44,013. Against our total of Rs. 1,68,207, that for Bengal is Rs. 2,16,300; for Madras it is Rs. 1,74,495, and for the North-West Provinces Rs. 1,70,417. The following is the comparative statement:—

	Cost of Census Operations.							Population.	Cost per Head
	Enumeration and Compilation.	Printing (Forms) &c.	Central Office. Establishment.	Central Office. Contingencies.	Allowance to Heads of Offices.	Printing Report.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Pies.
Bombay	64,419 9 6	a 56,200 4 7	b 29,242 2 2	c 2,845 0 6	....	f 15,500 0 0	1,68,207 0 9	g 25,036,318	1·29
Bengal	h 84,454 11 10	d 27,762 10 11	81,183 15 5	16,898 11 6	....	3,000 0 0	2,16,300 1 8	66,856,859	0·62
Madras	23,390 10 6	d 20,911 6 1	1,01,447 1 10	11,742 13 8	8,000 0 0	....	1,74,495 0 1	31,597,872	1·06
North-West Provinces.	44,013 4 3	d 40,000 0 0	51,515 6 6	5,956 7 2	12,990 0 0	e 15,942 1 7	1,70,417 3 6	30,781,204	1·06
England and Wales...	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,00,000 0 0	22,712,266	10·00(= 5 farthings)

a. This includes the cost of paper and transit charges, postage, &c.
b. This is the cost up to December 31st, 1874.
c. This includes a sum of Rs. 749-2-10 for the Census of British-born subjects taken on April 2nd, 1871; also Rs. 456-11-5 for Census operations in Native States.
d. It is not known whether these sums include the cost of paper, &c.
e. This includes Rs. 7,942-1-7, the cost of a special report on Infanticide.
f. This is the estimated cost.
g. This includes the population of Cantonments, Railways, and Native States.
h. This includes cost of operations (minus printing) in Districts and Calcutta.

115. The next table gives, for each DIVISION and DISTRICT, the *estimated cost* and the *actual expenditure,* and it will be seen that, with the single exception of the KARACHI DISTRICT, the expenditure has nowhere been one pie per head, neither for enumeration, nor subsequent compilation, nor has the combined cost exceeded one pie except in 5 DISTRICTS out of 24 :—

Divisions and Districts.	Total Cost of Enumeration and Compilation.	Enumeration. Estimated Cost.	Enumeration. Actual Expenditure.	Compilation. Amount Sanctioned.	Compilation. Actual Expenditure.	Population.	Cost per Head of Enumeration and Compilation.	Cost per Head of Enumeration.	Cost per Head of Compilation.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Pies.	Pies.	Pies.
Deccan	18,007 11 7	11,069 3 5	10,406 8 0	11,310 0 0	7,601 3 7	7,966,061	0·43	0·25	0·18
Konkan	23,733 9 6	6,620 1 4	a 6,433 7 9	5,560 1 8	b 5,300 1 9	3,259,776	1·40	0·38	0·31
Guzerat	7,071 6 4	4,580 8 7	4,605 10 5	2,772 6 0	2,465 11 11	2,810,522	0·48	0·32	0·17
Sind	15,606 14 1	6,711 3 8	7,989 8 11	8,134 2 8	7,617 5 2	2,194,415	1·37	0·70	0·67
Total ..	64,419 9 6	28,981 1 0	29,435 3 1	27,776 10 4	22,984 6 5	16,228,774	0·76	0·35	0·27
Deccan. Khandesh	4,001 6 3	3,780 9 5	2,987 4 8	2,200 0 0	1,014 1 7	1,028,642	0·75	0·56	0·19
Deccan. Nasik	2,286 3 5	1,628 5 10	1,637 14 9	1,080 0 0	648 4 8	734,386	0·60	0·43	0·17
Deccan. Ahmadnagar ..	1,107 12 9	717 5 7	699 0 9	1,080 0 0	408 12 0	773,938	0·28	0·17	0·10
Deccan. Poona	3,190 8 6	1,858 15 4	1,778 4 1	1,360 0 0	1,421 4 5	997,235	0·62	0·34	0·27
Deccan. Satara	1,931 10 7	964 15 10	1,004 1 7	1,060 0 0	927 9 0	1,116,050	0·33	0·17	0·16
Deccan. Sholapur	1,387 6 9	835 1 5	848 7 3	800 0 0	538 15 6	602,986	0·40	0·25	0·16
Deccan. Belgaum	1,175 7 11	683 12 2	641 8 7	1,160 0 0	533 15 4	938,750	0·24	0·13	0·11
Deccan. Dharwar	1,933 2 0	284 7 6	377 14 2	1,560 0 0	1,555 8 10	988,037	0·37	0·07	0·30
Deccan. Kaladgi	985 1 5	315 10 4	432 0 2	980 0 0	553 1 3	816,037	0·21	0·08	0·14
Konkan. Kanara	1,712 7 5	385 8 3	200 1 10	1,503 5 7	1,503 5 7	398,406	0·83	0·10	0·72
Konkan. Ratnagiri	4,952 6 10	3,024 14 0	3,012 0 9	2,400 0 0	1,940 6 1	1,019,136	0·93	0·57	0·36
Konkan. Kolaba	1,904 11 10	1,422 7 9	1,425 1 10	480 0 0	479 10 0	350,405	1·04	0·78	0·25
Konkan. Bombay City ..	*12,000 0 0	....	.....	...	...	644,405	3·58	...	...
Konkan. Tanna	3,163 15 5	1,787 3 4	1,787 3 4	1,378 12 1	1,376 12 1	847,424	0·72	0·40	0·31
Guzerat. Surat	969 2 7	742 13 1	751 8 7	280 0 0	217 10 0	607,087	0·31	0·24	0·07
Guzerat. Broach	1,237 0 8	775 14 2	787 8 8	460 0 0	449 8 2	350,322	0·68	0·43	0·25
Guzerat. Kaira	2,522 4 1	2,012 9 4	1,899 4 4	833 6 8	622 15 9	782,733	0·62	0·47	0·15
Guzerat. Panch Mahals ..	1,541 9 2	856 13 6	974 14 6	590 0 0	566 10 8	240,743	1·23	0·78	0·45
Guzerat. Ahmadabad.. ..	801 5 10	192 6 6	192 6 6	608 15 4	608 15 4	829,637	0·18	0·04	0·14
Sind. Karachi	6,940 4 2	4,072 10 0	4,721 11 5	2,190 0 0	2,218 8 9	423,495	3·15	2·14	1·01
Sind. Haidarabad	3,671 0 7	1,172 2 3	1,799 14 1	1,871 2 6	1,871 2 6	721,947	0·98	0·47	0·50
Sind. Thar and Parkar ..	1,220 3 7	609 10 5	609 10 5	710 5 7	610 9 2	180,761	1·30	0·65	0·65
Sind. Shikarpur	3,321 3 10	719 7 7	720 15 7	3,000 0 0	2,600 4 3	776,227	0·82	0·18	0·64
Sind. Upper Sind Frontier	454 1 11	137 5 5	137 6 5	362 10 7	316 12 6	89,985	0·07	0·29	0·68

a.—b. The Government contribution has not been included in these sums.
* This sum is the Government contribution towards the cost of the City Census. It represents the cost to Government.

116. The last record is one showing the names of those Officers who compiled the several Reports for DISTRICTS and NATIVE STATES, and they are here given :—

		Reports compiled by	Official designation.
DISTRICTS.	1. Khandesh	Mr. J. Moore	Acting Collector.
	2. Nasik	„ Balkrishna Deorao ...	„ Deputy Collector.
	3. Ahmadnagar ...	„ A. H. Spry	For Collector.
	4. Poona	„ H. A. Acworth ...	Supernumerary Assistant Collector.
	5. Satara	„ E. C. Ozanne	Do. do. do.
	6. Sholapur	„ J. Edwards	Huzur Deputy Collector.
	7. Belgaum	„ G. Macorkell	Supernumerary Assistant Collector.
	8. Dharwar	„ A. Steward	Acting Second do. do.
	9. Kaladgi	„ C. P. B. Wiltshire ...	Supernumerary do. do.
	10. Kanara	„ H. Ingle	Superintendent of Karwar.
	11. Ratnagiri	„ H. Woodward	Supernumerary Assistant Collector.
	12. Kolaba	„ Rangrao Bhimajee ...	Huzur Deputy Collector.
	13. Bombay	„ T. G. Howlett... ..	Health Officer.
	14. Tanna	„ T. S. Hamilton ...	Second Assistant Collector.
	15. Surat ...	„ S. B. Thakur	Do. do.
		„ M. C. Entee	Deputy Collector.
	16. Broach	„ Chunilal Venilal ...	Do. do.
	17. Kaira	„ H. R. Cooke	Supernumerary Assistant Collector.
	18. Panch Mahals ...	„ W. Porteous	Second do. do.
	19. Ahmadabad ...	„ J. F. Fernandez ...	Deputy Collector.
	20. Karachi	„ W. A. Ingle	Huzur Deputy Collector.
	21. Haidarabad ...	„ Navalráí S. Advance ...	Extra Assistant do.
	22. Thar and Parkar ...	„ R. J. Crawford	Acting Political Superintendent.
	23. Shikarpur	„ Dewan Wadhumall ...	Huzur Deputy Collector.
	24. Upper Sind Frontier	Do. do. ...	Do. do. do.
NATIVE STATES.	1. Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country... ...	Mr. S. Hammick	Political Agent.
	2. Akalkote	Lieut.-Col. Baumgartner ...	Do. Superintendent.
	3. Sayanur	Mr. E. P. Robertson ...	Collector and Political Agent.
	4. Sawantwari ...	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Lester ...	Assistant Political Superintendent.
	5. Janjira	Mr. G. Larcom	Do. do. Agent.
	6. Jowar	„ T. S. Hamilton ...	Second Assistant Collector.
	7. Gohilwar Prant, Kattywar.	Colonel W. W. Anderson ...	Political Agent.
	8. Gondal, Kattywar. .	Captain A. M. Phillips ...	Special Assistant Political Agent.
	9. Rewakanta ...	Lieut.-Col. L. C. Barton ..	Political Agent.
	10. Pahlunpur ...	Mr. Marootcerow Bhoojungrow	Head Clerk to the Political Superintendent.
	11. Cambay	„ H. R. Cooke	Supernumerary Assistant Collector.
	12. Surat Agencies .	„ S. B. Thakur	Assistant Collector.
		„ M. C. Entee ...	Deputy do.
	13. Jambhugora ...	„ W. Porteous	Second Assistant Collector.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office,
January 21st, 1875.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Sanitary Commissioner.